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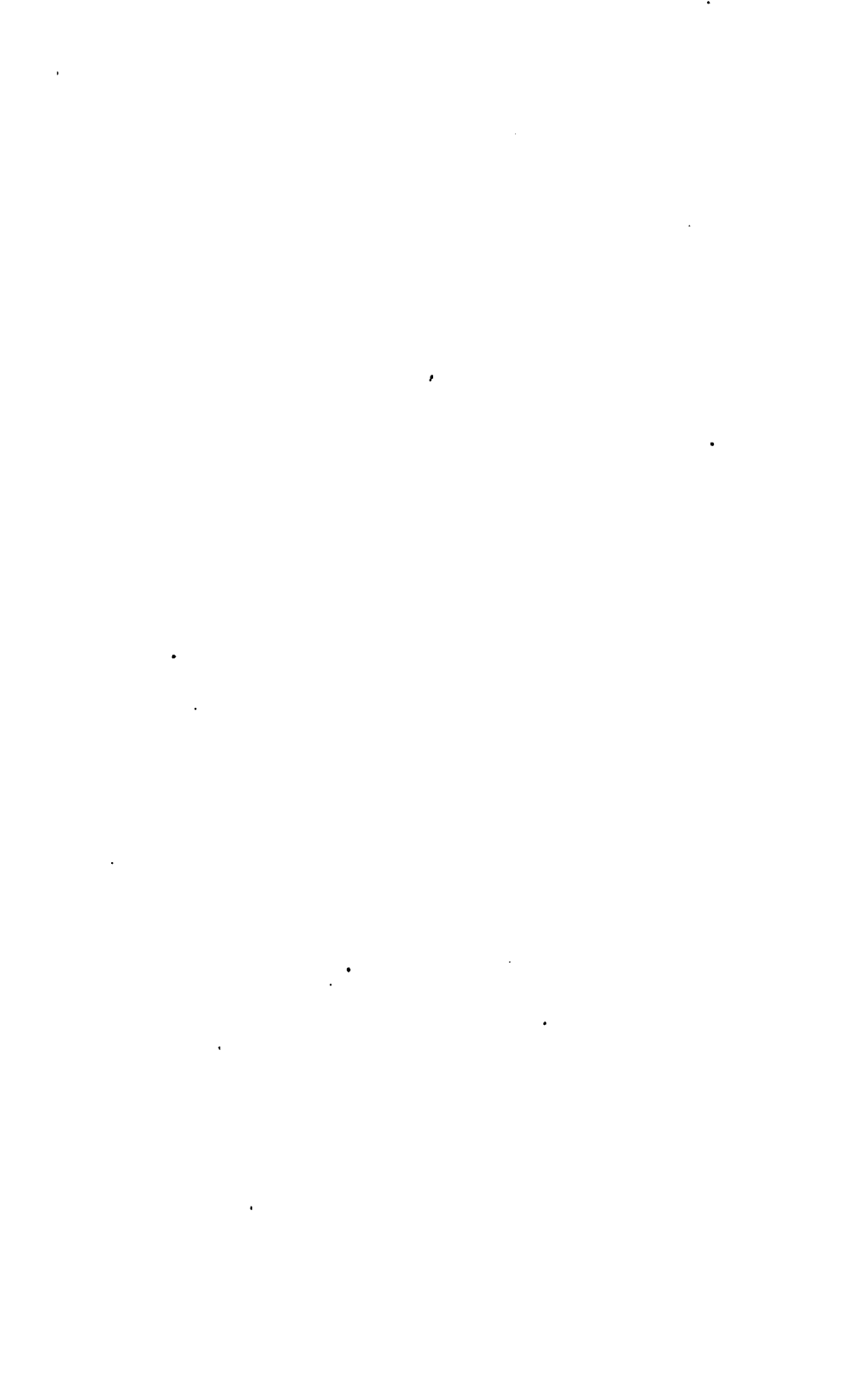
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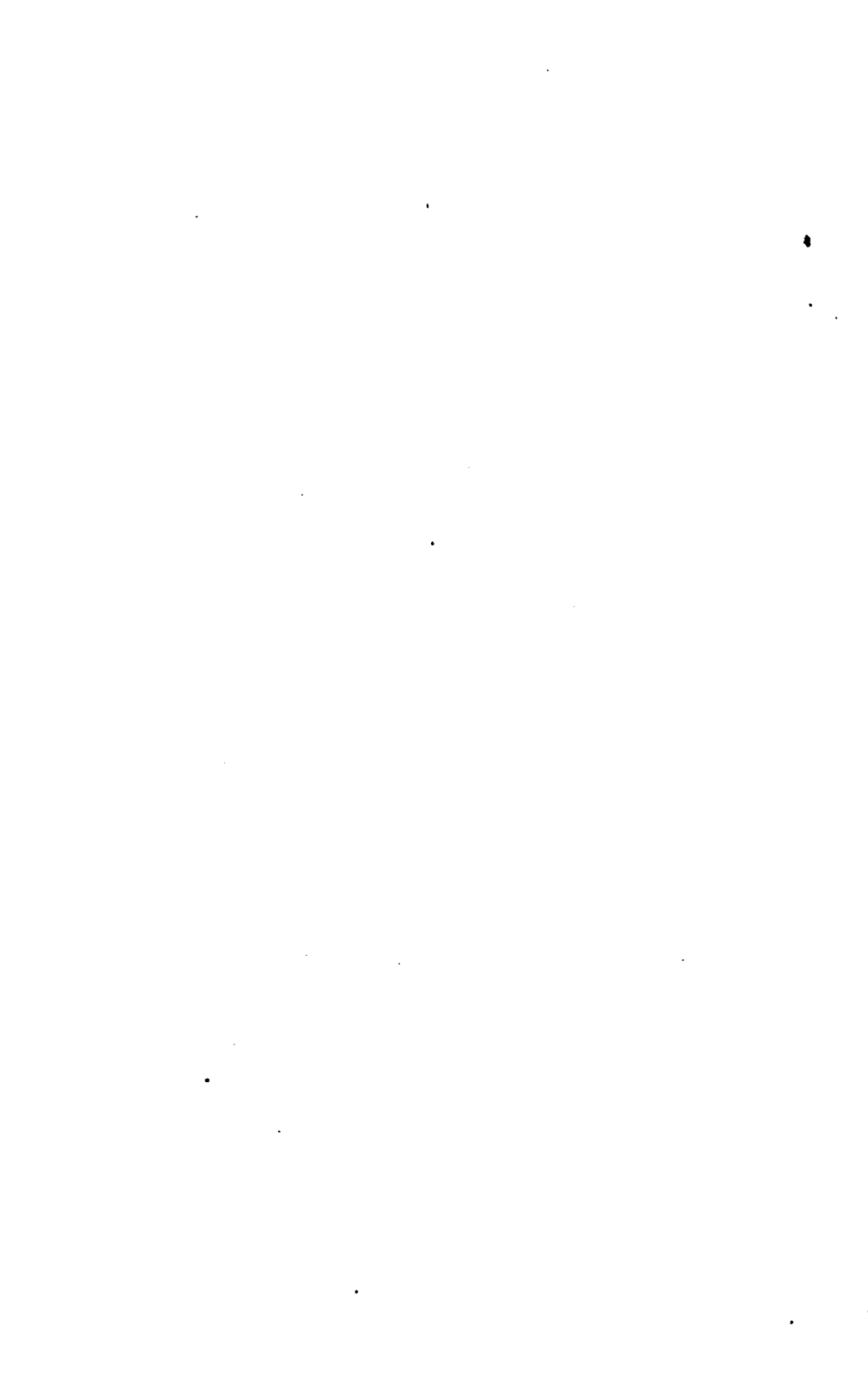
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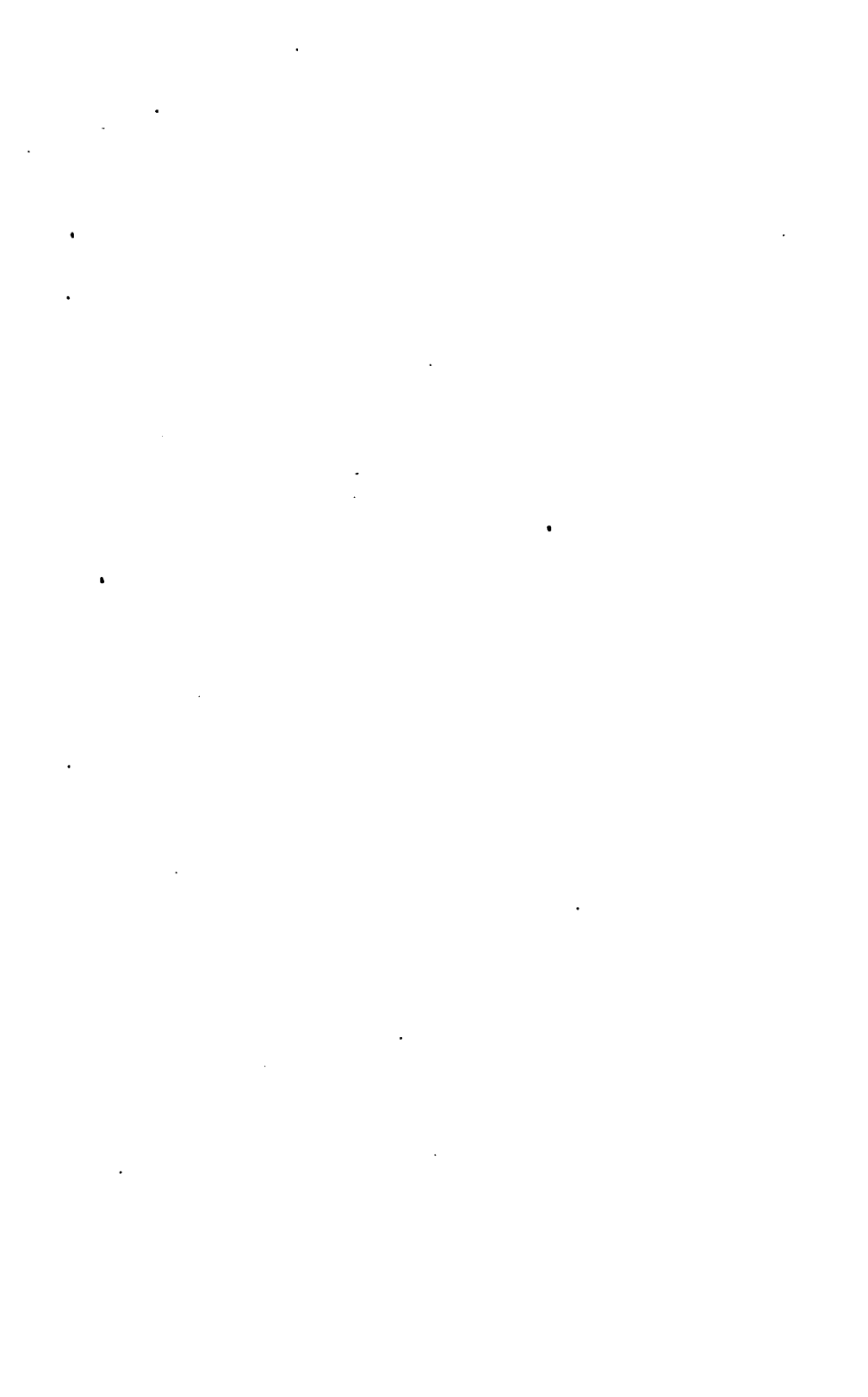
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BULLETIN

OF THE

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

VOLUME IV.

JUNE 1899, TO JUNE 1900.

EASTON, PA. :
THE CHEMICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1900.



PROSPECTUS OF THE BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

HISTORY.

The first number of the Bulletin of the American Academy of Medicine was issued in January, 1891, and was published solely for the information of the fellows. The first nine numbers were issued irregularly and distributed gratuitously, continuing its mission as a means of communication between the council and the fellows. Since the 10th number it has been issued regularly as a bimonthly journal at a fixed subscription price. A year later it became the organ of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and of the National Confederation of State Medical Examiners and Licensers. In addition to the papers and proceedings of these three organizations, it prints articles and extracts pertaining to *Social Medicine*. The last volume, including two years' issue, compares favorably both in the quality and quantity of the material with the publications of any scientific society charging the same price.

PROSPECTUS.

The Bulletin has been a growth and the time seems to have arrived when it should advance another step, and add to its usefulness by furnishing the profession certain accurate and useful information pertaining to several departments of medical sociology, which will greatly increase the size of the Bulletin, without increasing its subscription price. This scheme has been a matter of experimentation for the past year, enabling the publication of the following definite plan: I. There will be, practically, no change in the character of the present contents of the Bulletin, except where the new feature supplants and improves the same. II. In addition to the present contents, certain numbers will present definite, accurate, and recent information regarding various institutions of interest to the physician. For example, the February number will give this information regarding all the medical schools in the United States, the following statement being a sample of the information to be furnished.¹

¹ These illustrations are made from catalogues recently received at this office.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN— Coeducational.

History.—Provision was made for the organization of this department in the act creating the university in 1837, and it was opened for students in 1850. The college year was lengthened from six to nine months in 1877. The course was lengthened to three years in 1880, and to four, in 1890.

Entrance Requirements.—Minimum age 17 years, must present evidence of good moral character, and pass an examination in English—writing an essay—, arithmetic, elementary algebra, plane geometry, elementary physics, general biology, or botany and zoology (or physiology), history—general and of the United States—and four books of Cæsar. Certificates of matriculation in the department of literature, science, and art in the university, or certificates accepted by that department in lieu of an entrance examination exempt from examination.

Length of Course.—Four years of nine months each.

Fees.

	For Michigan students.	For all others.
Matriculation	\$10.00	\$25.00
Annual	35.00	45.00
Diploma.....	10 00	10.00

The required laboratory and demonstration courses cost approximately as follows: anatomy, \$20.00; chemistry, bacteriology, and physiologic chemistry, \$15.00 each; pathology, operative surgery, medicine, obstetrics, nervous diseases, and laryngology and ophthalmology, \$10.00 each; electrotherapeutics, \$8.00; histology, \$7.00; board and lodging can be obtained at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a week, and the cost of living be reduced below this by renting lodgings only, and joining a club.

Graduated in 1898.—71 including seven who had the degree of A.B., three, of B.S. and one, of Ph.B. Percentage of graduates having academic degrees, 15.5.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.

		With aca- demic degrees.
Resident graduates	2	..
Fourth year	88	23
Third "	102	25
Second "	86	20
First "	138	16
Special students.....	2	2
Enrolled in other departments	27	..
Total	445	..

FACULTY.

James R. Angell, LL.D. <i>President.</i>	J. Playfair, McMurrich, Ph.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
Albert B. Prescott, M.D., LL.D. <i>Organic Chemistry.</i>	Elias F. Johnson, B.S., LL.M. <i>Legal Medicine.</i>
William J. Herdman, M.D., LL.D. <i>Diseases of Mind and Nervous System.</i>	Frederick G. Novy, Sc.D., M.D. <i>(Junior) Hygiene and Physiologic Chemistry.</i>
Victor C. Vaughan, Ph.D., Sc.D., M.D., Dean. <i>Hygiene and Physiologic Chemistry.</i>	Cyrenus G. Darling, M.D. <i>(Lecturer) Minor Surgery.</i>
Charles B. Nancrede, M.D., LL.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	G. Carl Huber, M.D. <i>(Assistant) Anatomy.</i>
Flemming Carrow, M.D. <i>Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery.</i>	William F. Breaky, M.D. <i>(Lecturer) Dermatology.</i>
Otis C. Johnson, Ph.C., A.M. <i>Applied Chemistry.</i>	David M. Lichty, M.S. <i>(Instructor) General Chemistry.</i>
Paul C. Freer, Ph.D., M.D. <i>Chemistry.</i>	Alfred S. Watthin, Ph.D., M.D. <i>(Instructor) Pathology.</i>
James N. Martin, Ph.M., M.D. <i>Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.</i>	Simon M. Yutzy, M.D. <i>(Instructor) Anatomy.</i>
George Dock, A.M., M.D. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i>	Frank W. Nagler, B.S. <i>(Instructor) Electrotherapeutics.</i>
Warren P. Lombard, A.B., M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>	Herbert H. Waite, A.B. <i>(Instructor) Bacteriology.</i>
Arthur R. Cushny, A.M., M.D. <i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>	

—Calendar of the University 1898-99.

The April number would be devoted to information regarding state licensure to practise, giving a directory of the members of all the boards, the changes in laws and rulings, during the year, the results of the examinations before the various state boards arranged by colleges, and, at stated intervals, the revision of the article on "State Requirements to Practise Medicine", which has heretofore proved so helpful.

The June number would give a directory of literary and scientific schools, following the plan illustrated by Carleton College.

MINNESOTA.

NORTHFIELD

Carleton College—Coeducational—Organized by the State Association of Congregational Colleges in 1866, by appointing trustees who adopted articles of incorporation, becoming a self-perpetuating body free from

ecclesiastic control. The preparatory school was opened September, 1867; the college in 1870, graduating its first class in 1874. It is named after Mr. William Carleton, of Charlestown, Mass., who gave the first large donation to its endowment fund.

Three Courses of Study, the classical, literary, and scientific lead to the A.B., B.L., and B.S. degrees respectively.

Students (Collegiate Only).

	Classical.	Literary.	Scientific.	Total.
Graduate	..	..	..	3
Seniors (1899).....	10	13	9	32
Juniors (1900).....	5	11	5	21
Sophomores (1900).....	10	17	20	47
Freshmen (1902).....	18	38	35	91
Special students.....	..	..	..	18
Total	43	86	69	212

Estimated Expenses.—Total per year for tuition, incidentals, room and board (not including laundry) for young women at Girdley Hall, about \$165.00 to \$175.00. Total per year of same item for young men rooming in private residences \$145.00 to \$165.00.

Degrees Conferred in 1898.—Not given in the catalogue.

FACULTY.

Rev. James W. Strong, D.D., LL.D. <i>President.</i>	Louisa Holman Richardson, Ph.D. <i>Latin.</i>
Horace Goodhue, A.M., Dean. <i>Greek.</i>	Herbert C. Wilson, Ph.D. <i>(Associate) Astronomy and Mathematics.</i>
William W. Payne, Ph.D. <i>Mathematics and Astronomy.</i>	Isabella Watson, B.L. <i>French and German.</i>
Margaret J. Evans, L.H.D., Dean, Woman's Department. <i>English Literature.</i>	Rev. Daniel Magnus, A.M. <i>Swedish.</i>
Rev. George Huntington, A.M. <i>Logic and Rhetoric.</i>	Wilmot V. Metcalf, Ph.D. <i>Chemistry and Physics.</i>
Rev. Arthur H. Pearson, A.M. <i>Philosophy and Biblical Literature.</i>	George H. Alden, Ph.D. <i>History and Political Science.</i>
Lucian W. Chaney, Jr., M. S. <i>Biology and Geology.</i>	Lyman B. Sperry, M.D. <i>(Non-resident Lecturer) Sanitary Science.</i>
Charles H. Cooper, A.M. <i>History and Political Science.</i>	

—Catalogue 1899.

The August number will be, largely, a "Transactions Number." The fifth or October number will pay especial attention to the hospitals of the country, giving information after the following example :

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—*Roosevelt Hospital.*

Opened for the treatment of medical and surgical patients, Nov. 2, 1871.

Governing Body—A board of nine trustees: *President*, Charles C. Savage; *Secretary*, W. Emlen Roosevelt.

Medical Board—CONSULTING PHYSICIANS, John T. Metcalf, M.D., Thomas A. Emmet, M.D., William H. Draper, M.D.; CONSULTING SURGEONS, Thomas H. Markoe, M.D., Robert F. Wier, M.D.; CONSULTING GYNECOLOGIST, Robert Watts, M.D.; ATTENDING PHYSICIANS, Francis Delafield, M.D. (president), William H. Thomson, M.D., George L. Peabody, M.D., Abraham Jacoby, M.D. (to the Medical Ward for Children); ATTENDING SURGEON, Charles McBurney, M.D. (vice-president); ATTENDING GYNECOLOGIST, George M. Tuttle, M.D.; ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN, Frank W. Jackson, M.D.; ASSISTANT SURGEON, Robert Abbe, M.D.; ASSISTANT GYNECOLOGIST, Edwin B. Cragin, M.D. (secretary); PATHOLOGIST, Eugene Hodenpyl, M.D.; ANESTHETIZER, Thomas L. Bennett, M.D.; ATTENDING MEDICAL OFFICERS TO THE OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT, the assistant physician, Alexander B. Johnson, surgeon, and the assistant gynecologist; ASSISTANTS TO THE ATTENDING SURGEON, Alexander B. Johnson, M.D., George W. Crary, M.D., Howard D. Collins, M.D.; ASSISTANT TO THE ATTENDING GYNECOLOGIST, Howard C. Taylor, M.D.; ASSISTANT TO THE PATHOLOGIST, James Emery, M.D.

House Officers—SUPERINTENDENT, James R. Lathrop; ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, Charles B. Grimshaw; DIRECTRESS OF NURSES, Mary A. Samuel.

Resident Staff—10 physicians and surgeons.

Nursing Staff—Director, one; supervising night nurse, one; graduate nurses, 10; pupil nurses, 37; probationers, 6; total, 55; orderlies, 17.

Statistics.

No. of patients remaining Dec. 31, 1897	159	
" " " admitted during the year	3,293	
		3,452
Discharged—Cured	1,552	
" Improved	1,103	
" Not Improved	231	
Died	386	
Remaining in hospital Dec. 31, 1898	180	
		3,452

Daily average No. 169: males, 2,037; females, 1,415; paying board in full or part, 707; entirely free, 2,745; death-rate about 10½ per cent. or, deducting those brought to the hospital in a dying condition, 8½ per cent.; No. of ambulance calls, 2,959; No. of days of hospital care—private patients, 6,824; boarders, 1,141; ward, 55,956; total, 63,921.

Finances.

Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1897	\$ 18,417.16	
Receipts from all sources	152,219.97	
		\$170,637.13
Expended for maintenance of hospital.....	\$ 148,237.45	
" " all other purposes.....	339.36	
		\$148,576.81
Leaving a balance on hand of.....		\$22,060.32
Cost per day, per patient, gross		\$2.26
Net deducting special services for nurses, hospital supplies sold, etc..		1.87½

Dispensary Service.

18,942 new patients aggregating 71,693 visits; and 53,201 old patients treated, making a daily average of 236; expenses (estimated) \$11,000; received for prescriptions and dressings, \$9,366.05.

Special Features.—Training school, ambulance service. A new building devoted to accident cases (first floor); medical treatment of children (second floor.)

—*Twenty-Seventh Annual Report, 1898.*

The directory in the December number will include all institutions ordinarily included among institutions of Charity and Correction, except those already included in previous numbers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE (*Frankford*).

Established, 1813; incorporated, 1888.

Governing Body—A board of 20 managers; *President*, Samuel Morris, Olney P. O., Philadelphia; *Secretary*, Thomas Scattergood, the Bourse; *Treasurer*, Samuel Biddle, N. E. Cor. Broad and Arch Sts.

Officers of the Institutions—*Physician-in-Chief and Superintendent*, Robert H. Chase, A.M., M.D.; *Assistant Physicians*, J. A. Carncross, M.D., Grace E. White, M.D.—Non-resident Physicians; *Gynecologist*, Anna E. Broomall, M.D.; *Assistant*, Lucy M. Tappan, M.D.; *Ophthalmologist*, Charles A. Oliver, M.D.; *Pathologist*, W. M. L. Copin, M.D.; *Assistant*, Linneus H. Price; *Dentist*, William C. Stokes, D.D.S.

Superintendent of Training School for Nurses—Grace E. White, M.D.; *Steward*, Henry Hall; *Matron*, Georgia M. Conway; *Directress of Gymnasium*, Letitia L. Hoskins.

Statistics.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in Asylum, Feb. 28, 1898.....	56	79	135
Admitted during the year.....	41	38	79
Total.....	97	117	214
Discharged—Recovered	10	11	21
" Much improved.....	4	2	6
" Improved	11	6	17
" Unimproved	8	11	19
Died.....	11	6	17
Total.....	44	36	80
Remaining Feb. 28, 1899.....	53	81	134

Finances.

March 1, 1898, balance on hand	\$ 6,734.54
Receipts from all sources.....	134,100.77
Total	\$140,835.31
Expended for institution	\$115,510.19
All other sources.....	11,961.93
Feb. 28, 1899, balance (including \$1600 uninvested principal)	13,363.19
	\$140,835.31

Special Features.—"The board has just leased a mansion containing 17 rooms, with three acres adjoining it, situated on the Frankford Pike, immediately opposite our property. It is intended to use this as an out-ward for women patients. It will be conducted on the cottage plan, and is indeed our second experiment in this system, the first having been made at Atlantic City some years ago. It will be used for women patients exclusively, and will be under the care of a competent matron with an adequate staff of nurses and servants. Daily visits will be made by our doctors, and the building will be connected with the Institution by telephone, so that the physicians can be promptly summoned whenever required."

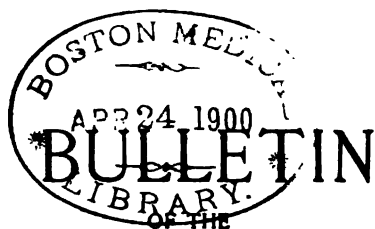
—*Reports, 1889.*

The Bulletin's present correspondence would enable it to give quite full reports for several of the numbers, and is thus in a position to secure most of the data in a very little while. Of course we do not promise a complete report at the first, but expect to make the results increasingly satisfactory.

While it is in harmony with the aims of the American Academy of Medicine to seek the benefit of the entire profession, it is not thought wise to cause the Academy to assume the risk of the financial success of the plan. The carrying out of this prospectus is conditional upon securing, at least, 500 new subscribers at the regular price—three dollars a year.

We invite your aid by sending your own subscription and interesting your friends to subscribe, asking you, at the first, to assist in a project helpful to the profession, believing, when its utility is demonstrated, ample support will be given by those who will be directly benefited. These subscriptions may be made unconditionally, as you will receive a fair equivalent, or conditionally upon whether the 500 subscriptions be made.

5862



American Academy of Medicine.

VOL. IV.

ISSUED JUNE, 1899.

NO. I.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE is not responsible for the sentiments expressed in any paper or address published in the BULLETIN.

This number is devoted, almost exclusively to the official notice of the Columbus Meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges and of documents connected therewith. Colleges connected with the Association are requested to consult its pages with this fact in mind.

SECRETARY'S TABLE.

This number is issued in advance of the date in order to comply with a request of Secretary Holmes, of the Association of American Medical Colleges. Dr. Holmes desired the material contained in this number to be used in connection with the official call for the meeting of his association. We are not only willing to comply with the request, but are glad to have the opportunity. The report prepared for the forthcoming volume to be issued by the regents of the University of New York, although incomplete, is of value, and cannot but be helpful to the College Association in their deliberations at the next meeting which, probably, will be an important one. Its publication in its present form will be of use, it is hoped, to the regents as well. By far too many colleges have not replied to the letter of inquiry, and this public notice of their delay ought to stimulate them to immediate action.

Doubtless the College Association will properly express its appreciation to Mr. James Russell Parsons, Jr., director of the College Department of the University, for permitting the use of the manuscript before it has been published in the report for which

it has been prepared. The Bulletin recognizes this courtesy as indicative of an estimate of its character as a journal that is very gratifying. Two words of explanation: the abbreviations for the months are those devised by Mr. Melville Dewey, the Librarian of the New York State Library, the most convenient scheme known to the writer, but, possibly not familiar to all of our readers. Without stating the principle upon which the abbreviations are formed, the abbreviations themselves are given in the order of the months, Ja, F, Mr, Ap, My, Je, Jl, Ag, S, O, N, D. The other word is to forestall a possible criticism regarding the make-up of the number. The several manuscripts furnishing the contents were all received after the time promised, and at different dates. Because alterations were making in the office where the Bulletin is printed, the usual facilities were not available, and the matter had to be hurried to press in the order it is presented or the issue would be delayed so as to make it of no use for the purpose desired. For the same reason the proof-reading was more hurried than usual, which may result in a greater number of errors than there would be otherwise. It is hoped that no serious error will appear.



In this connection, it is opportune to state again the effort making by the Bulletin to give regularly, accurate and reasonably full information of every medical college in the country each year. And not only of medical colleges but of literary and scientific colleges and of hospitals and other institutions related to them. This information is prepared from the catalogues and reports as received and promptly published in the Bulletin. Then by means of a full index every institution and the name of every physician mentioned in connection with the institution can readily be found. In this way a volume of the Bulletin becomes a directory of the colleges and other organizations, and more, of the faculties of the medical colleges, of the superintendents of hospitals, etc. This new feature of the Bulletin has appeared in a few numbers only, and the method of tabulation thus far is experimental. Enough has been learned to make sure of the practicability of the plan if it is desired to continue it. This depends upon the financial support accorded to it.

There are from 1500 to 2000 institutions to be included in each yearly volume if any degree of completeness is attained. This will cause an increase in the number of pages, involving an increased expenditure beyond the present income of the Bulletin. The faculties of our medical colleges, members of the medical staffs of our hospitals, and all others interested in the institutions served by medical men are invited to increase the subscription list to secure the completeness of this feature of the Bulletin. In addition, the Bulletin purposes to publish the valuable papers, reports, etc., that have made its pages of value in the past.

* *

The figures prefixed to the names of the various medical colleges are not in the copy furnished by Mr. Parsons. They are inserted to be used in the future numbers of the Bulletin to furnish a method for a quick and accurate reference to this official list of medical colleges in the United States.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES AND ITS PREDECESSOR THE AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

1876-1898.

The present attempt to collect the literature of this and previous associations cannot hope to be anything but a beginning. All available indexes have been used and the journals whose editors seem to have taken an interest in the subject have been gone through page by page and all important or significant editorials, articles, and correspondence have been noted. The secretary will be greatly obliged to friends of the association and librarians for additions to this bibliography. The secretary is under obligation to Miss Grace Bryant, librarian of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, for this work which she has undertaken with the librarian's spirit.

AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGE ASSOCIATION, 1876-82.

Editorials, Reports, Notices.—

Amer. Med. Bi-weekly, V. 7, 9; Atlanta Med. and Surg. Jour., V. 14, 564; V. 15, 189, 241; V. 16, 241; V. 17, 83; Bost. Med. and Surg. Jour., V. 98, 774; V. 100, 681; Chic. Med. Jour. and Exam., V. 35, 90; V.

41, 203, 396, 499; V. 42, 69; Cin. Lancet-clinic N. S., V. 2, 155, 365; V. 8, 520; Cin. Med. News, N. S., V. 7, 719; Detroit, Lancet, V. 1, 531; V. 2, 195, 421; V. 3, 75; V. 4, 36, 42, 563; V. 5, 541, 547; Gaillard's Med. Jour., V. 30, 108; V. 31, 188; V. 33, 590; Louisville Med. News, V. 2, 5, 113, 312; V. 3, 269, 282; V. 5, 160, 280, 286; V. 7, 115; V. 11, 25, 205, 233; V. 14, 1; V. 16, 106; Med. News, V. 34, 114; V. 35, 107; V. 36, 132; V. 37, 60; V. 38, 94; V. 40, 701; Med. News and Abstract, V. 39, 381; Med. Rec., V. 13, 359; V. 18, 184, 195; V. 19, 15; V. 22, 16; Med. Trib., V. 1, 350; Mich. Med. News, V. 4, 147; V. 5, 161; Ohio Med. Rec., V. 3, 429; Phil. Med. Times, V. 7, 491; V. 9, 411; V. 11, 607; Rich. and Louis. Med. Jour., V. 23, 207; V. 24, 116; V. 27, 291, 587; St. L. Clin. Rec., V. 3, 86; V. 7, 120; St. L. Cour. of Med., V. 1, 686; V. 3, 619; V. 6, 94, 556; South. Med. Rec., V. 9, 157; Toledo Med. and Surg. Jour., V. 1, 154; Va. Med. Month., V. 4, 231; V. 9, 123, 323; Western Lancet, V. 6, 165; V. 7, 296.

Publication.—

History of its organization, its constitution, by-laws, articles of confederation, and list of members. 26 pp. Detroit, 1877.

Proposed constitution of the convention of American medical colleges. 2 galley sheets. N. Y., Dec. 28, 1876.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES, 1890-TO DATE.

Transactions, Reports, Notices.—

Bulletin of Amer. Acad. of Med., V. 1, 380, 395, 408, 476, 531, 541, 692, 697; V. 2, 302, 307, 311, 334, 374, 395, 434, 446, 508, 592; V. 3, 48, 399, 420; Jour. of Amer. Med. Assoc., V. 14, 796, 836; V. 16, 204, 348, 652; V. 17, 272; V. 18, 598; V. 19, 22, 664; V. 20, 485; V. 21, 1021; V. 22, 484; V. 23, 40, 523; V. 24, 778; V. 25, 121, 680; V. 26, 769, 837; V. 27, 1214; V. 28, 796; V. 29, 81; V. 30, 1189, 1432; Med. News, V. 61, 135; Med. Record, V. 46, 318; N. Y. Med. J., V. 68, 175; No. Amer. Pract., V. 10, 450; Report of Committee on Syllabus, Bull. Amer. Acad. of Med., V. 2, 392; Jour. of Amer. Med. Assoc., V. 24, 1010; V. 25, 20; V. 26, 769, 827.

Publications of Association.—

Bulletin, 1892. 40. pp. paper. St. Paul.¹

Proceedings of the meeting at Denver, June 6, 1898. 59 pp. cl. Easton, Pa. (Reprinted from Bull. of Amer. Acad. of Med., V. 3, 399, 441.)¹

Report of Committee on Syllabus. 32 pp. paper. Chic. 1895.¹

Report of Committee on Syllabus. 50 pp. paper. Chic. 1896.¹

Papers.—

Bodine, J. M.—The Standard of Medical Education (pres. address, 1897). Bull. Amer. Acad. of Med., 1897, V. 3, 24.

Crockett, M. A.—The Developing Method in the Teaching of Medicine, Bull. Amer. Acad. of Med., 1898, V. 3, 393.

Davis, N. S.—Letter at meeting held in San Francisco, June, 1894. Bull. Amer. Acad. of Med., 1894, V. 1, 528.

—To What Extent Should Clinical Instruction be Afforded Students of

¹ These reprints may be obtained by interested persons by sending a cent stamp to "Librarian, 813 W. Harrison St., Chicago," with request.

Medicine in Regular Course? (Read at 3rd annual session, 1892.) Jour. of Amer. Med. Assoc., 1892, V. 19, 664.

Evans, W. A.—Teaching of Pathologic Histology to Large Classes in Unendowed Institutions. (Read at 5th annual session, 1894.) Bull. Amer. Acad. of Med., 1894, V. 1, 513.

Gehrmann, Adolph.—Course of Bacteriology. (Read at 5th annual session, 1894.) Bull. Amer. Acad. of Med., 1894, V. 1, 518.

Herdman, W. J.—Remarks on paper read by Dr. E. L. Holmes on "Methods of the Manual Training School in Medical Education" Bull. Amer. Acad. of Med., V. 1, 443.

Holland, J. W.—Pres. address at 9th annual session, 1898, Bull. Amer. Acad. of Med., V. 3, 363.¹

Holmes, Bayard.—Discussion of Dr. Vaughan's paper. (Read at 3rd annual session, 1892.) Jour. of Amer. Med. Assoc., 1892, V. 19, 667; also Reprint.¹

Medical Library for the Medical School or the Small Community. (Read at 6th annual session, 1895.) Bull. Amer. Acad. of Med., V. 2, 247; also, Monograph, 55 pp.¹

Holmes, E. L.—Methods of Manual Training School in Medical Education. (Read at 4th annual session, 1893.) Bull. Amer. Acad. of Med., 1893, V. 1, 385.

Ingals, E. F.—Necessities of a Modern Medical College. (Pres. address at annual session, 1895.) Bull. Amer. Acad. of Med., 1895, V. 2, 235.

Levy, Robert.—Free Medical Education. (Read at 5th annual session, 1894.) Bull. Amer. Acad. of Med., 1894, V. 1, 525.

Reynolds, D. S.—Specialism in Regular Course. Bull. Amer. Acad. of Med., V. 1, 390.

Vaughan, V. C.—Kind and Amount of Laboratory Work Which Should be Required in our Medical Schools. (Read at 3rd annual session, 1892.) Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc., 1892, V. 19, 665. Bost. Med. and Surg. Jour. 1892, V. 127, 212.

Wesener, J. A.—Methods of Teaching Chemistry Employed in College of P. and S. Chicago. (Read at 5th annual session, 1894.) Bull. Amer. Acad. of Med., 1894, V. 1, 519.

Williams, J. W.—Teaching Obstetrics, Bull. Amer. Acad. of Med., 1897, V. 3, 409.

¹ These reprints may be obtained by interested persons by sending a cent stamp to "Librarian, 813 W. Harrison St., Chicago," with request.

CONDITION OF MEDICAL COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following statements were taken from the latest annual announcements on file in the educational library of the University of the State of New York. The work was done by Dr. H. L. Taylor under the supervision of James Russell Parsons, Jr., director of the college department of the University of the State of New York. Each statement was submitted to the dean of the school for correction and completion, with a request for a prompt reply. If no replies were received the fact is indicated in each case. Kindly report any errors that may be discovered in these statements to Director, College Department, University of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

College Department.

Including universities, professional and technical schools:

Bulletin 3, June, 1899.

**Register of professional education
giving the
admission requirements
to
professional practice
throughout the
civilized world.**

**Prepared under the superintendency of
James Russell Parsons, Jr., Director.**

In six volumes.

Vol. 1,

**Practice of medicine,
(Proof under revision).**

Chapter 5.

Professional requirements.

Institutions.

Location.

History.

Admission requirements.

Graduation requirements.

Registration on uniform basis.

Note : In the preparation of the professional register the editing rules approved by the Regents Committee 10 Feb., 1899 are the basis, and the definitions employed are those used in the laws, ordinances, and by-laws.

The term college, includes universities and other institutions for higher education authorized to confer degrees.

Medical school means any medical school, college, or department of a university.

Academies are incorporated schools for instruction in higher branches of education, but not authorized to confer degrees, and such high schools, academic departments in union schools and similar unincorporated schools of academic grade.

The necessity of forwarding copy prevents the completion of the work as outlined. The length of session in paragraph 2 of the statements, excludes vacations with one or two exceptions which are indicated.

UNITED STATES.

Schools : regular, 128; homeopathic, 20; eclectic, 8; physio-medical, 1; total, 157.

Session opens about 1 O and closes about 1 My.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 12,905; graduates, 1897-98, 2,720; matriculates, 1898-99, 7,911. (These items are partial results only.)

Fees : average matriculation, \$5.17; average course, \$74.74; average additional expenses, \$29.19; total, \$109.10.

Faculty : professors, 2,506; lecturers, 516; others, 1,907; total, 4,929. (Partial results only.)

There are no uniform admission and graduation requirements for the United States. Of the 55 political subdivisions in the United States the relations of four are so recent that present conditions are unknown and no reply to statements based on former conditions has been received. Of the remaining 51 political subdivisions the following have no medical schools: *viz.*, Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Indian territory, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

While the matter of licensing physicians belongs to the several states and is not a national prerogative, there are certain associations of a seminational character that have greatly influenced

and brought into closer uniformity the laws, rules, and regulations,—professional and preliminary requirements for admission to the study and practice of medicine.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES, Secretary-Treasurer Bayard Holmes, M.D., 104 E. 40th St., Chicago, Ill.

Organized May, 1890, for the consideration of medical education and for its improvement. Any medical school conforming to the requirements is eligible to membership. On application to the secretary with annual dues of \$5 accompanied by evidence of conformity with the requirements, the judicial council reports to the Association at the annual meeting and a ballot of the majority elects to membership. Each school is entitled to one representative and to one vote. Dues, \$5 per annum. Each college shall require of each student before admission to its course an examination, the minimum of which shall be :

English, a composition on some subject of general interest. This composition must be written by the student at the time of the examination, and should contain at least 200 words. It should be criticised in relation to thought, construction, punctuation, spelling, and handwriting.

Arithmetic, such questions as will show a thorough knowledge of common and decimal fractions, compound numbers, and ratio and proportion.

Algebra, such questions as will bring out the student's knowledge of the fundamental operations, factoring, and simple quadratic equations.

Physics, such questions as will discover the student's understanding of the elements of mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, optics, and acoustics.

Latin, an examination upon such elementary work as the student may offer showing a familiarity usually attained by one year of study; for example, the reading of the first 15 chapters of Cæsar's Commentaries, and the translation into Latin of easy English sentences involving the same vocabulary.

In place of this examination, or any part of it, schools, members of this association, are at liberty to recognize the official *certificates of reputable* literary and scientific colleges, academies, high schools, and normal schools, and also the medical student's certificate issued by any state examining board covering the work of the foregoing entrance examination.

Schools, members of this association, may allow students *who fail in one or more branches* in this entrance examination the privilege of entering the first-year course, but such students shall not be allowed to begin the second course until the entrance requirements are satisfied.

Schools, members of this association, are free to honor official *credentials issued by medical schools of equal requirements*, except in the branches of study embraced in the last year of their own curriculum.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the year 1899 and thereafter shall have attended at least *four courses* of medical instruction, each course of at least six months' duration, no two courses of which shall have been in the same calendar year.

Schools, members of this association, are free to give to students who have met the entrance requirements of the association additional *credit for time* on the four years' course as follows: to students having the A.B., B.S., or equivalent *degree* from reputable literary colleges, one year of time; to graduates and students of schools, of *homeopathic or eclectic* medicine, as many years as they attended those schools, provided they have met the previous requirements of the association and that they pass an examination in *materia medica* and therapeutics; to graduates of reputable schools of *dentistry, pharmacy, and veterinary* medicine one year of time.

A school not giving the whole four courses of the medical curriculum, and not graduating students, but otherwise eligible, may be admitted to membership.

NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGES, Secretary John K. Scudder, M.D., 1009 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

The National Eclectic Medical Association organized 1871 (?); at its annual meeting 19 Je, '94, on recommendation of its Committee on Medical Colleges, organized the National Confederation of Eclectic Medical Colleges composed of the delegates from each college recognized by the Association and gave the committee power to sanction any action taken by the Confederation.

Article 2 of the constitution:

'The objects of this confederation shall be to maintain organized cooperation between the eclectic medical colleges recognized by the National Eclectic Medical Association, for the purpose of promoting the mutual interests of said colleges, establishing uniform minimum requirements and curriculum, and furthering the cause of higher medical education.'

Minimum requirements, to take effect with the session of 1898-'99.

1. Preliminary requirements shall be, (a) credible certificate of good moral standing; (b) a good English education to be attested by a first-grade teacher's certificate, or a diploma from a graded high school, or from a college, or evidence of having passed the matriculation examination to a recognized college, or a medical student's certificate of the University of the State of New York; (c) also an elementary knowledge of natural history or physics, and Latin.

2. That the branches taught shall include in the course of instruction, anatomy, physiology, chemistry and pharmacy, *materia medica* and ther-

apeutics, principles and practice of medicine, pathology, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, hygiene, jurisprudence, electro-therapeutics, microscopy, ophthalmology, and otology.

3. That the length of the course of instruction after July 1, 1897 (affecting graduates in 1901), shall not be less than four years' reading, including four annual sessions of not less than six months each, in four different calendar years.

4. Attendance and examination or quizzes : regular attendance during the entire lecture course should be required, allowance to be made only for necessary absences, such absences not to exceed more than 20 per centum of the course. Regular examination or quizzes to be made by each professor or lecturer at least twice a week. Final examination in all branches to be conducted by competent examiners.

5. Dissections, clinics, and hospital attendance : each student shall have dissected not less than a lateral half of a cadaver. Attendance during at least two terms of clinical and hospital instruction shall be required.

6. Advanced standing : graduates of reputable and regularly established colleges of dentistry, pharmacy, and veterinary medicine which require as a condition of graduation, attendance on a course extending through three or more full years, may be allowed one year's standing on a four years' medical course only on condition that they comply with the entrance requirements of the medical college, and pass all the examinations and perform all the laboratory work embraced in the course of the freshman year. Graduates of colleges which require a regular attendance of three or more years as an essential to graduation, may be admitted to the second year of the medical course without examination.

7. And every medical school must show to this Confederation that it has a sufficient and competent corps of instructors, and the necessary facilities for teaching, dissections, and clinics.

The Confederation, April 7, 1899 : The American Medical College, St. Louis, Mo. ; The Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, Ill. ; The California Medical College, San Francisco, Cal. ; The Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O. ; The Eclectic Medical College of City of New York, New York ; The Lincoln Medical College, Lincoln, Neb.

ALABAMA.

Schools : regular, 2 ; homeopathic, 0 ; eclectic, 0 ; total, 2.

Session opens about first Oct. ; closes about first Ap.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 205 ; graduates, 1897-98, 35 ; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission and graduation : — State Medical Association requirements.

Course : — years for all matriculates before 189— who graduate before 190— ; four years for all others.

Fees : average matriculation, \$5.00 ; course, \$62.50 ; additional, \$62.50.

Faculty : professors, 13 ; lecturers, 9 ; others, 21 ; total, 43.

Total property, \$— ; receipts, \$— ; expenditures, \$—.

1. BIRMINGHAM MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular, coeducational, Birmingham, pop. 26,178, Dean, B. L. Wyman, M.D., A.M., ———.

Session opens, 3 O, '98, closes, 3 Ap, '99 ; length, 6 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 81 ; graduates, 1897-98, 9 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 98.

Admission : certificate of moral character and fitness from physician ; diploma or certificate from college, high school or county or state sup't covering first-grade teacher's certificate ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior ; to 2nd year : graduates in pharmacy and dentistry.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; four years study ; attendance on four annual lecture courses of six months each, the last at this school ; two courses of dissection and of clinical and hospital instruction ; examinations ; attendance on commencement.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1901.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 per annum ; course, \$50 per annum ; dissecting, \$10 ; laboratory, \$10 ; graduation, \$30.

Subjects : theory and practice of medicine, materia medica, therapeutics, physiology, surgery, gynecology, anatomy, chemistry, toxicology, microscopy, bacteriology, normal and pathologic histology, obstetrics, diseases of children, eye, ear, nose, and throat, nervous diseases, hygiene, jurisprudence, dermatology.

Faculty : professors, 12 ; lecturers, 3 ; demonstrator, 1 ; clinical assistants, 8.

Total property, \$— ; receipts, \$— ; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized 1894 ; first class graduated 1895, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

2. MEDICAL DEP'T, ALABAMA UNIV.,¹ regular, Mobile, pop. 31,076, Dean, George A. Ketchum, M.D., 7 N. Conception St.

Session opens 10 O, '98 ; closes 10 Ap, '99 ; length, 6 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 124 ; graduates, 1897-98, 26 ; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission : certificate of study with recognized physician and of good moral character and fitness ; graduation from some literary or scientific institution, or from a high school, or educational attainments of a first-grade teacher ; conditions may be made up before the second lecture course ; to advanced standing : on examination, the work of homeopathic and eclectic colleges ; completed courses in pharmacy, dentistry, veterinary medicine, in colleges and universities furnishing elementary branches including chemistry and biology.

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; certificate of attendance on three lecture courses not continuous of six months each in three separate years ; two courses each in dissection and clinical or hospital instruction ; one course each in chemistry, histology, pathology and bacteriology, and operative surgery ; one session of laboratory work in microscopy and bacteriology ; satisfactory examinations.

Course : three years for all graduating after —.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 per annum ; course, \$75 ; special course, \$10 ; laboratory, \$40 ; diploma, \$25.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, hygiene, chemistry, medical jurisprudence, nervous and mental diseases, materia medica, therapeutics, theory and practice, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, pediatrics, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, histology, pathology, bacteriology, and dermatology.

Faculty : professors, 10 ; adjunct, 1 ; lecturers, 6 ; demonstrators, 5 ; assistants, 4 ; directors of laboratories, 3.

Total property, \$— ; receipts, \$— ; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Medical College of Alabama founded 1859 ; first class graduated, — ; no graduates, 1862–68 inclusive ; recognized as Medical Department of the Univ. of Alabama, 1897.

ALASKA.

There are no medical schools in Alaska.

ARIZONA.

There are no medical schools in Arizona.

ARKANSAS.

Schools : regular, 1 ; homeopathic, 0 ; eclectic, 0 ; total, 1.

Session opens about middle Oct. ; closes about middle April.

Matriculates, 1897–98, 104 ; graduates, 1897–98, 19 ; matriculates, 1898–99, —.

Admission and graduation : no state requirements.

Fees : average matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$50 ; additional, \$33.

Faculty : professors, 16 ; lecturers, 0 ; others, 3 ; total, 19.

Total property, \$— ; receipts, \$— ; expenditures, \$—.

3. **MEDICAL DEP'T, ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIV.,**¹ regular, Little Rock, pop. 25,874, Dean, —.

Session opens 17 O, '98 ; closes 15 Ap, '99 ; length, 6 mos. ; matriculates, 1897–98, 104 ; graduates, 1897–98, 19 ; matriculates, 1898–99, —.

Admission : credentials of matriculates or graduates in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, or of recognized colleges of literature, science, or arts, of high schools, academies, normal schools, or equivalent schools,

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

or teachers' certificates; examination in accordance with minimum requirements of A. A. M. C. (see p.); to advanced standing: work of homeopathic or eclectic schools on examination in materia medica and therapeutics, A.B., B.S., or equivalent degrees from recognized colleges and graduation from recognized dentistry, pharmacy, and veterinary schools give one year credit.

Graduation: age 21; certificate of matriculation at a regular school for three sessions and attendance on four courses, the last at this school, in anatomy, including dissections, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, obstetrics, surgery, pathology, bacteriology, and practice of medicine; in four consecutive sessions more than 35 months must intervene between the beginning of first and close of second course; a thesis or clinical report; final examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898 (?).

Fees: course, \$50; matriculation, \$5; demonstrator's ticket, \$5 each; hospital, \$3 each; graduation, \$25.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, principles and practice of surgery, materia medica, therapeutics, hygiene, botany, principles and practice of medicine, diagnosis, dermatology, obstetrics, ophthalmology, otology, diseases of the genito-urinary organs, gynecology, surgical pathology and bacteriology.

Faculty: professors, 14; adjuncts, 2; demonstrator, 1; assistants, 2.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$—, (1898).

Organized 1879, first class graduated 1880, and in subsequent years—; exceptions, —.

CALIFORNIA.

Schools: regular, 4; homeopathic, 1; eclectic, 1; total, 6.

Session opens about first Oct.; closes about first June.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 559; graduates, 1897-98, 102; matriculates, 1898-99, 557.

Admission and graduation: no state requirements.

Fees: average matriculation, \$5; course, \$101; additional, \$44.

Faculty: professors, 93; lecturers, 17; others, 75; total, 185.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$—.

4. CALIFORNIA MEDICAL COLLEGE, eclectic, San Francisco, pop. 298,997, Dean, D. Maclean, M.D., 710 Van Ness av.

Session opens 3 O, '98; closes 17 My, '99; length, 7 months; matriculates, 1897-98, 60; graduates, 1897-98, 6; matriculates, 1898-99, 55.

Admission: good moral character; college, high school, or first-grade teacher's certificate, or examination in mathematics, English composition, physics, and Latin; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools; to second year: graduates of colleges and of pharmacy and dental schools.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; three sessions of anatomy,

dissection of cadaver, attendance on four annual lecture courses of eight months each, the last in this school; thesis; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, first three years, \$100 each; fourth year free; demonstrator's, \$10; graduation, \$40; chemistry, \$5; histology, microscopy, and bacteriology, \$5; physics and Latin, \$5; graduates of other colleges,—matriculation, \$5; course, \$50; graduation, \$40.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, Latin, histology, embryology, physics, pharmacology, materia medica, principles of medicine, theory and practice, surgery, sanitary science, gynecology, urinalysis, pathology, therapeutics, obstetrics, pediatry, mental, nervous, renal, genito-urinary diseases and of the chest, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, dermatology, electro-therapeutics, and bacteriology.

Faculty: professors, 14; lecturers, 6; instructors, 3; assistant, 1; demonstrator, 1; clinical instructors, 9.

Total property, \$25,000; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized 1879 at Oakland; first class graduated in 1880, and classes graduated in each subsequent year; removed to San Francisco 1887.

5. COLLEGE OF MEDICINE DEP'T, UNIV. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, regular, coeducational, Los Angeles, pop. 50,395, Dean, H. G. Brainerd, M.D., 315 W. 6th St.

Session opens 19 O, '98; closes 14 Je, '99; length, 7½ months; matriculates, 1897-98, 93; graduates, 1897-98, 13; matriculates, 1898-99, 88.

Admission: requirements of Association American Medical Colleges; graduation from or certificate of work done in a university, college, high school, academy, or normal school; to advanced standing: graduates of recognized schools of dentistry, pharmacy or veterinary medicine, or of colleges making the last of the four years, a medical preparatory course admitted to second year upon examination in first year work,—work of recognized schools accepted for second and third years.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; study for four years; attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this school; final examinations; required laboratory work, dissection of the cadaver, general fitness on vote of faculty.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1896.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; demonstration, \$10; course, \$130; special, \$25; additional special, \$20; diploma, \$40.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, materia medica, hygiene, chemistry, histology, dissection, pathology, surgery, obstetrics, therapeutics, surgical anatomy, bacteriology, orthopedic surgery, physical diagnosis, anatomy of nervous system, orthopedics, gynecology, jurisprudence, insanity, diseases of children, skin, eye, nose, throat, and ear, toxicology, urinalysis, genito-urinary diseases.

Faculty: professors, 23; demonstrator, 1; assistant, 1; instructors, 5.

Total property, \$35,000; receipts, \$8,660; expenditures, \$7,035 (1898).

Founded 1885; first class graduated 1888 and in each subsequent year.

6. COOPER MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular, coeducational, San Francisco, pop. 298,997, Dean, Henry Gibbons, Jr., M.D., A.M., 920 Polk St.

Session opens 3 Ja, '99; closes, 22 Ag, '99; length, 7½ months; matriculates, 1897-98, 187; graduates, 1897-98, 47; matriculates, 1898-99, 160.

Admission: good moral character; admission to a recognized college or university; graduation from a high school, academy, state normal school; a first-grade California teacher's certificate; examination in English, U. S. History, geography, arithmetic, physics, Latin, and one optional; Greek, French, German, logic, botany, zoology, chemistry; special examination for General Council of Great Britain; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for years other than the senior; to second year: graduates of recognized colleges and of pharmaceutical and dental schools.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four lecture courses unless admitted to advanced standing; the last year at this school; two courses of practical anatomy; dissection of one entire subject; a thesis; final examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; demonstrators (for each of two years), \$10; course, \$100; graduation, \$25.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, histology, biology, chemistry, materia medica, pathology, physical diagnosis, principles of medicine and surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, pediatrics, genito-urinary diseases, therapeutics, neurology, ophthalmology, otology, puerperal and mental diseases, jurisprudence, dermatology.

Faculty: professors, 15; adjuncts, 2; lecturer, 1; instructors, 3; assistants, 10.

Total property, \$500,000; receipts, \$20,016.50; expenditures, \$18,424.74 (1898).

Medical Dep't, Univ. of the Pacific, organized, 1859; ceased 1864; revived 1870; became Medical Dep't, Univ. College San Francisco 1873; with title Medical College of the Pacific, present title 1882; first class graduated 1860; classes graduated in each subsequent year; exceptions, 1865-69 inclusive.

7. HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL COLLEGE,¹ homeopathic, San Francisco, pop. 298,997, Dean, A. C. Peterson, address—.

8. MEDICAL DEP'T, COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, San Francisco, regular, coeducational, San Francisco, pop. 298,997, Dean, Winslow Anderson, M.D., 1220 Sutter St.

Session opens 3 O, '98; closes 12 Jl, '99; length, 9 months; matriculates, 1897-98, 93; graduates, 1897-98, 16; matriculates, 1898-99, 91.

Admission: diploma from recognized college, academy, or high school; certificate of admission to a recognized college or university; other evidence of scholarship accepted by faculty or examination in English, his-

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

tory and government, geography, physics, arithmetic, algebra and Latin; special examination for General Council of Great Britain; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; to second year: graduates of recognized colleges, pharmaceutical, veterinary, and dental schools on examination of first-year subjects.

Graduation: age 21; good moral and professional character; attendance on four annual lecture courses of six months each unless admitted to second year as above stated, the last year at this school; two courses each of practical anatomy and clinical and hospital instruction; the dissection of one entire subject; final examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; each preliminary course (optional), \$25; regular course, \$75; anatomy (each course, two obligatory), \$10; graduation, \$25; special courses, \$25.

Subjects: comparative and human anatomy, physiology, materia medica, pharmacology, pharmacy, chemistry, histology, biology, embryology, theory and practice of medicine and of surgery, surgical anatomy, physical diagnosis, therapeutics, gynecology, obstetrics, diseases of children, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, rhinology, pathology, bacteriology, hygiene and dietetics, orthopedic surgery, nervous and mental diseases, electro-therapeutics, dermatology, jurisprudence, abdominal surgery.

Faculty: professors, 16; adjuncts, 3; lecturers, 9; assistants, 9.

Total property, \$50,000; receipts, \$10,000; expenditures, \$10,000 (1898).

Organized 1896; first class graduated 1897.

9. MEDICAL DEPT., UNIV. CALIFORNIA, regular, coeducational, San Francisco, pop. 298,997, Dean, Robert A. McLean, M.D., 305 Kearney St. Session opens 1 S, '98; closes 29 Ap, '99; length, 8 months; matriculates, 1897-98, 126; graduates, 1897-98, 20; matriculates, 1898-99, 163.

Admission: certificates of admission from recognized colleges or universities, of graduation from recognized high school, academy, or normal; examination in English, arithmetic, algebra, plane geometry, civics, Latin, ancient history and geography, mediaeval and modern history, physics, chemistry, botany; to second class: completion of three years' medical preparatory course at the university; graduation from a recognized college, or school of pharmacy or dentistry; to third-year class: work of recognized schools for years other than the senior are accepted on examination.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; study for four years and attendance on four lecture courses in different years, the last at this school; final examination; at least two sessions of practical anatomy; dissection of every part of a cadaver.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1897.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; practical anatomy, two years, \$10 each; course, \$100; graduation, \$25.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, histology, chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, urinalysis, toxicology, pathology, hygiene, jurisprudence, therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine, of surgery, gynecology, obstetrics, diseases of children, nervous and mental diseases, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, and bacteriology.

Faculty : professors, 20 ; instructors, 12 ; lecturer, 1 ; demonstrator, 1 ; assistants, 19.

Total property, \$150,000 ; receipts, \$12,426.35 ; expenditures, \$7,816.55 (1898).

Toland Medical College organized 1863 ; first class graduated 1865 ; classes graduated in each subsequent year ; organized under present title 1873.

COLORADO.

Schools : regular, 3 ; homeopathic, 1 ; eclectic, 0 ; total, 4.

Session opens about middle Sept. ; closes about first May.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 214 ; graduates, 1897-98, 51 ; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission and graduation : no state requirements.

Fees : average matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$72.50 : additional, \$11.25.

Faculty : professors, 99 ; lecturers, 14 ; others, 43 ; total, 156.

Total property, \$—— ; receipts, \$—— ; expenditures, \$——.

10. DENVER HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, coeducational, Denver, pop. 106,713, Dean, S. S. Smythe, M.D., 403 California Bldg.

Session opens 7 O, '98 ; closes 14 Ap, '99 ; length, 6 months ; matriculates, 1897-98, 42 ; graduates, 1897-98, 13 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 50.

Admission : graduation from college, academy, normal or high school, matriculation in recognized school, college, or pharmacy, dental or veterinary school, or first-grade teacher's certificate, or examination in orthography, English composition, arithmetic, geography, chemistry, modern history ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior ; to third year : graduates of pharmacy, dental, or veterinary schools on credentials and examinations.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; four years' study exclusive of preparatory work ; attendance on four lecture courses of six months each, the last at this school ; two years of anatomy ; dissection of lateral half ; three years of clinics ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$100 per annum ; graduates from other colleges, \$50 ; laboratory deposit against breakage, \$5.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, physics, chemistry, pharmacology, botany, history of medicine and organon, theory and practice, surgery,

histology, Latin, bacteriology, embryology, materia medica, hygiene, sanitary science, pathology, obstetrics, gynecology, dermatology, pedology, climatology, genito-urinary, mental and nervous diseases, physical diagnosis, ophthalmology, otology, rhinology, laryngology, technology, jurisprudence.

Faculty: professors, 17; instructors, 12.

Total property, \$32,000; receipts, \$8,500; expenditures, \$6,000 (1898).

Organized 1894; first class graduated, 1895; and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

11. MEDICAL DEP'T, ROCKY MOUNTAIN UNIV., regular, coeducational, Denver, Col., pop. 106,713, Dean, T. H. Hawkins, 1740 Welton St.

Session opens 6 S, '98; closes 14 Ap, '99; length, 7 months; matriculates, 1897-98, 78; graduates, 1897-98, 26; matriculates, 1898-99, 85.

Admission: requirements of A. A. M. C. (see p.—); to advanced standing: work of colleges in affiliation with A. A. M. C.; graduates of recognized colleges and universities completing courses in chemistry and biology; graduates and matriculates of schools of homeopathy, eclectic, veterinary medicine, pharmacy, and of dentistry requiring two or more lecture courses; admitted on examination in subjects below class entered.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four annual lecture courses of six months each; dissection of entire body; two years' attendance on hospital and college clinics; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: course, \$75.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, materia medica, therapeutics, pathology, bacteriology, hygiene, practice of medicine, surgery, orthopedic surgery, genito-urinary diseases, obstetrics, gynecology, diseases of children, nervous system, and mind, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, rhinology, jurisprudence.

Faculty: professors, 28; adjunct, 1; lecturers, 8; instructors, 3; assistants, 14.

Total property, \$15,000; receipts, \$——; expenditures, \$—— (1898).

Gross Medical College organized 1887; first class graduated 1888; present title from organization; classes graduated in each subsequent year.

12. MEDICAL DEP'T, UNIV. OF COLORADO, regular, coeducational, Boulder, pop. 3,330, Dean, Luman M. Griffin, M.D., Boulder.

Session opens 6 S, '98; closes 3 Je, '99; length, 9 mos; matriculates, 1897-98, 29; graduates, 1897-98, none; matriculates, 1898-99, 50.

Admission: requirements of A. A. M. C. (see p.); to advanced standing: work of colleges in affiliation with A. A. M. C.; work of non-recognized colleges accepted on examination if entrance requirements are met.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four annual lecture courses of six months each, last at this school; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees: course, \$40 per annum.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, materia medica, therapeutics, pathology, bacteriology, hygiene, pathology, practice, surgery, orthopedics, obstetrics, gynecology, diseases of children, of the nervous system, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, rhinology, jurisprudence.

Faculty : professors, 15 ; assistant professor, 1 ; lecturers, 2 ; demonstrators, 2.

Total property, \$15,000 ; receipts, \$6,500 ; expenditures, \$6,500 (1898).

Opened 1883 ; first class graduated 1885 ; present title Colorado School of Medicine, from organization ; classes graduated in subsequent years, — (?) ; exceptions 1898 and 1899.

13. MEDICAL DEPT., UNIV. DENVER,¹ regular, coeducational, Denver, pop. 106,713, Dean, Samuel A. Fisk, M.D., A.M., 37 18th av.

Session opens 20 S, '98 ; closes 22 Ap, '99 ; length, 7 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 65 ; graduates, 1897-98, 12 ; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission : requirements of A. A. M. C. (see p.) ; to advanced standing : A. A. M. C. constitution (see p.).

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; unless admitted to advanced standing as specified ; attendance on four lecture courses in as many years, the last at this school ; required course in laboratory and clinical work ; examinations ; present at commencement exercises unless excused.

Course : four years for all graduating after —.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; registration, \$1 per annum ; course, \$75 ; dissecting, \$5 per part ; laboratory, \$10 ; final examination, \$25.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, materia medica, pharmacology, bacteriology, embryology, medicine, surgery, diseases of children, obstetrics, gynecology, nervous and mental diseases, urinary analysis, ophthalmology, dermatology, otology, laryngology and rhinology, jurisprudence, syphilology.

Faculty : professors, 38 ; lecturers, 4 ; assistants, 11.

Total property, \$—— ; receipts, \$—— ; expenditures, \$—— (1898).

Organized, 1881 ; first class graduated 1882 ; present title from organization (?) ; classes graduated in subsequent years (?) ; exceptions(?).

CONNECTICUT.

Schools : regular, 1 ; homeopathic, 0 ; eclectic, 0 ; total, 1.

Session opens about first Oct ; closes about last June.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 122 ; graduates, 1897-98, 31 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 109.

Admission and graduation : no state requirements.

Fees : average matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$150 ; additional, \$50.

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

Faculty : professors, \$10 ; lecturers, 2 ; others, 25 ; total, 37.
Total property, \$———; receipts, \$———; expenditures, \$———.

14. MEDICAL DEP'T, YALE UNIV., regular, New Haven, pop. 81,298,
Dean, Herbert E. Smith, M.D., 150 York St.

Session opens 6 O, '98 ; closes 28 Je, '99 ; length, 8½ mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 122 ; graduates, 1897-98, 31 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 109.

Admission : certificate of good moral character ; degree in arts or sciences ; examination in English, arithmetic, algebra, physics and Latin ; certificate of study of above subjects at college ; graduation from high school, academy, or preparatory school ; certificate of admission to approved professional school ; to advanced standing : on examination, work of recognized schools for other than junior and senior years ; to 2d year : with conditions, graduates in arts, philosophy, or science having studied in undergraduate courses chemistry, physiology, anatomy, and histology.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; four years study, last two at this school ; examinations ; thesis.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$150 for each of first three years, last year \$100 ; anatomy, \$15 ; pharmacy, \$5 ; graduation, \$30.

Subjects : chemistry, anatomy, histology, embryology, physiology, materia medica, pharmacy, pathology, medicine, therapeutics, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, surgery.

Faculty : professors, 10 ; clinical, 2 ; assistants, 2 ; lecturers, 2 ; instructors, 7 ; demonstrator, 1 ; assistants, 13.

Total property, \$105,325.40 ; receipts, \$22,949.48 ; expenditures, \$22,949.48 (1898).

Medical Institution of Yale College chartered 1810 ; organized 1812 ; instruction began 1813 ; first class graduated 1814 ; new charter Medical Dep't, Yale College, 1879 ; Connecticut Medical Society retired from examining board 1884 ; classes graduated in subsequent years annually.

CUBA.

No reply received from the statement. 24 Ap, '99.

DELAWARE.

There are no medical schools in Delaware.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Schools : regular, 4 ; homeopathic, 0 ; eclectic, 0 ; total, 4.

Session opens about first Oct. ; closes about middle May.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 464 ; graduates, 1897-98, 86 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 450.

Admission and graduation : no state requirements.

Fees : average matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$92.50 ; additional, \$——.

Faculty : professors, 100 ; lecturers, 2 ; others, 70 ; total, 172.

Total property, \$—— ; receipts, \$—— ; expenditures, \$——.

15. MEDICAL DEP'T, COLUMBIAN UNIV., regular, Washington, pop. 230,392, Dean, E. A. de Schweinitz, M.D., Ph.D., 1325 H St., N. W.

Session opens 3 O, '98 ; closes 31 My, '99 ; length 7½ mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 209 ; graduates, 1897-98, 24 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 214.

Admission : examination in English composition, Latin, algebra, or higher arithmetic, physics, or certificate of attainments ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools on examination.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; four years study ; dissection of four parts in two sessions ; attendance on two courses of clinical instruction ; examination.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1895.

Fees : course, \$110.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, histology, surgery, medicine, obstetrics, dermatology, ophthalmology, bacteriology, pathology, gynecology, mental and nervous diseases, jurisprudence, pediatrics, otology, laryngology, orthopedics, hygiene.

Faculty : professors, 28 ; demonstrators, 13 ; assistants, 7 ; assistants, 2 ; prosectors, 2 ; director of laboratory, 1.

Total property, \$25,000 ; receipts, \$25,000 ; expenditures, \$150,000 (1898).

Medical Dep't, Columbian College, organized 1821 with title National Medical College ; first class graduated 1822 ; operations suspended 1834 to 1838, 1861 to 1863, inclusive ; Columbian College became Columbian Univ. 1873 ; classes graduated each subsequent year.

16. MEDICAL DEP'T, GEORGETOWN UNIV., regular, Washington, D. C., pop. 230,392, Dean, G. L. Magruder, M.D., A.M., 815 Vermont Ave.

Session opens 3 O, '98 ; closes 15 My, '99 ; length 7½ mos. ; matriculates 1897-98, 96 ; graduates, 1897-98, 17 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 86.

Admission : requirements of A. A. M. C. (see p. 8) ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools on examination or certificates.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; four years study ; four lecture courses, the last at this school ; two courses of practical anatomy ; laboratory courses in physiology, chemistry, histology, pathology, bacteriology, and clinica.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1895.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$100 per annum ; special courses, \$20 each ; dissection, \$10 ; practical chemistry, \$25 ; laboratory courses, \$25 each ; operative surgery, \$20.

Subjects : anatomy, osteology, histology, embryology, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics, chemistry, toxicology, physics, theory and practice of medicine, hygiene, diseases of children, of the mind, surgery,

pathology, bacteriology, obstetrics, gynecology, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, rhinology, zoology, dermatology, state medicine, military surgery, and surgical pathology.

Faculty: professors, 30; instructors, 2; assistants, 7; lecturer, 1; demonstrators, 10; assistants, 10.

Total property, \$50,000; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized 1850; first class graduated 1851, and in subsequent years without exception.

17. MEDICAL DEP'T, HOWARD UNIV., regular, coeducational, Washington, pop. 230,392, Dean, Thomas B. Hood, M.D., A.M., 1009 O st., N. W.

Session opens 30 S, '98; closes 12 My, '99; length, 7 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 111; graduates, 1897-98, 32; matriculates 1898-99, 116.

Admission: certificate of good moral standing; diploma from recognized college, high school, second-grade teacher's certificate, or examination in common school branches; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than last.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four lecture courses, the last at this school; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1895.

Fees: course, \$60.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, histology, materia medica, therapeutics, chemistry and toxicology, obstetrics, practice of medicine, surgery, hygiene, pathology, bacteriology, gynecology, pediatrics, ophthalmology, otology, jurisprudence.

Faculty: professors, 15; demonstrators, 4; assistants, 2; lecturer, 1; attending physician, dispensary clinic, 1.

Total property, \$250,000; receipts, \$9,000; expenditures, \$9,000 (1898).

Organized 1867; first class graduated 1871, and in each subsequent year.

18. MEDICAL DEP'T, NATIONAL UNIV., regular, coeducational, Washington, pop. 230,392, Dean, Howard H. Barker, M.D., 1116 H. St., N. W.

Session opens 3 O, '98; closes 20 My, '99; length, 7 months; matriculates, 1897-98, 48; graduates, 1897-98, 13; matriculates, 1898-99, 34.

Admission: requirements A. A. M. C. (see p. 8); admission to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other than senior year on examination.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four lecture courses, the last at this school; necessary dissections of body.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1897.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$100.

Subjects: theory and practice, obstetrics, and the diseases of women, children, genito-urinary organs, mind, nervous system, nose, throat, and rectum, surgery, anatomy, materia medica, therapeutics, physiology, hygiene, chemistry, jurisprudence, anthropology, dermatology, syphilol-

ogy, histology, bacteriology, toxicology, gynecology, ophthalmology, and otology.

Faculty : professors, 27 ; demonstrators, 5 ; assistant demonstrators, 3 ; assistant, 1.

Total property, \$30,000 ; receipts, \$—— ; expenditures, \$—— (1898).

Organized 1884 ; first class graduated 1885, and in subsequent years.

FLORIDA.

There are no medical schools in Florida.

GEORGIA.

Schools : regular, 3 ; homeopathic, 0 ; eclectic, 1 ; total, 4.

Session opens first Oct. ; closes about first April.

Matriculates, 1897-98, — ; graduates, 1897-98, — ; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission and graduation : no state requirements.

Fees : average matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$91.66 ; additional, \$35.

Faculty : professors, 32 ; lecturers, 5 ; others, 20 ; total, 57.

Total property, \$—— ; receipts, \$—— ; expenditures, \$——.

19. ATLANTA COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, regular, Atlanta, pop. 65,533, Dean, W. S. Kendrick, M.D., 93 Capitol Sq.

Session opens 5 O, '98 ; closes 3 Ap, '99 ; length, 5½ mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 141 A. M. C., and 84 S. M. C. ; total, 225 ; graduates, 1897-98, 34 A. M. C. and 27 S. M. C. ; total, 61 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 214.

Admission : ————— ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; three years' study ; attendance on three lecture courses of six months each, the last at this college ; examinations.

Course : three years for all graduating after 1895.

Fees : course, \$100 ; graduation, \$30 ; for physicians, registration, \$5 ; graduates of other colleges, additional fee, \$25.

Subjects : diseases of the eye, ear, throat, nose, and skin, anatomy, materia medica, therapeutics, obstetrics, gynecology, surgery, chemistry, medicine, gastro-intestinal, rectal, and clinical surgery ; pharmacy, jurisprudence.

Faculty : professors, 13 ; demonstrators, 2 ; lecturers, 5 ; assistants, 7.

Total property, \$50,000 ; receipts, \$—— ; expenditures, \$—— (1898).

Atlanta Medical College organized 1854 ; first class graduated 1855 ; suspended 1862-65 inclusive ; reorganized 1865 ; union 1898 with Southern Medical College ; organized 1879 ; first class graduated —, and in each subsequent year except — inclusive.

20. **GEORGIA COLLEGE OF ECLECTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY**, eclectic, coeducational, Atlanta, pop. 65,533, Pres., A. G. Thomas, M.D., L.L.D., 121 Park St., W. E.

Session opens 4 O, '98; closes 1 Ap, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 61; graduates, 1897-98, 14; matriculates, 1898-99, 60.

Admission: satisfactory evidence of academic education; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; to second year: graduates in dentistry or pharmacy.

Graduation: good moral character; attendance on three lecture courses, the last at this school; thesis; dissection of body; examinations.

Course: three years for all graduating after 1895.

Fees: course, \$70; college (paid on matriculating), \$30; examination, \$25.

Subjects: principles of medicine, osteology, myology, hygiene, physics, chemistry, neurology, practice, materia medica, therapeutics, surgery, physiology, bacteriology, histology, obstetrics, gynecology, diseases of eye, ear, nose, throat, jurisprudence.

Faculty: professors, 9; emeritus, 2; demonstrator, 1.

Total property, \$25,000; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Southern Botanico-Medical College, Forsyth, chartered 1839; first class graduated 1841, and classes graduated in each subsequent year; removed to Macon 1845; title Reform Medical College of Georgia 1859; title College American Medicine and Surgery 1874; removed to Atlanta 1881; Georgia Eclectic Medical College organized 1877; first class graduated 1878, and classes graduated in each subsequent year; united under present title 1884.

21. **MEDICAL DEP'T, GEORGIA UNIV.**,¹ regular, Augusta, pop. 33,300, Dean, Eugene Foster, M.D., 311 Washington St.

Session opens 1 O, '98; closes 1 Ap, '99; length, 5½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98,—; graduates, 1897-98,—; matriculates, 1898-99,—.

Admission: certificate of moral character from recognized physician; graduation from college; certificate from high school: teacher's second-grade certificate; examination.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on three courses of six months each in different years, the last at this college; two courses in anatomy, physiology, theoretical chemistry, materia medica and therapeutics; dissection of body; laboratory courses in histology, pathology, chemistry, and operative surgery.

Course: four years for all graduating after —.

Fees: matriculation, \$5 per annum; course, \$75; practical anatomy, \$10 each; laboratory, \$10; examination, \$30.

Subjects: anatomy, materia medica, therapeutics, physiology, pathology, chemistry, pharmacy, surgery, principles and practice, obstetrics, pediatrics, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, gynecology.

Faculty: professors, 10; demonstrator, 1; instructors, 7.

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Medical Academy organized 1821; first class graduated —, and in subsequent years, —; exceptions, —; suspended, 1861-65 (?); Medical Dep't, Georgia Univ., 1872; Medical College of Georgia part of present title.

22. WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA AND TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES.

24 Ap '99, no reply from the statement.

HAWAII.

24 Ap '99, no reply from the statement.

IDAHO.

There are no medical schools in Idaho.

ILLINOIS.

Schools: regular, 9; homeopathic, 5; eclectic, 1; physio-medical, 1; total, 16.

Session opens about middle Sept.; closes about middle Apr.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 1845; graduates, 1897-98, 305; matriculates, 1898-99, 1539.

Admission and graduation: see state requirements.

Course: three years for all graduates before 1900; four years for all others.

Fees: average matriculation, \$5; course, \$89; additional, \$37.50.

Faculty: professors, 448; lecturers, 80; others, 248; total, 776.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$—.

STATE REQUIREMENTS.

To be held in good standing, schools have been required to comply with the schedules of minimum requirements, adopted at different periods.

In 1880, a schedule was adopted as the standard entitling to recognition any diplomas issued after the session of 1882-83, and the board accorded recognition to fifty-seven medical schools in the United States, declining to recognize degrees issued by twenty-four.

The first schedule remained in force until the close of the ses-

sion of 1890-91, when the second took effect, which was adopted and promulgated by the board in 1887.

This schedule was amended by a resolution adopted on April 26, 1893, declining to recognize the degree of Ph.G., D.D.S., or V.S. as the equivalent of any part of the minimum requirements.

Again amended in part in April, 1896, students can be graduated in 1898 and 1899 after an attendance on three courses of lectures in three separate years.

The third schedule adopted on January 4, 1898, and slightly amended, is now in force and goes actively into effect with the session of 1898-99.

Conditions of admission to lecture courses : creditable certificates of good moral character signed by two physicians of good standing in the state in which the applicant last resided ; a diploma or certificate of graduation from a high school ; evidence of having passed the matriculation examination to a recognized college ; a certificate of having successfully passed the medical student's examination conducted by a recognized college or university or state superintendent of public instruction or principal of a high school in the following named branches, in each of which the applicant should possess, at least, the knowledge required at the completion of one year of study in such school ; *viz.*, English grammar, arithmetic, elementary physics, United States history, geography, and Latin. One year is allowed in which to make up defects in knowledge of Latin, but the student must be provided with a certificate of proficiency in this branch of learning from the designated authorities before he can be accepted as a second-course student, or be given a certificate of attendance on the first year's course.

Advanced standing : graduates of reputable and regularly established schools of dentistry, of pharmacy, and of veterinary medicine, which require as a condition of graduation attendance on a course extending through two or more full years, may be allowed one year's advanced standing on a four-year medical course only on condition that they comply with the entrance requirements of the medical school, and pass all the examinations and perform all the laboratory work embraced in the course of the freshman year ; graduates of medical schools recognized by

this board may be admitted to any class without examination. Students from said schools who possess certificates of attendance and of successful examinations, can enter, without examination, the class immediately following that previously attended. Students who have attended one or more full courses in schools not fully recognized by this board can be granted advanced standing in accordance with such attendance, on complying with the entrance requirements and passing all examinations and performing all laboratory work of the classes below that which they enter. Graduates of or students from schools to which no recognition is given by the Illinois State Board of Health can be granted no advanced standing whatever; graduates of colleges which require a regular attendance of three or more years as an essential to graduation, may be admitted to the second year of the medical course without examination, provided they furnish, beside their diploma or certificate of graduation, formal and satisfactory evidence of having creditably done at least one full year's work in the following named branches, for which they may receive credit in the medical school without examination: chemistry, biology or comparative anatomy, histology, embryology, experimental physics, physiologic botany, laboratory physiology or experimental psychology, zoology; that they make up their other deficiencies in the first year's work by attendance and examination, the same as other students.

Branches of medical science to be included in the course: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica and therapeutics, theory and practice of medicine, pathology and bacteriology, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, hygiene, jurisprudence.

Length and number of regular or graduating courses: the time occupied in each regular course or session shall not be less than six months, or 26 weeks; the curriculum must extend over three (after 1 Jan. 1900, four) calendar years; the interval between the required courses of lectures shall be at least three months of time, and no two courses which commence or end in the same calendar year shall be recognized.

Attendance and examinations or quizzes: regular attendance during the entire lecture courses shall be required, allowance being made only for absences occasioned by the student's sick-

ness, such absence not to exceed 20 per centum of the course ; regular examinations or quizzes to be made by each lecturer or professor at least once each week ; final examinations on all branches to be conducted.

Dissections, clinics, and hospital attendance : each student must have dissected the entire cadaver during two or more courses of lectures, must have received at least two (after January 1, 1900, three) terms of clinical and hospital instruction.

The time of professional study shall not be less than three (after January 1, 1900, four) full calendar years before graduation and attendance on lectures and at clinics and hospital.

Instruction : the school must have a sufficient and competent corps of instructors, and facilities for teaching, dissections, ambulatory and hospital clinics which obtain in the majority of schools in the United States. The teachers and instructors in the branches of medical science which are required to be included in the course of instruction (chemistry and jurisprudence excepted) shall invariably be physicians, authorized to practise in the state in which the school is located.

RECOGNITION OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Rule 1.—Only regularly conducted and legally chartered medical schools which conform to the conditions of admission to lecture courses, the course and period of study, the number character, and length of lecture terms, the duration of attendance on hospital and clinical instruction, as set forth in the schedule of minimum requirements (see p. 26), and the other requirements of a medical education which obtain as the practice of a majority of the established medical schools of the United States shall be considered medical institutions in good standing.

Rule 2.—No medical school can be held to be in good standing entitling its diploma to full recognition until it has established its claim to such standing by an active existence of not less than four years, and then only on compliance with the terms of *Rule 1*, provided that schools which, after a personal investigation made by a committee of the board, are shown to comply with the schedule of minimum requirements, and to possess a sufficient and competent corps of instructors, all legally

qualified physicians, and the necessary facilities for teaching, may, at the discretion of the board, be granted full recognition during the second year of existence.

Rule 3.—Graduates of medical schools who do not fully comply with the schedule of minimum requirements, and graduates of institutions of less than four years' existence which are not considered as in good standing, will be required to pass an examination before receiving a state certificate to practise medicine and surgery, in the following branches: practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, or at the discretion of the board, in the branches of the usual medical school course; to wit, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica and therapeutics, theory and practice of medicine, pathology, bacteriology, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, hygiene, jurisprudence; will pay a fee of \$10, to be returned if applicant fails. No further charge will be made for a certificate if issued.

No medical school shall be recognized in good standing that does not require, after January 1, 1900, of all the students excepting graduates of colleges, or of schools of dentistry, pharmacy, or veterinary medicine, to whom advanced standing is given in accordance with the requirements of this board, as a condition of graduation, an attendance of four full courses of lectures in four separate years.

Diplomas issued by schools in good standing, in 1898 and 1899, to students after an attendance on three full courses of lectures in three separate years, will be recognized. Foreign diplomas will not be recognized as a basis on which to issue a certificate and all applicants will be required to pass an examination.

Medical colleges in the United States, in active existence 1 Je, 1899, to which recognition complete or partial is accorded by the Illinois State Board of Health are indicated by the letters ISBH after registration.

23. AMERICAN MEDICAL MISSIONARY COLLEGE,¹ regular, coeducational, Chicago, pop. 1,099,850, Pres., J. H. Kellogg, M.D., 28 College Pl.

Session opens 19 O, '98; closes 27 Je, '99; length, 8 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 99; graduates, 1897-98, —; matriculates, 1898-99 —.

Admission: age under 20; physician's certificate of health; examination in grammar, rhetoric, English and American literature, arithmetic,

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

algebra, geometry, geography, physics, physiology, botany, zoology, civics, general history, Latin, or a certificate covering these subjects; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than two, the last of which must be at this school.

Graduation: age 23; good moral character; four years' study, the last and one other of which must be at this school; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after —.

Fees: course, \$100 per annum.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, histology, chemistry, hygiene, physics, biology, bacteriology, embryology, sanitary science, hydrotherapy, materia medica, toxicology, therapeutics, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, diseases of women, eye, ear, nervous system, heart, digestive and respiratory organs, children, genito-urinary, skin and mental diseases, gynecology, dermatology.

Faculty: professors, 14; demonstrator, 1; lecturers and instructors, 7.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized 1895; first class graduated —, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except — inclusive.

24. BENNETT COLLEGE OF ECLECTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY,¹ coeducational, Chicago, pop. 1,099,850, Dean, Anson L. Clark, M.D., A.M., 78 N. Ada St.

Session opens —, '98; closes —, '99; length; — mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, —; graduates, 1897-98, —; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: graduation from college or high school; teacher's or state board of health certificate including Latin; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools; to second year: graduates of recognized pharmacy, dental, or veterinary schools.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four lecture courses of eight months each; two courses of anatomy; dissection of lateral half; satisfactory standing; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after —.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$100 per annum; graduates from other colleges, \$30, and matriculation fee, fourth year, \$100; partial, \$5; matriculation, \$5, \$10 each chair.

Subjects: anatomy, chemistry, osteology, histology, materia medica, physiology, pathology, therapeutics, surgery, bacteriology, principles and practice of medicine, diseases of respiratory and circulatory systems, children, nervous system, eye, ear, nose, throat, venereal diseases, jurisprudence, gynecology, obstetrics, electro-therapeutics, therapeutics, orthopedics, dermatology.

Faculty: professors, 24; emeritus, 1; assistants, 3; lecturers, 4; assistants, 7; clinical instructors, 2; director of laboratories, 1.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized 1868; first class graduated 1869 (?), and classes graduated in each subsequent year except — inclusive.

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

25. **THE CHICAGO HOMOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE**, Chicago, pop. 1,099,850, Pres., J. R. Kippax, M.D., LL.B., 3154 Indiana Ave.

Session opens 13 S, '98; closes 21 Mr, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98 (undergraduate), 140; (post-graduate), 42; graduates, 1897-98, 30; matriculates, 1898-99, 156.

Admission: requirements of Illinois State Board of Health (see p. 26); to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than the senior; to second class: college graduates completing one year's work in biology, histology, inorganic chemistry, embryology, experimental physics, physiologic botany, laboratory, physiology, zoology, and materia medica or pharmacognosy, and making up first year's work; dentists, pharmacists, and veterinary surgeons on examination.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four lecture courses in separate years, the last at this college; two sessions of practical anatomy; dissection of lateral half; course in clinics; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: registration, \$5; course, \$65; full course, \$200; partial, \$10 each; hospital, \$5; anatomy, \$10; laboratories, \$5 each per annum; examination, \$10 per annum; breakage, \$5 per annum.

Subjects: anatomy, histology, physiology, chemistry, biology, embryology, pharmacology, botany, materia medica, dental surgery, pathology, bacteriology, hygiene, sanitary science, toxicology, urinary analysis, practice of medicine and surgery, venereal diseases, obstetrics, nervous diseases, electro-therapeutics, gynecology, jurisprudence, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, rhinology, dermatology, pediatrics, renal, mental, and nervous diseases, physical diagnosis.

Faculty: professors, 27; adjuncts, 2; lecturers, 13; demonstrators, 7; instructors, 11.

Total property, \$125,000; receipts, \$16,000; expenditures, \$15,000 (1898).

Organized 1876; first class graduated 1877, and subsequent classes every year.

26. **CHICAGO PHYSIO-MEDICAL COLLEGE**, coeducational, Chicago, pop. 1,099,850, Dean, Anton Mueller, M.D., 297 S. Halsted St.

Session opens 20 S, '98; closes 20 Ap, '99; length, 6½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 31; graduates, 1897-98, 7; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: requirements of Illinois State Board of Health (see p. 26); to advanced standing: requirements of Illinois State Board (see p. 26).

Graduation: age 21; four years of study; attendance on four lecture courses, in as many years, the last in this college; three years' hospital instruction; three years of clinics; two sessions of practical anatomy; dissection of body; two courses in practical chemistry; regular attendance; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1900.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$50 per annum; breakage, \$10; hospital, \$5.

Subjects: anatomy, chemistry, physiology, histology, materia medica, therapeutics, urinalysis, electro-therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine and surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, pathology, pharmacy, jurisprudence, ophthalmology, otology, rhinology, bacteriology, dermatology, rectal and venereal diseases.

Faculty: professors, 27; assistants, 1; assistant demonstrator, 1.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Physio-Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O., organized 1859; first class graduated —, and in subsequent years without exceptions; extinct 1885; succeeded by Chicago Physio-Medical Institute —; first class graduated —, and without exceptions; present title 1891.

27. COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, CHICAGO.¹

28. DUNHAM MEDICAL COLLEGE, homeopathic, coeducational, Chicago, pop. 1,099,850, Dean, C. S. Fahnestock, M.D., 370 S. Wood St.

Session opens 14 S, '98; closes 6 Ap, '99; length, 6½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 40; graduates, 1897-98, 6; matriculates, 1898-99, 50.

Admission: requirements of Illinois State Board (see p. 26); to advanced standing: Illinois State Board (see p. 26).

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four annual lecture courses of six months each, the last at this college; two years of practical anatomy; dissection of lateral half; laboratory courses in chemistry, microscopy, histology, embryology and bacteriology; two years of hospital instruction; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$100; four courses, \$300; graduates of other colleges, \$50; laboratory, \$15; bacteriology, \$10; partial course, \$25 each.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, pathology, biology, Latin, pharmacology, institutes of medicine, chemistry and toxicology, embryology, materia medica and the organon, urinary analysis, hygiene, ethics, bandaging, theory and practice, obstetrics, gynecology, bacteriology, ophthalmology, otology, rhinology, laryngology, jurisprudence, genito-urinary diseases, pedology, dental surgery, dermatology, orthopedics, neurology, diseases of the throat and chest, surgery.

Faculty: professors, 36; lecturers, 2; demonstrator, 1; instructress, 1.

Total property, \$50,000; receipts, \$4,500; expenditures, \$4,300 (1898).

Organized 1895; first class graduated 1896, and in subsequent years except — inclusive.

29. HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL of Chicago, homeopathic, coeducational, Chicago, pop. 1,099,850, Dean, C. H. Vilas, M.D., 24 Central Music Hall.

Session opens 13 S, '98; closes 23 Mr, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 28; 1898-99, 198.

Admission: certificate of good moral character signed by two phy-

¹ No additional information furnished in manuscript.—ED. BULLETIN.

sicians; graduation from high school; college matriculation; certificate from college or equivalent certificate of having passed in English grammar, physics, arithmetic, algebra, U. S. history, geography, and Latin, or diploma, from normal school, academy, military training school, or other institution; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools or preparatory courses covering work of first year; college graduates in arts or science having studied biology, botany, inorganic chemistry, anatomy, and physiology in college course admitted to second year; graduates of pharmacy, dentistry, and veterinary medicine admitted to second year on examination.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four lecture courses of six months each in school recognized by Illinois State Board (see p. 26), the last year at this school; course in practical anatomy; dissection of entire cadaver; laboratory courses in chemistry, microscopy, histology, embryology, bacteriology and pathology; two years of hospital instruction; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1897.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$65; three courses, \$150; four courses, \$200; examination, \$10; partial course, \$20 each; demonstrators, \$10; two hospital tickets, \$5 each; laboratories, \$5 each.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, physics, microscopy, histology, biology, materia medica, the history and institutes of medicine, botany, pharmacology, embryology, bacteriology, medical botany, obstetrics, physical diagnosis, sanitary science, pathology, surgery, pediatrics, electro-therapeutics, jurisprudence, theory and practice of medicine, gynecology, ophthalmology and otology, rhinology, laryngology, skin and venereal diseases.

Faculty: professors, 24; adjunct professors, 6; lecturers, 13; clinical assistants, 5.

Total property, \$191,000; receipts, \$37,000; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized 1859; first class graduated 1861, and in each subsequent year 1899 inclusive.

30. HARVEY MEDICAL COLLEGE,¹ regular, coeducational, Chicago, pop. 1,099,850, Dean, ———, address, ———.

Session opens — '98; closes — '99; length, — mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, —; graduates, 1897-98, —; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: requirements Illinois State Board (see p. 26); to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; work of unrecognized schools on matriculation requirements and examination; to second year: those having completed prescribed science courses of approved colleges; graduates of pharmacy, dental, and veterinary schools.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this school; one year of

¹ 24 Ap, '99, no reply received.

Cook County clinics; dissection of lateral half; examinations; attendance on 12 obstetric cases.

Course: four years for all graduating after —.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$75 per annum; laboratory, \$25 per annum; final examination, \$30.

Subjects: osteography, neurography, splanchnography, myography, antiography, anthrography, syndesmography, materia medica, pharmacology, histology, physiology, chemistry, physics, Latin, therapeutics, pathology, bacteriology, principles and practice of medicine and of surgery, rhinology, laryngology, obstetrics, pediatrics, otology, dermatology, ophthalmology, gynecology, embryology, mental, nervous, and venereal diseases, microscopy.

Faculty: professors, 44; clinical, 3.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized —; first class graduated —, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except — inclusive.

31. **HERING MEDICAL COLLEGE**¹ of Chicago, homeopathic, coeducational, Chicago, pop. 1,099,850, Dean, H. C. Allen, M.D., 5142 Washington Ave.

Session opens 8 S, '98; closes 10 Ap, '99; length, 6½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, —; graduates, 1897-98, —; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: certificate of good moral character signed by two physicians; graduation from high school; college matriculation; college or equivalent certificate of having passed in English grammar, arithmetic, U. S. history, physics, algebra, geography, Latin; diploma from normal school, academy, military training school or other institution giving instruction in above subjects; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools or preparatory courses covering work of first year; college graduates having studied biology, botany, inorganic chemistry, anatomy, and physiology in college course; graduates of pharmacy, dentistry, and veterinary medicine admitted to second year on examination.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four lecture courses of six months each, the last at this college; courses of materia medica, principles and practice, organon, obstetrics, and surgery in this school; clinics; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1900.

Fees: course, \$100; full course, \$300; laboratory (for two years), \$5; graduates of other colleges, \$100; materia medica and the organon, \$50; single courses, \$25 each; clinical course, \$25; special dissections, \$20.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, histology, chemistry, bacteriology, materia medica, Latin, pharmacology, botany, hygiene, sanitary science, the organon, physical diagnosis, diseases of the chest, principles and practice of medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics, diseases of women, jurisprudence, dental surgery, therapeutics, gynecology, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, mental and nervous diseases, dermatology.

¹ Ap '99, no reply received.

Faculty: professors, 24; assistant, 1; lecturers, 11; demonstrators, 2. Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized, 1892; first class graduated 1893, and in subsequent years except — inclusive.

32. ILLINOIS MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular, coeducational, Chicago, pop. 1,099,850, Dean, William Francis Waugh, M.D., A.M., 103 State St.

Session opens 1 Mr, '99; closes 31 Ag, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 75; graduates, 1897-98, 26; matriculates, 1899, 80.

Admission: requirements of Illinois State Board (see p. 26), and A. A. M. C.; to advanced standing: requirements of Illinois State Board (see p. 26).

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four lecture courses of six months each, in separate years, the last at this college; two courses in practical anatomy; dissection of lateral half; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after —.

Fees: matriculation, \$5 per annum; course, \$100; obstetrics (optional), \$10; breakage, \$10.

Subjects: anatomy, chemistry, physiology, materia medica and pharmacology, histology, sanitary science, pathology, bacteriology, practice of medicine, therapeutics, applied and regional anatomy, nervous and mental diseases, obstetrics, gynecology, pediatrics, ophthalmology, diseases of ear, nose, and throat, skin and venereal diseases, genito-urinary, surgery, jurisprudence, electro-therapeutics.

Faculty: professors, 24; assistants, 12; lecturer, 1; instructor, 1; demonstrators, 5.

Total property, \$7500; receipts, \$7500; expenditures, \$8000 (1898).

Organized 1894; first class graduated 1895, and in subsequent years except — inclusive.

33. JENNER MEDICAL COLLEGE¹ of Chicago, evening, regular, coeducational, Chicago, pop. 1,099,850, Dean, —, address, —.

Session opens 5 S, '98; closes 22 Je, '99; length, 9 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 81; graduates, 1897-98, 20; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: requirements of Illinois State Board (see p. 26); to advanced standing: requirements of Illinois State Board (see p. 26).

Graduation: age 21; attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this college: good moral character; two years of clinics; dissection of lateral half; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after —.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$80; laboratory, \$20; anatomic laboratory, \$10; examination, \$25.

Subjects: anatomy, histology, pathology, physiology, chemistry, toxicology, bacteriology, principles and practice of medicine, materia medica, therapeutics, surgery, rectal, nervous, genito-urinary, mental diseases,

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

gynecology, rhinology, ophthalmology, otology, obstetrics, dermatology, laryngology, hygiene, electro-therapeutics, jurisprudence, serum therapy.

Faculty: professors, 27; lecturer, 1; assistants, 4; demonstrators, 5.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized 1892; first class graduated —, and in subsequent years except — inclusive.

34. MEDICAL DEP'T, ILLINOIS UNIV.,¹ regular, coeducational, Chicago, pop. 1,099,850, Dean, William E. Quine, M.D., 3160 Indiana Ave.

Session opens 20 S, '98; closes 19 Ap, '99; length, 7 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 408; graduates, 1897-98, 106; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: good moral character certified by two recognized physicians; diploma from college, high school, academy, or other satisfactory evidence of scholarship, or examination in English, physics, arithmetic, algebra and Latin; to advanced standing: work of schools affiliated with A. A. M. C. (see p. 8), and recognized by Illinois State Board (see p. 26); work of non-recognized schools on examination; preparatory course equivalent to that of this university, on graduation from recognized schools of pharmacy, veterinary, and dental surgery, admits to second year.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four lecture courses of six months each in separate years, the last at this college; two sessions of practical anatomy; dissection of lateral half; two courses each of dispensary and hospital clinics.

Course: four years for all graduating after —.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$105; laboratory, \$25; spring term matriculation, \$5; course, \$20; laboratory, \$10.

Subjects: biology, embryology, anatomy, histology, materia medica, chemistry, physiology, pathology, bacteriology, jurisprudence, therapeutics, dental surgery, practice of medicine, of surgery, orthopedics, genito-urinary surgery, venereal diseases, otology, gynecology, obstetrics, dermatology, laryngology, rhinology, ophthalmology, diseases of the chest, of children, of the mind, of nervous system.

Faculty: professors, 43; lecturers, 7; instructors, 26; assistant, 1; demonstrator, 1.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

The College of Physicians and Surgeons organized 1882; first class graduated 1883, and in subsequent years except — inclusive; affiliated present title 1897.

35. MEDICAL DEP'T NORTHWESTERN UNIV.,¹ regular, Chicago, pop. 1,099,850, Dean, Nathan Smith Davis, M.D., LL.D., 65 Randolph St.

Session opens 4 O, '98; closes 15 Je, '99; length, 8 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, —; graduates, 1897-98, —; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: certificates from colleges, academies, high schools; exam-

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

ination admitting to liberal arts college of this university; to advanced standing: work of other recognized schools for other years than senior; work on particular branches accepted on examination.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four annual lecture courses of eight months each; dissection of median half; three years of clinics; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after —.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$125; breakage, \$5.

Subjects: chemistry, anatomy, histology, embryology, physiology, materia medica, hygiene, therapeutics, pathology, surgery, medicine, obstetrics, dermatology, laryngology, rhinology, pediatrics, therapeutics, diseases of eye and ear, gynecology, neurology, mental diseases, and jurisprudence.

Faculty: professors, 38; assistants, 2; demonstrators, 10; instructors, 44; director of laboratories, 1; curator, 1.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Medical Dep't, Lind Univ., organized 1859; first class graduated —, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except — inclusive; severed connection with Lind, 1864, and became Chicago Medical College, present relation 1869.

36. MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN, DEP'T NORTHWESTERN UNIV.,¹ regular, Chicago, pop. 1,099,850, Dean, Isaac Newton Danforth, M.D., A.M., 70 State St.

Session opens 5 O, '98; closes 15 Je, '99; length, 8 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, —; graduates, 1897-98, —; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: degrees of recognized colleges; high school, academy, or teacher's certificates, including Latin, algebra, and physics; to advanced standing: work of other recognized schools; preparatory course in this or other recognized universities admits to second year but anatomy and organic chemistry of first year are required.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four lecture courses, the last at this school; one course each in practical chemistry, laboratory histology, pathology, bacteriology, practical pharmacy, clinical pathology; courses in practical anatomy; two courses in hospital clinics; dissection; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$75; final examination, \$30; material for dissection, \$10; laboratory, \$15; hospital, \$5; special courses, \$15 each.

Subjects: anatomy, chemistry, physiology, pharmacy, physics, histology, embryology, materia medica, pathology, hygiene, therapeutics, physiologic chemistry, bacteriology, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, practice of medicine, including nervous, renal, chest, throat diseases, orthopedics, electrology, dermatology, ophthalmology, otology, children's diseases, jurisprudence.

24 Ap '99, no reply received.

Faculty: professors, 28, assistants, 11; lecturers, 2; instructors, 8.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Woman's Hospital Medical College organized 1870; first class graduated 1871, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except 1872; known as Woman's Medical College of Chicago; assumed present title 1892.

37. NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE CHICAGO, homeopathic, coeducational, Chicago, pop. 1,099,850, Dean, Thomas C. Duncan, M.D., LL.D., 100 State St.

Session opens 12 S, '98; closes 30 Mr, '99; length, 6½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 114; graduates, 1897-98, 15; matriculates, 1898-99, 136.

Admission: certificate of good moral character signed by two physicians; graduation from high school, college, matriculation college or equivalent certificate of having passed in English grammar, arithmetic, geography, algebra, physics, U. S. history, Latin; diploma from normal school, academy, military training school or other institution giving instruction in above subjects; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools or preparatory courses covering work of first year; college graduates having studied biology, botany, inorganic chemistry, anatomy and physiology; credit given for special work; one year credit given graduates of recognized schools.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on lecture courses the required time, the last at this college; four years' study; attendance on six cases of labor; service in hospital, dispensary, or preceptor's office; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1900.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; one course, \$65; two courses, \$110; three courses \$150; full course, \$200; partial course, \$10; demonstrators, \$5; laboratories, \$5 each; examination, \$25; graduates of other colleges, \$50.

Subjects: anatomy, histology, physiology, chemistry, biology, materia medica, physics, and electricity, sanitation, pathology, bacteriology, physical diagnosis, hygiene, pharmacology, toxicology, obstetrics, embryology, medicine, neurology, etiology, laryngology, rhinology, ophthalmology, otology, gynecology, pedology, mental science, jurisprudence, electro-therapeutics, psychiatry, brain diseases, diseases of the chest, abdomen, of the skin, urinary, venereal diseases.

Faculty: professors, 39; lecturers, 22; instructors, 2; demonstrators, 3.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized 1891; first class graduated 1892, and in each subsequent year.

38. RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, affiliated with Chicago Univ., regular, Chicago, pop. 1,099,850, Dean, Henry M. Lyman, M.D., A.M., 100 State St.

Session opens 27 S, '98; closes 24 My, '99; length, 7½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98 (undergraduate), 541; (post-graduate), 97; graduates, 1897-98, 67; matriculates, 1898-99, 919.

Admission: certificate of good moral character, signed by two physicians; high school, normal, academy, equivalent diploma requiring three years of

study; admission to recognized colleges; examination in English composition, grammar, rhetoric, arithmetic, algebra, plane geometry, Latin, physics, U. S. history, geography, conducted by state superintendent, high school principal, or Chicago Univ. examiner; to advanced standing: work of school recognized by state board for other years than the senior; graduates of colleges requiring three years' attendance, admitted to second year on evidence of 140 hours' work in chemistry, biology or comparative anatomy, botany, zoology, physics, physiology, histology, embryology, without deficiencies in first year.

Graduation: age 21; good conduct; four years' study; attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this college; two years of clinics; two courses in anatomy, chemistry, physiology; one course in experimental physiology and histology, pathology, bacteriology, pathologic anatomy, materia medica, therapeutics, auscultation and percussion, obstetric manipulations, operative surgery on cadaver, bandaging and minor surgery, the use of the laryngoscope, ophthalmoscope, otoscope including refraction and fitting of spectacles; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1897.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$130.

Subjects: anatomy, histology and physiology, chemistry, medical pharmacy and physics, bacteriology, urinalysis, toxicology, materia medica, pathology, medicine, surgery, therapeutics, principles of surgery, obstetrics, chest, throat, nose, skin, genito-urinary, venereal diseases, hygiene, jurisprudence, dental surgery, gynecology, diseases of children, eye and ear, mental diseases.

Faculty: professors, 21; assistant professors, 16; instructors, 19; associates, 13; assistants, 9; fellows, 3.

Total property, \$258,813; receipts, \$83,737; expenditures, \$81,198 (1898).

Rush Medical College chartered 1837; organized 1842; first class graduated 1843, and in subsequent years; became Medical Dep't., Lake Forest Univ., 1887; new relation 1898.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

There are no medical schools in Indian Territory.

INDIANA.

Schools: regular, 5; homeopathic, 0; eclectic, 0; total, 5.

Session opens about —; closes about —.

Matriculates, 1897-98, —; graduates, 1897-98, —; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission and graduation: no state requirements.

Fees: average matriculation, \$5; course, \$48; additional, \$28.

Faculty: professors, 109; lecturers, 23; others, 39; total, 171.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$—.

39. CENTRAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, regular, coeducational, Indianapolis, pop. 105,436, Dean, Samuel E. Earp, M.D., M.S., Secretary, 24½ Kentucky Ave.

Session opens 15 S, '98; closes, 23 Mr, '99; length, 7 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 101; graduates, 1897-98, 34; matriculates, 1898-99, 82.

Admission: college or high school certificate; examination in English composition, mathematics, physics and Latin; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; to second year: degree from recognized college; graduation from schools of dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary medicine.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study with recognized physician; four lecture courses, the last at this school; laboratory courses; dissection of body; examination.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; laboratory, \$5; course, \$40; demonstrators, \$10; hospital, \$6; graduation, \$25.

Subjects: anatomy, osteology, dissection, physiology, materia medica, chemistry, histology, bacteriology, principles and practice of surgery, of medicine, therapeutics, pathology, anatomy, ophthalmology, obstetrics, diseases of nose and throat, of mind, of nervous system, of children, of women, genito-urinary and venereal diseases, jurisprudence, otology, dermatology, surgery.

Faculty: professors, 22; assistants, 9; demonstrators, 2; lecturers, 4; instructors, 4.

Total property, \$15,000; receipts, \$5,500; expenditures, \$5,000 (1898).

Organized 1879; first class graduated 1880, and subsequent years except — inclusive.

40. FORT WAYNE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, regular, coeducational, Fort Wayne, pop. 35,393, Dean, Christian B. Stemen, M.D., LL.D., 25 Broadway.

Session opens 20 S, '98; closes 20 Mr, '99; length, 5½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 31; graduates, 1897-98, 13; matriculates, 1898-99, 28.

Admission: requirements A. A. M. C. (see p. 8); to advanced standing: graduates of recognized colleges or universities completing chemistry and biology; graduates and matriculates of homeopath, eclectic, veterinary, pharmacy and dental schools requiring two lecture courses for degree on examination.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four lecture courses of six months each, in separate years, the last at this school; two courses of dissections; dissection of lateral half; two courses of clinical instruction; examinations; present at public commencement.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$70.

Subjects: osteology, syndesimology, histology, embryology, physiology, materia medica, chemistry, physics, bacteriology, anatomy, pathology, therapeutics, gynecology, surgery, obstetrics, practice of medicine, hygiene,

pathologic histology, surgery, dermatology, pediatrics, nervous, mental diseases, orthopedics, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, rhinology, jurisprudence.

Faculty: professors, 21; lecturers, 4; demonstrators, 1.

Total property, \$10,000; receipts, \$3,500; expenditures, \$3,000 (1898).

Organized 1879; first class graduated 1880, and classes graduated each subsequent year except 1899.

41. MEDICAL COLLEGE OF INDIANA, regular, coeducational, Indianapolis, pop. 105,436, Dean, Henry Jameson, M.D., 28 E. Ohio St.

Session opens 27 S, '98; closes 29 Mr, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 188; graduates, 1897-98, 81; matriculates, 1898-99, 156.

Admission: requirements A. A. M. C. (see p. 8); to advanced standing: requirements A. A. M. C. (see p. 9).

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study under recognized physician; attendance on four lecture courses, the last at this school, of six months each, unless admitted to advanced standing; examinations; two courses in practical anatomy; dissection of body.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$70; dissecting, \$5; hospital, \$6; partial course, \$10; graduation, \$25.

Subjects: physiology, physics, histology, osteology, syndesmolgy, chemistry, materia medica, botany, Latin, anatomy, embryology, principles of medicine and surgery, therapeutics, pathology, bacteriology, pharmacy, obstetrics, pediatrics, physical diagnosis, ophthalmology, otology, gynecology, dermatology, syphilology, genito-urinary, nervous and mental diseases, diseases of rectum, laryngology, rhinology, jurisprudence.

Faculty: professors, 21; adjuncts, 3; lecturers, 7; demonstrators, 7; assistants, 6.

Total property, \$75,000; receipts, \$18,000; expenditures, \$10,000 (1898).

Indiana Medical College organized 1868; first class graduated 1869, and classes graduated each subsequent year. College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana organized 1873; first class graduated 1874; united 1878 in Medical College of Indiana; first class graduated 1879; became Dep't Butler Univ. 1879; severed its connection 1883; became Dep't of Medicine, University of Indianapolis 1895.

42. PHYSIO-MEDICAL COLLEGE, Indiana, regular,¹ coeducational, Indianapolis, pop. 105,436, Sec'y, C. J. Bedford, 531 Mass. Ave.

Session opens 20 S, '98; closes 22 My, '99; length, 5½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 51; graduates, 1897-98, 23; matriculates, 1898-99, 39.

Admission: good moral character, certified by two physicians; college, high school graduation; college matriculation; college or equivalent examination; medical student's certificate from state board; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance

¹ Ed. Bulletin.

on four annual lecture courses of 26 weeks each, the last at this school ; four terms of clinics ; dissection of body ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees : full course, \$60 per annum ; graduation, \$25 ; clinics, \$3 per annum ; laboratory, \$5.

Subjects : obstetrics, principles and practice of medicine, hygiene, sanitary science, materia medica, therapeutics, pharmacy, gynecology, diseases of the rectum, eye, ear, nose, throat, anatomy, dermatology, bacteriology, chemistry, physiology, histology, pediatrics, jurisprudence, electro-therapeutics.

Faculty : professors, 17 ; lecturers, 6 ; demonstrators, 7 ; curator, 1.

Total property, \$20,000 ; receipts, \$1,851.07 ; expenditures, \$1,851.07 (1898).

Organized 1873 ; first class graduated 1874, and classes graduated each subsequent year.

43. UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE,¹ regular (?), coeducational, Indianapolis, pop. 105,436. Dean, Russell C. Kelsey, M.D., 211 E. Ohio st.

Session opens—'98 ; closes—'99 ; length,—mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98,— ; graduates, 1897-98,— ; matriculates, 1898-99,—.

Admission : matriculation in another recognized school or college ; second-grade teacher's academy or high school certificate ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other than senior year.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this school.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees : graduation, \$25.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, histology, chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, hygiene, jurisprudence, electro-therapeutics, dermatology, therapeutics, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, pathology, ophthalmology, laryngology, rhinology, otology, orthopedics, pediatrics, neurology.

Faculty : professors, 25 ; lecturers, 2 ; clinical professor, 1 ; associate, 1.

Total property, \$— ; receipts, \$— ; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized 1883 ; first class graduated—, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except— inclusive.

Indiana Eclectic Medical College organized— ; first class graduated—, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except— inclusive.

American Medical College organized— ; first class graduated—, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except— inclusive.

IOWA.

Schools : regular, 5 ; homeopathic, 1 ; eclectic, 0 ; total, 6.

Session opens about middle Sept. ; closes about first Apr.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 577 ; graduates, 1897-98, 171 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 554.

¹24 Ap '99, no reply received.

Admission and graduation : no state requirements.¹

Fees : average matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$49.70 ; additional, \$18.60.

Faculty : professors, \$60 ; lecturers, \$14 ; others, 14 ; total, 88.

Total property, \$— ; receipts, \$— ; expenditures, \$—.

44. COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,² regular, coeducational (?), Keokuk, pop. 14,101, Dean, J. C. Hughes, M.D., address,

45. KEOKUK MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular, coeducational, Keokuk, pop. 14,101, Dean, O. D. Walker, Keokuk.

Session opens 20 S, '98 ; closes 21 Mr, '99 ; length, 6 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 223 ; graduates, 1897-98, 80 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 210.

Admission : requirements A. A. M. C. (see p. 8) ; certificates of good moral character ; high school graduation ; college or equivalent matriculation or examination in English grammar, arithmetic, elementary physics, U. S. history, geography, Latin ; one year condition ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior ; graduates of pharmacy, dental, and veterinary schools admitted to second year.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; attendance on four annual lecture courses, of six months each, the last at this school ; dissection of median half ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 per annum ; hospital \$3 per annum ; course, \$40 ; fourth course, \$22.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, histology, therapeutics, embryology, diseases of children, of the nervous system, dermatology, jurisprudence, pathology, principles and practice of medicine, of surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, ophthalmology, otology, and rhinology, laryngology, rectal diseases, dentistry.

Faculty : professors, 13 ; lecturers, 3 ; instructor, 1 ; assistant, 1.

Total property, \$25,000 ; receipts, \$12,390 ; expenditures, \$7,000 (1898).

Organized 1890 ; first class graduated 1891, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

46. MEDICAL DEP'T, DRAKE UNIV., regular, coeducational, Des Moines, pop. 50,093, Dean, Lewis Schooler, M.D., LL.D., 5th and Walnut Sts.

Session opens 12 S, '98 ; closes 5 Ap, '99 ; length, 6½ mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 58 ; graduates, 1897-98, 21 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 56.

Admission : requirements Iowa State Board³ ; member A. A. M. C. (see p. 8) ; to advanced standing : requirements Iowa State Board.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; four years' study ; attendance

¹ Iowa has graduation requirements at least.—ED. BULLETIN.

² 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

³ Requirements not included in this report.—ED. BULLETIN.

on four annual lecture courses of 26 weeks each, the last at this school; two courses in practical anatomy; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$45; final examination, \$25; laboratories, \$5 each; chemical laboratory, \$10; dissection, \$10; hospital, \$5; Latin, \$5.

Subjects: anatomy, chemistry, histology, Latin, physiology, *materia medica*, bacteriology, pathology, hygiene, theory and practice of medicine, surgery, therapeutics, obstetrics, ophthalmology, otology, gynecology, dermatology, diseases of children, genito-urinary, of rectum, kidney, laryngology, rhinology, uriology, nervous diseases, psychiatry.

Faculty: professors, 16; adjunct, 1; lecturers, 5.

Total property, \$5,000; receipts, \$3,365; expenditures, \$3,300 (1898).

Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons organized 1882; first class graduated 1883, and classes graduated each subsequent year.

47. MEDICAL DEP'T STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, homeopathic, coeducational, Iowa City, pop, 7,016. Registrar, James G. Gilchrist, M.D., A.M., University of Iowa.

Session opens 14 S, '98; closes 28 Mr, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates 1897-98, 62; graduates, 1897-98, 8; matriculates, 1898-99, 64.

Admission: diploma from high school or its equivalent, or examination in English branches and Latin, sufficient to admit to college; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; graduates of non-homeopathic schools on matriculation in the university and on examination in therapeutics of this school.

Graduation: age 21; four years' study; attendance on four lecture courses of six months each, the last at this school.

Course: one pre-matriculate year; four regular for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: course, \$65; breakage, \$3.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, histology, chemistry, theory and practice, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, rhinology, pedology, *materia medica*, surgery, gynecology, obstetrics, pathology, jurisprudence, insanity.

Faculty: professors, 5; assistants, 5.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898); see State Univ. of Iowa regular.

Organized 1877; first class graduated 1878, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

The teaching of this department is supplementary. Common subjects are taught by the professors of the regular dep't.

48. MEDICAL DEP'T, STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, regular, coeducational, Iowa City, pop. 7,016, William Drummond Middleton, M.D., A.M., Dean, University of Iowa.

Session opens 13 S, '98; closes 29 Mr, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 200; graduates, 1897-98, 50; matriculates, 1898-99, 182.

Admission: good moral character, certified by two physicians; college

graduates or matriculates ; normal or high school graduates with one year of Latin ; examination in English, Latin, physics, U. S. history, arithmetic, algebra, plane and solid geometry and botany, or some other science ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools on examination ; to second year : college graduates having completed prescribed courses in chemistry, physics, botany, physiology, histology, and human anatomy, but the pharmacy, materia medica, and dissecting of first year must be made up.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; attendance on four annual lecture courses of 26 weeks each, the last at this school ; four courses in practical anatomy ; satisfactory standing ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees : course, \$55 ; breakage, \$1 to \$2.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, pharmacy, materia medica, therapeutics, pathology, bacteriology, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, ophthalmology, otology, rhinology, laryngology, jurisprudence, insanity, sanitary science, hygiene.

Faculty : professors, 12 ; lecturers, 2 ; instructor, 1 ; demonstrators, 4 ; assistant, 1.

Total property, \$210,000 ; receipts, \$30,320 ; expenditures, \$46,145 (1898).

Organized, 1870 ; first class graduated 1871, and in subsequent years except — inclusive.

49. SIOUX CITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Dep't Univ. of Northwest, regular, coeducational, Sioux City, pop. 37,806, Dean, Hiram A. Wheeler, M.D., Sioux City.

Session opens 14 S. '98 ; closes 5 Ap. '99 ; length, 6½ mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 34 ; graduates, 1897-98, 12 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 42.

Admission : requirements A. A. M. C. ; college matriculates ; normal or high school graduates ; credential required by New York state ; examinations in arithmetic, English, algebra, physics, Latin ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior ; graduates of pharmacy, dental, and veterinary schools admitted to second year.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; attendance on four annual lecture courses of seven months each, the last at this school ; dissection of body ; two cases of obstetrics ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$48 ; hospital, \$5 ; examination, \$20.

Subjects : chemistry, anatomy, histology, materia medica, therapeutics, pharmacy, physiology, hygiene, sanitary science, pathology, bacteriology, obstetrics, gynecology, theory and practice of medicine, surgery, ophthalmology, laryngology, otology, diseases of the nervous system, orthopedics, history and ethics, genito-urinary diseases, diseases of the mind, of children, dermatology, electro-therapeutics, jurisprudence.

Faculty : professors, 13 ; lecturers, 4 ; demonstrator, 1.

Total property, \$16,000 ; receipts, \$— ; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized 1890 ; first class graduated 1893, and in each subsequent year.

KANSAS.

Schools: regular, 3; homeopathic, 0; eclectic, 0; total, 3.

Session opens about first Sept.; closes about first May.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 85; graduates, 1897-98, 18; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission and graduation: no state requirements.

Fees: average matriculation, \$5; course, \$60; additional, \$35.

Faculty: professors, 30; lecturers, 8; others, 4; total, 42.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$—.

50. KANSAS MEDICAL COLLEGE OF TOPEKA,¹ regular, coeducational, Topeka, pop. 31,007, Dean, John E. Minney, M.D., A.M., address—.

Session opens 13 S, '98; closes 24 Mr, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates 1897-98, 85; graduates, 1897-98, 18; matriculates 1898-99—.

Admission: certificate of good moral character signed by two physicians; high school graduation; college matriculation; college or equivalent examination in English grammar, arithmetic, algebra, physics, U. S. history, geography, Latin; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; to second year: dental, pharmaceutic, veterinary graduates on examination in subjects of first year.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on three annual lecture courses of six months each, the last in this college; two terms of clinical and hospital instruction; three courses of dissection; examinations.

Course: three years for all graduating after—.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; breakage, \$5; course, \$60; third year, no fee; two courses, \$100; final examination, \$30.

Subjects: anatomy, chemistry, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine, venereal diseases, diseases of children, skin, chest, of the mind, nervous system, laryngology, rhinology, jurisprudence, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, dental pathology, ophthalmology, psychiatry, histology, pathology, bacteriology.

Faculty: professors, 21; lecturers, 8; assistant, 1; demonstrators, 2; prosector, 1.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized 1890; first class graduated—, and in subsequent years except — inclusive.

Oldest medical school of the state.

51. MED. DEP'T, KANSAS CITY UNIV.,¹ College of Physicians and Surgeons, regular, coeducational (?), Kansas City, Kas., pop. 31,007, Dean, J. W. May, address —.

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

52. PREPARATORY MEDICAL COURSE, KANSAS UNIV., regular, Lawrence, Kas., pop. 9,997, Dean, S. W. Williston, M.D., State Univ., Lawrence.

Session opens 6 S, '98; closes 7 Je, '99; length, 9 mos.; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: high school diploma covering three years' course.

Course: one year.

Fees: \$—.

Subjects: chemistry, pharmacy, pharmacognosy, osteology, anatomy, toxicology, urinary analysis, chemistry, materia medica, histology, physiology, bacteriology.

Faculty: professors, 9.

This is a preparatory course¹ of one year; a certificate of the completion of the year's course admits to the second year of any medical college recognized by Illinois State Board of Health.

Total property in medical department \$100,000; receipts, —; expenditures, \$18,000 (1898).

Organized 1880.

KENTUCKY.

Schools: regular, 6; homeopathic, 1; eclectic, 0; total, 7.

Session opens about —; closes about —.

Matriculates, 1897-98, —; graduates, 1897-99, —; matriculates, 1898-99.

Admission and graduation: no state requirements.

Fees: average matriculation, \$4.857; course, \$67.857; additional, \$56.50.

Faculty: professors, 88; lecturers, 12; others, 73; total, 173.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$—.

53. KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, regular, Louisville, pop. 161,129, Dean, William H. Wathen, M.D., LL.D., the Fonda, Fourth Ave.

Session opens 3 Ja, '99; closes, 3 Jl, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1898, 333; graduates, 1898, 135; matriculates, 1899, 173.

Admission: certificate of good moral character signed by two physicians; college graduation or certificate from academy, high school, normal school or equivalent required for first- or second-grade teachers' certificates; a satisfactory knowledge of English, mathematics, physics, and Latin; requirements A. A. M. C. (see p. 8); to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; work of unrecognized schools on examination; requirements of A. A. M. C. (see p. 9).

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four annual lecture courses of six months each, the last at this college; two years of clinics; two laboratory courses in anatomy and chemistry; one

¹ Enlarged to two years' course for session 1899-1900 including all studies of first two years of a regular four years' course.

laboratory course in histology, pathology, bacteriology and operative surgery; practical work in physical diagnosis; obstetric manipulations and other departments; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: matriculation, \$5 per annum; course, \$75; anatomic and chemic laboratories, \$20 each; others, \$10; hospital, \$10.

Subjects: anatomy, histology, physiology, physics, chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, pathologic, histology, bacteriology, principles and practice of medicine, diseases of children, of the nervous system, of the eye, ear, nose, throat, rectum, genito-urinary diseases, electro-therapeutics, jurisprudence, obstetrics, gynecology, pediatrics, dermatology, orthopedics, ophthalmology.

Faculty: professors, 11; associate professor, 1; lecturers, 5; assistants, 11; director, 1; instructors, 2.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Medical Dep't, Transylvania Univ., organized 1817; first class graduated 1817, and classes graduated each subsequent year; succeeded by Kentucky School of Medicine, organized 1850; first class graduated 1850, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except — inclusive.

54. LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular, Louisville, pop. 161,129, Dean, C. W. Kelly, M.D., C.M., 204 West Green st.

Session opens 26 S, '98; closes 28 Mr, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 180; graduates, 1897-98, 73; matriculates, 1898-99, 100.

Admission: good moral character, certified by two physicians; college, academy, high or normal school diploma; equivalent certificate or examination in English, arithmetic, algebra, physics, and Latin; to second year: college graduates; graduates of pharmacy, dentistry, and veterinary schools requiring two years' attendance on examination and laboratory work of first year.

Graduation: lawful age; good moral character; attendance on four annual lecture courses of six months each, the last at this college; two sessions of dissection; two courses of clinics; one laboratory course in chemistry, histology, bacteriology, pathology, and surgery; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: matriculation, \$5 per annum; course, \$75; anatomy, \$12; histologic laboratory, \$10; chemic laboratory, bacteriology, \$5 each; operative surgery, \$10; examination, \$30; surgical dressings, \$5.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, histology, pathology, bacteriology, urinalogy, surgery, medicine, diseases of children, of the eye, ear, nose and throat, genito-urinary, rectal, nervous and mental diseases, neurology, obstetrics, gynecology, ophthalmology, hygiene, pediatrics, dermatology, jurisprudence.

Faculty: professors, 11; lecturer, 1; instructors, 11; directors of laboratories, 4.

Total property, \$150,000; receipts, \$20,000; expenditures, \$20,000 (1898).

Organized 1869; first class graduated 1870, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

55. LOUISVILLE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE,¹ regular, coeducational, Louisville, pop. 161,129, Dean, H. Fitzbutler, M.D., 112 W. Green St.

Session opens —, '98; closes —, '99; length, — mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, —; graduates, 1897-98, —; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: good moral character; matriculation in another approved school, college, dental or pharmacy school, teacher's or school certificate, or examination in reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, natural philosophy; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior.

Graduation: age 21; three years' study, the last at this school; two sessions of dissection; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after —.

Fees: matriculation, \$4; course, \$25; laboratory, \$9; anatomy, \$9; final examination, \$20.

Subjects: anatomy, chemistry, physiology, materia medica, dermatology, histology, pathology, hygiene, jurisprudence, obstetrics, nosology, principles and practice of medicine, surgery, bacteriology.

Faculty: professors, 11.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized 1888; first class graduated —, and classes graduated in each year except — inclusive.

56. MEDICAL DEP'T, CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, regular, Louisville, pop. 161,129, Dean, P. Richard Taylor, M.D., 229 West Chestnut St.

Session opens 2 Ja, '99; closes 29 Je, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1898, 427; graduates, 1898, 130; matriculates, 1899, 467.

Admission: good moral character; graduation from literary or scientific institution of learning; certificate from high school or first- or second-grade teachers' certificate; examination requirements of A. A. M. C. (see p. 8); to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; graduates of colleges, homeopathic and eclectic schools included, having completed courses in elementary branches of medicine, including chemistry and biology, may apply for advanced standing; to second year: graduates of pharmacy, dentistry, and veterinary medicine on examination in subjects of first year.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four annual lecture courses of six months each, the last at this college; two sessions of dissection; two courses in clinics; one laboratory course in chemistry, histology, pathology, bacteriology, surgery; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$75; final examination, \$30; hospital, \$5; laboratory courses, \$10 each.

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

Subjects: anatomy, materia medica, physiology, chemistry, histology, pathology, bacteriology, therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine, of surgery, hygiene, gynecology, pediatrics, ophthalmology, otology, jurisprudence, dermatology, diseases of the rectum, of the nervous system, of the chest, obstetrics, otology, rhinology and laryngology, dermatology, Latin.

Faculty: professors, 11; adjuncts, 2; lecturer, 1; demonstrators, 3; chiefs of clinic, 3; assistants, 16; instructor, 1.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Hospital College of Medicine organized 1873; first class graduated 1875, and classes graduated each subsequent year.

57. MEDICAL DEP'T, KENTUCKY UNIV., regular, Louisville, pop. 161,129, Dean, Thomas C. Evans, M.D., 419 W. Chestnut St.

Session opens 2 Ja, '99; closes 30 Je, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1899, 65.

Admission: good moral character; college matriculation or graduation; academy, high or normal school and teachers' certificates; examination in English, arithmetic, algebra, physics, and Latin; to advanced standing: requirements, A. A. M. C. (see p. 9); work of unrecognized colleges on examination.

Graduation; age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four annual lecture courses of six months each, the last at this college; two sessions of dissection; course in each laboratory; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$75; final examination, \$30; hospital, \$5; laboratories, \$10 each.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine, obstetrics, hygiene, pathology, gynecology, pediatrics, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, jurisprudence, dermatology, diseases of the rectum, chest, of the nervous system, rhinology, orthopedics, dermatology, surgery.

Faculty: professors, 12; directors, 4; instructor, 1; demonstrator, 1.

Total property, \$30,000.

Organized 1898; first class graduated 1899.

58. MEDICAL DEP'T, LOUISVILLE UNIV., regular, Louisville, pop. 161,129, Dean, J. M. Bodine, M.D., 739 4th St.

Session opens 26 S, '98; closes 27 Mr, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 202; graduates, 1897-98, 86; matriculates, 1898-99, 140.

Admission: examination in English, arithmetic, algebra, physics, Latin; college, high school, normal, academy and medical student certificates from state board covering above subjects; to advanced standing: requirements of A. A. M. C. (see p. 9).

Graduation: age 21; good moral character certified by two physicians; four years' study and attendance on four annual lecture courses of six months each the last at this college; two courses of dissection; two courses of clinics or hospital instruction; attendance on commencement exercises.

Course : four years for all graduates after 1900.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 per annum ; course, \$75 ; dissection, \$12 per session ; normal histology and microscopic technology, \$10 ; pathologic histology, \$10 ; bacteriology, \$10 ; surgical dressings, \$5 ; operative surgery, \$12 ; ophthalmoscopy, \$5 ; examination, \$30.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, chemistry, physics, materia medica, histology, pathology, surgery, medicine, neurology, obstetrics, gynecology, hygiene, genito-urinary diseases, ophthalmology, diseases of children, bacteriology, jurisprudence.

Faculty : professors, 10 ; lecturer 1 ; demonstrators, 6 ; assistants 6 ; chief of clinics, 1 ; anesthetist, 1.

Total property, \$100,000 ; receipts, \$—— ; expenditures, \$—— (1898).

Louisville Medical Institute organized 1837 ; present title 1846 ; first class graduated 1838, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except 1863.

59. SOUTHWESTERN HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE,¹ coeducational, Louisville, pop. 161,129, Dean, A. Leight Monroe, M.D., 909 4th St.

Session opens 28 S, '98 ; closes —— ; length, 6 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 29 ; graduates, 1897-98, 13 ; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission : college, academy, high or normal school diploma ; first-grade teachers' certificate ; college matriculation or evidence of fitness for profession ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior ; college graduates admitted to second year on examination in first year's work.

Graduation : age 21 ; four years' study under physician ; attendance on four lecture courses, the last at this college.

Course : four years for all graduating after ——.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; one course, \$75 ; three courses, \$175 ; four courses, \$225 ; graduates of other colleges, \$50.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, histology, chemistry, pathology, materia medica, embryology, hygiene, obstetrics, organon, principles and practice of medical surgery, pediatrics, gynecology, rhinology, laryngology, ophthalmology, otology, nervous diseases, bacteriology.

Faculty : professors, 20 ; lecturers, 4.

LOUISIANA.

Schools : regular, 2 ; homeopathic, 0 ; eclectic, 0 ; total, 2.

Session opens about first Oct. ; closes about middle March.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 338 ; graduates, 1897-98, 91 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 388.

Admission and graduation : no state requirements.

Fees : average matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$75 ; additional, \$46.25.

Faculty : professors, 16 ; lecturers, 7 ; others, 13 ; total, 36.

¹24 Ap '99, no reply received.

Total property, \$220,000; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$—.

60. MEDICAL DEPT., NEW ORLEANS UNIV., regular, coeducational, New Orleans, pop. 242,039, Dean, —, address —.

Session opens 2 S, '98; closes 10 F, '99; length, 5 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 17; graduates, 1897-98, 5; matriculates, 1898-99, 22.

Admission: age 17; good moral character; students of other schools; graduates of colleges, normal schools, and holders of first-grade teachers' certificate without examination; or examination in English, mathematics, physics and Latin; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools; persons having studied for one year, admitted on examination; college graduates of scientific courses; graduates of pharmacy schools requiring three years, and of dental schools requiring two years' course admitted to second year.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four lecture courses, the last at this school; examinations.

Course: four years, for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: course, \$30; graduation, \$10; anatomic material, \$10; histology, \$1; chemistry, \$6.50.

Subjects: anatomy, histology, physiology, chemistry, Latin, materia medica, hygiene, bacteriology, embryology, laboratory work, dissecting, pathology, practice of medicine, of surgery, obstetrics, diseases of the nervous system, of women, children, electro-therapeutics, dermatology, jurisprudence.

Faculty: professors, 9.

Total property, \$20,000; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized 1889; first class graduated 1892; classes graduated in each subsequent year except 1896.

61. MEDICAL DEPT., TULANE UNIV. OF LOUISIANA, regular, coeducational, New Orleans, pop. 242,039, Dean, Stanford E. Chaillé, M.D., address —.

Session opens 20 O, '98; closes 19 Ap, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 321; graduates, 1897-98, 86; matriculates, 1898-99, 366.

Admission: good moral character and professional fitness certified by physician as preceptor; college diploma; certificate from high school; county or state superintendent or parish board of attainments required of first-grade teachers; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; graduates of dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary, homeopathic, and eclectic schools, and of recognized colleges having completed preparatory courses including chemistry and biology, on examination.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on three lecture courses of six months each, the last at this school; two courses of dissection; two courses of clinics or hospital instruction; one laboratory course in chemistry, bacteriology, and histology and operative surgery; thesis; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1902.

Fees: matriculation, \$5 per annum; professor's fees, \$120; demonstra-

tor of anatomy, \$10 ; laboratories, \$15 each ; operative surgery, \$10 ; diploma, \$30.

Subjects : physics, chemistry, jurisprudence, pharmacy, histology, anatomy, physiology, hygiene, materia medica, therapeutics, practice, dermatology, surgery, diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, of children, obstetrics, gynecology.

Faculty : professors, 7 ; lecturers, 7 ; demonstrators, 13.

Total property, \$200,000 ; receipts, \$— ; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Medical College, Louisiana, organized 1834 ; first class graduated—, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except 1863–65 inclusive ; transferred to Medical Dep't, Univ. of Louisiana 1847 ; present title 1884.

MAINE.

Schools : regular, 2 ; homeopathic, 0 ; eclectic, 0 ; total, 2.

Session opens about first Jan. ; closes about last June.

Matriculates, 1897–98, — ; graduates, 1897–98, — ; matriculates, 1898–99, —.

Admission and graduation : no state requirements.

Fees : average matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$— ; additional, \$—.

Faculty : professors,— ; lecturers,— ; others,— ; total,—.

Total property, \$— ; receipts, \$— ; expenditures, \$—.

62. MEDICAL DEPT, BOWDOIN COLLEGE, regular, Brunswick, Me., pop. 6,012, Dean, Alfred Mitchell, M.D., A.M., Brunswick.

Session opens 5 Ja, '99 ; closes 21 Je, '99 ; length, 6 mos. ; matriculates, 1897–98, 126 ; graduates, 1897–98, 33 ; matriculates, 1898–99, 130.

Admission : examination in English composition, physics, Latin, elementary algebra, geometry, chemistry ; graduates of colleges, normal or high schools or matriculates of colleges admitted without examination, if previous course includes Latin and chemistry ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; three years' study under physician ; attendance on three annual lecture courses, the last at this school ; examinations ; thesis.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1902.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 per annum ; course, \$78 each for first and second ; \$50 for third.

Subjects : anatomy, chemistry, physiology, hygiene, materia medica, therapeutics, practice of medicine, bacteriology, pathology, diseases of women and children and of the eye, surgery, midwifery, jurisprudence.

Faculty : professors, 13 ; assistant, 1 ; demonstrators, 3 ; librarian, 1.

Total property, \$10,000 ; receipts, \$10,443 ; expenditures, \$2,075 (1898).

Medical School of Maine organized 1820 ; first class graduated 1820, and

classes graduated in each subsequent year; present title Medical School of Maine.

63. PORTLAND SCHOOL FOR MEDICAL INSTRUCTION,¹ regular, Portland, pop. 36,425, Dean, —, address —.

Session opens 6 Je, '99; 5 O, '99; closes 21 S, '99; 21 D, '99.

Incorporated 1858; the school was organized in accordance with resolutions adopted by the American Medical Association, "cordially approving the establishment of private schools, to meet the increasing desire of medical students for a higher grade of professional education than can usually be acquired under the direction of a single instructor."

MARYLAND.

Schools: regular, 7; homeopathic, 1; eclectic, 0; total, 8.

Session opens about first Oct.; closes about first May.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 1316; graduates, 1897-98, 325; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission and graduation: — state requirements.

Fees: average matriculation, \$5; course, \$97.187; additional, \$33.857.

Faculty: professors, 120; lecturers, 48; others, 137; total, 305.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$—.

64. BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular, Baltimore, pop. 434,439, Dean, David Streett, M.D., 712 Park Ave.

Session opens 29 S, '98; closes 29 Mr, '99; length, 5½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 400; graduates, 1897-98, 147; matriculates, 1898-99, 334.

Admission: examination in Latin, physics, arithmetic, algebra, English composition; graduates and matriculates of colleges, normal or high schools, academies or equivalent schools; those holding teachers' or regents' certificates as required by New York; pharmacy graduates and matriculates in other schools are exempt from examination; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; to second year: a scientific course including biology, graduation from pharmacy or veterinary schools, or degrees Ph.D. and B.S.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four lecture courses, the last at this school.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; full course, \$90.

Subjects: biology, embryology, anatomy, osteology, syndesmology, histology, physiology, chemistry, pathology, materia medica, principles and practice of medicine, of operative and clinical surgery, obstetrics, nervous and mental diseases, medical diagnosis, therapeutics, diseases of eye and ear,

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

of nose, of throat, of chest, of children, gynecology, hygiene, jurisprudence, bacteriology, dermatology.

Faculty: professors, 18; lecturers, 8; demonstrators, 9; clinical assistants, 16; fellows, 3.

Total property, \$300,000; receipts, \$70,000; expenditures, \$65,000 (1898).

Organized 1881; first class graduated 1882, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

65. COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,¹ Baltimore, regular, Baltimore, pop. 434,439, Dean, Thomas Opie, M.D., Cor. Calvert and Saratoga Sts.

Session opens 1 O, '98; closes 31 Mr, '99; length, 5½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 249; graduates, 1897-98, 36; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: examinations in English, Latin, physics, algebra, higher arithmetic, except matriculates of colleges; graduates of normal and high schools; certificates of University State of New York are exempt; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; graduates and matriculates in pharmacy, dental, and veterinary schools are given advanced standing; a college chemic-biologic course admits to second year.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this school; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1897.

Fees: course, \$100; graduation, \$30; for graduates of other colleges, course (including spring course), \$60; spring course alone, \$50; diploma, \$30.

Subjects: surgery, practice of medicine, obstetrics, diseases of women, of the eye, ear, skin, of children, anatomy, materia medica, physiology, chemistry, pathology, bacteriology, jurisprudence, nervous, mental, genito-urinary diseases, pharmacology, therapeutics, electricity, hygiene.

Faculty: professors, 13; associates, 6; clinical, 1; lecturer, 1; demonstrators, 6; assistant demonstrators, 5; prosectors, 3.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized 1872; first class graduated 1873; united 1877 with Washington Univ. School of Medicine; organized 1827, Medical Department, Washington College, Penn.; Maryland empowers title Washington Univ. School of Medicine 1840.

66. MARYLAND MEDICAL COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE, regular, Baltimore, pop. 434,439, Dean, Bernard Purcell Muse, M.D., 1002 Edmondson Ave.

Session opens 20 S, '98; closes 20 My, '99; length, 8 mos.; matriculates, 1898-99, 73.

Admission: examinations in English, Latin, algebra or arithmetic, physics; college matriculates or graduates; graduates of dentistry, pharmacy, normal or high schools and matriculates in other schools are exempt.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on three lecture courses, the last at this school; examinations.

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

Course : three years, for all graduating after 1898.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; full course, \$50 ; special, \$25 ; laboratory, \$10 each.

Subjects : obstetrics, diseases of women, children, of the eye, ear, nose, throat, chest, nervous system and mind, surgery, chemistry, toxicology, anatomy, materia medica, therapeutics, pharmacy, physiology, histology, hygiene, principles and practice of medicine, jurisprudence, pathology, bacteriology, dermatology.

Faculty : professors, 17 ; lecturers, 2 ; demonstrators, 2 ; chiefs of clinic, 11.

Total property, \$25,000.

Organized 1898 ; first class graduated 1899.

67. MEDICAL DEP'T, BALTIMORE UNIV., regular, Baltimore, pop. 434,439, Dean, Hampson H. Biedler, M.D., A.M., 119 W. Saratoga St.

Session opens 1 O, '98 ; closes 15 Ap, '99 ; length, 6 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 195 ; graduates, 1897-98, 102 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 130.

Admission : examinations in English, Latin, algebra or arithmetic, physics, except college graduates ; graduates of pharmacy, dentistry, of normal and high schools ; those holding certificates of the University State of New York ; matriculates of other schools.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; four years' study ; attendance on four annual lecture courses, of six months each, the last at this school ; examination.

Course : four years, for all graduating after 1900.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 per annum ; histology, \$5 ; anatomy, \$20 ; chemistry, \$10 ; pathology, \$5 ; full course, \$50 ; graduation, \$30.

Subjects : practice of medicine, obstetrics, surgery, diseases of women, of the eye, ear, skin, nervous system, throat, chest, of children, chemistry, toxicology, materia medica, therapeutics, anatomy, physiology, pathology, bacteriology, histology, hygiene, jurisprudence.

Faculty : professors, 11 ; demonstrators, 5 ; lecturers, 10.

Total property, \$35,000 ; receipts, \$16,000 ; expenditures, \$13,000 (1898).

Organized 1884 ; first class graduated 1885, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

68. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,¹ regular, coeducational, Baltimore, pop. 434,439, Dean, William Osler, M.D., LL.D., 1 W. Franklin St.

Session opens 1 O, '98 ; closes 13 Je, '99 ; length, 8 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98 (undergraduate), 167 ; (post-graduate), — ; graduates, 1897-98, — ; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission : completion of chemic-biologic course in the university ; completion of college courses including Latin, French, German, physics, chemistry, and biology ; examinations in above subjects and in subjects leading to degree in arts or science, or examinations for matriculation in this university and chemic-biologic course examinations and evidence of

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

required laboratory work ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior, on examination.

Graduation : attendance on four lecture courses, the last at this school.

Course : four years.

Fees : course, \$200 per annum ; for renting apparatus, \$7.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pharmacology, therapeutics, pharmacy, pathology, bacteriology, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, practice of medicine and surgery, dermatology, diseases of children, of the nervous system, genito-urinary diseases, laryngology, rhinology, zoology, jurisprudence, ophthalmology, otology, psychiatry, hygiene.

Faculty : professors, 10 ; clinical, 6 ; associates, 5 ; lecturers, 4 ; associates, 11 ; instructors, 4 ; assistants, 12.

Organized 1898.

69. SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, regular, Baltimore, pop. 434,439, Dean, C. W. Mitchell, M.D., 1021 Cathedral St.

Session opens 3 O, '98 ; closes 20 Ap, '99 ; length, 6 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98 (undergraduate), 238 ; (post-graduate), 15 ; graduates, 1897-98, 33 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 273.

Admission : examinations in English, Latin, physics, algebra, higher arithmetic, except college matriculates or graduates ; graduates of normal or high schools ; certificates University of the State of New York ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools.

Graduation : attendance on four annual lecture courses of six months each ; examinations ; good moral character.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1897.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 per year ; practical anatomy, \$20 ; course, \$100 per annum ; laboratory, \$5 per annum ; graduation, \$30.

Subjects : physiology, chemistry, anatomy, osteology, materia medica, histology, surgery, therapeutics, embryology, pathology, bacteriology, practice of medicine, diseases of women and children, of the eye and ear, jurisprudence, hygiene, obstetrics.

Faculty : professors, 23 ; lecturers, 7 ; demonstrators, 7 ; prosector, 1 ; anatomic assistants, 3.

Total property, \$250,000 ; receipts, \$27,000 ; expenditures, \$26,500 (1898).

Medical College, city of Baltimore, organized 1807 ; first class graduated 1810 (?), and classes graduated each subsequent year except — inclusive ; present title 1812.

70. SOUTHERN HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, coeducational, Baltimore, pop. 434,439, Dean, Henry Chandlee, M.D., 704 W. North Ave.

Session opens 3 O, '98 ; closes 18 Ap, '99 ; length, 6 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 35 ; graduates, 1897-98, 7 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 40.

Admission : good moral character ; college high school, academy, teacher's certificate, or high school entrance examinations including Latin ; matriculates in dentistry, pharmacy and matriculates and graduates of other recognized schools are exempt from examinations ; to advanced standing : evi-

dence of qualification in first-year studies admits to second year, work of recognized schools for other years than senior.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; four years' study ; attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this school ; one course each in histology, anatomy, chemistry, obstetrics, and surgery.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1897 (?).

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$100 ; four courses, \$350 ; graduates of other colleges, \$100 ; partial course, \$10 each ; examination, \$30.

Subjects : sanitary science, jurisprudence, materia medica, pharmacy, practice of medicine, pediatrics, neurology, dermatology, obstetrics, gynecology, anatomy, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, rhinology, physiology, chemistry, pathology, histology, bacteriology, surgery.

Faculty : professors, 14 ; lecturers, 11 ; demonstrators, 4.

Total property, \$30,000 ; receipts, \$3,300 ; expenditures, \$3,300 (1898).

Organized 1890 ; first class graduated 1892, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

71. WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE, regular, Baltimore, pop. 434,439, Sec'y, Joseph T. Smith, M.D., 1010 Madison Ave.

Session opens 3 O, '98 ; closes 18 My, '99 ; length, 7 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 17 ; graduates, 1897-98, none ; matriculates, 1898-99, 21.

Admission : requirements A. A. M. C. (see p. 8) ; to advanced standing : requirements A. A. M. C. (see p. 9).

Graduation : age 21 ; attendance on four lecture courses, the last at this school ; certificate of two dissections ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1897.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 per annum ; course, \$100 for first three years ; fourth year, \$50 ; special, \$15 each ; final examination, \$30 ; breakage, \$5 ; full course for missionary work, \$75.

Subjects : anatomy, osteology, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, embryology, therapeutics, hygiene, histology, pathology, bacteriology, dissection, practice, surgery, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, of the eye, ear, chest, nose and throat, jurisprudence, orthopedics, dermatology, mental diseases, neurology, clinical microscopy, physical diagnosis.

Faculty : professors, 14 ; associates, 4 ; lecturers, 5 ; demonstrators, 3 ; instructor, 1 ; curators, 2 ; clinical assistants, 7.

Total property, \$36,884 ; receipts, \$9,062.59 ; expenditures, \$7,428.97 (1898).

Organized 1882 ; first class graduated 1883, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except 1898.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Schools : regular, 3 ; homeopathic, 1 ; eclectic, 0 ; total, 4.

Session opens about first Oct. ; closes about middle June.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 1116 ; graduates, 1897-98, 232 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 1066.

Admission and graduation : no state requirements.

Fees : average matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$118.75 ; additional, \$40.75.

Faculty : professors, 82 ; lecturers, 29 ; others, 148 ; total, 259.

Total property, \$—— ; receipts, \$—— ; expenditures, \$——.

72. COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, regular, coeducational, Boston, pop. 448,447, Dean, Augustus P. Clarke, M.D., A.M., 825 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge.

Session opens 21 S, '98 ; closes 21 Je, '99 ; length, 9 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 112 ; graduate, 1897-98, 1 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 95.

Admission : requirements A. A. M. C. (see p. 8) ; to advanced standing : requirements A. A. M. C. (see p. 9).

Graduation : age 21 ; four years' study ; attendance on four annual lecture courses of six months each, the last at this school ; dissection of entire cadaver ; attendance on six cases of obstetrics ; thesis ; good moral character.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1897.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 per annum ; course, first year, \$75 ; second, third, and fourth years, \$100 each ; four courses, \$300 ; graduation, \$30 ; laboratory, \$5.

Subjects : chemistry, materia medica, physiology, biology, histology, embryology, anatomy, therapeutics, hygiene, bacteriology, pathology, anthropometry, laryngology, dermatology, syphilis, theory and practice, surgery, medicine, obstetrics, gynecology, mental and nervous diseases, ophthalmology, otology, pediatrics, genito-urinary surgery, jurisprudence.

Faculty : professors, 28 ; lecturers, 15 ; and other instructors.

Total property, \$100,000 ; receipts, \$50,000 ; expenditures, \$50,000 (1898).

Organized 1880 ; first class graduated 1882, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

73. MEDICAL DEP'T, BOSTON UNIV., homeopathic, coeducational, Boston, pop. 448,477, Dean, I. Tisdale Talbot, M.D., 687 Boylston St.

Session opens 6 O, '98 ; closes 7 Je, '99 ; length, 7½ mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98 (undergraduate), 190 ; (post-graduate), 6 ; graduates, 1897-98, 46 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 164.

Admission : age 18 ; college graduates or examination in orthography, English composition, arithmetic, geography, grammar, physics, Latin ; to advanced standing : special scientific courses in other schools on laboratory books and credentials ; to second year : college graduates with conditions in first-year human anatomy and physiology.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; four years' study, the last at this school ; final examinations ; thesis ; satisfactory standing.

Course : four years for all graduating after —.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; course, first year, \$100, second, third, and fourth,

\$125 each; graduates of other medical colleges, one year, \$125; graduation as Bachelor of Medicine or Surgery, \$10; Doctor of Medicine, \$30.

Subjects: chemistry, anatomy, zoology, physiology, microscopy, botany, embryology, histology, surgery, sanitary science, dietetics, pharmaceuticals, materia medica, pathology, therapeutics, obstetrics, gynecology, pedology, dermatology, ophthalmology, otology, diseases of chest, throat, rectum, nervous and venereal diseases, insanity, electro-therapeutics, jurisprudence, history and ethics of medicine, bacteriologic technique, physical development and medical gymnastics.

Faculty: professors, 16; emeritus, 2; associate, 8; lecturers, 9; instructors, 12; demonstrator, 1; assistants, 6; librarian, 1.

Total property, \$200,000; receipts, \$31,220.41; expenditures, \$16,993.45 (1898).

Organized 1873; first class graduated 1874, and classes graduated in each subsequent year; New England Female Medical College organized 1848; first class graduated 1852, and classes graduated in subsequent years till 1874; united 1874.

74. MEDICAL SCHOOL, HARVARD UNIV., regular, Boston, pop. 448,447, Dean, William L. Richardson, M.D., Boylston and Exeter Sts.

Session opens 29 S, '98; closes 28 Je, '99; length, 8½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 588; graduates, 1897-98, 126; matriculates, 1898-99, 560.

Admission: examination in English, Latin, physics, general chemistry, qualitative analysis, French or German, algebra, geometry or botany; certificate of examination in above subjects from Harvard or Lawrence Scientific School; college degrees exempt from examination except general chemistry and qualitative analysis; to advanced standing: three years in recognized colleges, technical or scientific schools with courses in human anatomy, physiology, histology, and chemistry.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study in school, the last at this school; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1895.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; first three years, \$200 each; fourth year, \$100 to regular members of school for three years: graduation, \$30; dissection, \$6; material, \$7.

Subjects: anatomy, histology, embryology, bacteriology, physiology, physiologic and clinical chemistry, therapeutics, materia medica, pathology, advanced anatomy, surgery, clinical surgery, dermatology, syphilis, theory and practice, clinical medicine, neurology, psychiatry, pediatrics, obstetrics, gynecology, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, genito-urinary, surgery, orthopedics, hygiene, legal medicine, municipal sanitation.

Faculty: professors, 22; assistants, 8; demonstrators, 3; curator, 1; lecturer, 1; instructors, 22; assistants, 43; special clinical instructors, 10.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized 1782; first class graduated 1788, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

75. TUFTS COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL, regular, coeducational, Boston, pop. 448,447, Dean, Harold Williams, M.D., A.B., 528 Beacon St.

Session opens 21 S, '98; closes 31 My, '99; length, 8 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 220; graduates, 1897-98, 59; matriculates, 1898-99, 247.

Admission: examination in English, Latin, arithmetic, physics; matriculates or graduates of other recognized schools and of dentistry and pharmacy; college matriculates and graduates of normal and high or equivalent schools, or those holding N. Y. regents' certificates are exempt from examinations; to advanced standing: college graduates completing preparatory course equivalent to that of this college are admitted to second year; college graduates admitted to second year on examination; students passing majority of first-year subjects are admitted to second year; all first-year and majority of second-year examinations admit to third year; all first- and second-year and majority of third-year examinations admit to fourth year.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this school; examinations; attendance on two cases of obstetrics; dissection of half of body.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: matriculation, \$5 per annum; demonstrator, \$5; laboratory, \$20; three courses, \$100 each; four courses, \$300; lecture, \$50; graduation, \$30; instruction in single branch, \$40; graduates of other schools, \$50; dissecting material at cost.

Subjects: anatomy, histology, embryology, physiology, general and medical chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, pathology, bacteriology, theory and practice of medicine, neurology, mental diseases, diseases of children, of rectum, surgery, gynecology, jurisprudence, obstetrics, otology, electrotherapeutics, genito-urinary diseases, military sanitation and life insurance, laryngology, ophthalmology, dermatology, orthopedic surgery, hygiene.

Faculty: professors, 16; assistants, 2; lecturers, 4; instructors, 17; demonstrator, 1; assistants, 5; laboratory, 6.

Total property, \$100,000; receipts, \$20,000; expenditures, \$20,000 (1898).

Organized 1893; first class graduated 1894 (?), and classes graduated in each subsequent year except — inclusive.

MICHIGAN.

Schools: regular, 5, homeopathic, 1; eclectic, 0; total, 6.

Session opens about last Sept.; closes about last May.

Matriculates, 1897-98, —; graduates, 1897-98, —; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission and graduation: no state requirements.

Fees: average matriculation, \$11.66; course, \$50; additional, \$78.66.

Faculty: professors, 108; lecturers, 26; others, 108; total, 242.

Total property, \$——; receipts, \$——; expenditures, \$——.

76. DEPT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Michigan Univ., regular, coeducational, Ann Arbor, pop. 9,431, Dean, Victor C. Vaughan, M.D., Ph.D., 221 S. State St.

Session opens 27 S, '98; closes 22 Je, '99; length, 8½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98 (undergraduate), 432; (post-graduate), 8; graduates, 1897-98, 69; matriculates, 1898-99, 445.

Admission: age 17; good moral character; examination in English, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, physics, biology, history, Latin; matriculation in college; classical or Latin course certificate of graduation from high schools, academies and equivalent schools exempt from examination; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than the last two, but graduates may enter third year.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four lecture courses, the last two at this school unless a graduate of another recognized school.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1892 (?).

Fees: matriculation, for Michigan students, \$10; all others, \$25; course, for Michigan students, \$35 per annum; all others, \$45 per annum; diploma, \$10; laboratory and demonstration, \$140.

Subjects: anatomy, osteology, chemistry, physics, bacteriology, histology, zoology, hygiene, embryology, pathology, electro-therapeutics, physiology, theory and practice, surgery, materia medica, nervous diseases, obstetrics, gynecology, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, pharmacology, dermatology, syphilology, jurisprudence.

Faculty: professors, 13; assistants, 2; lecturers, 4; instructors, 8; demonstrators, 4; assistants, 12; assistant demonstrators, 4; officials, 5; in University Hospital, special lecturers, 6.

Total property, \$250,000; receipts, \$51,522; expenditures, \$69,000 (1898). Organized 1850; first class graduated 1851, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

77. DETROIT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,¹ regular, Detroit, pop. 205,876, Dean, Theodore G. McGraw, M.D., 73 Cass St.

Session opens 28 S, '98; closes 10 Je, '99; length, 8½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 191; graduates, 1897-98, 30; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: examination in English, arithmetic, algebra, Latin, U. S. history, physics, or certificate of college, academy, normal, or high school, and certificate of state board covering above subjects; to advanced standing: college degree admits to second year; work of homeopathic and eclectic schools accepted; graduates of pharmacy, dental, and veterinary schools given credit for one year less than course pursued by them.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this school; dissection of cadaver; laboratory courses in histology, pathology, surgery, chemistry, physiology, bacteriology, practical physical diagnosis, clinics, examinations.

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1897 (?).

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$60 per annum ; hospital, \$10 per annum ; obstetrics, \$10 ; laboratory, \$10 each ; graduation, \$30.

Subjects : anatomy, histology, chemistry, physiology, biology, embryology, materia medica, bacteriology, pathology, genito-urinary, rectal and orthopedic surgery, otology, ophthalmology, gynecology, laryngology, pediatrics, neurology, dermatology, jurisprudence.

Faculty : professors, 21 ; adjuncts, 3 ; lecturers, 11 ; assistants, 9 ; instructors, 13 ; demonstrator, 1 ; prosector, 1 ; director of clinic, 1 ; clinic professors, 10.

Detroit Medical College organized 1868.

Michigan College of Medicine organized 1880.

Consolidated under present title 1885.

78. HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, MICHIGAN UNIV., coeducational, Ann Arbor, pop. 9,431, Dean, Wilbert B. Hinsdale, M.D., M.S., 611 Forest Ave.

Session opens 27 S, '98 ; closes 22 Je, '99 ; length, 8½ mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 48 ; graduates, 1897-98, 59 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 69.

Admission : age 17 ; good moral character ; college matriculation or graduation from college, or approved schools, or examination in English, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, physics, botany, zoology, history, and Latin ; to advanced standing : work of other schools for other years than senior.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; four years' study, the last at this school ; laboratory work ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1892.

Fees : matriculation, for Michigan students, \$10 ; all others, \$25 ; course, for Michigan students, \$35 per annum ; all others, \$45 per annum ; diploma, \$10 ; laboratory, \$72.

Subjects : osteology, anatomy, chemistry, bacteriology, materia medica, pharmacy, physics, histology, gynecology, principles of medicine, theory and practice, surgery, physiology, hygiene, embryology, obstetrics, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, pathologic histology, nervous diseases, dermatology, jurisprudence.

Faculty : professors, 13 ; assistant, 1 ; lecturer, 1 ; instructors, 9 ; assistants, 8 ; assistant demonstrators, 3 ; clinical assistants, 8, 1 in charge of training school for nurses.

Total property, \$60,000 ; receipts, \$18,000 ; expenditures, \$21,000 (1898).

Organized 1875 ; first class graduated 1877, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

79. MEDICAL DEP'T, GRAND RAPIDS MEDICAL COLLEGE,¹ regular, coeducational, Grand Rapids, pop. 60,278, Dean, William Fuller, M.D., C.M., 35 Monro St.

Session opens 19 S, '98 ; closes 12 My, '99 ; length, 7½ mos.

Admission : age 18 ; good moral character ; graduation from college,

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

academy, normal or high school; teacher's certificate; or examination in English, arithmetic, U. S. history, geography, grammar, unless registered pharmacist; to advanced standing: graduates from pharmacy, dental, veterinary schools and preparatory courses in college.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on three lecture courses, the last at this school; two courses of dissection; one year of clinics; final examinations.

Course: three years for all graduating after —.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$50 per annum. laboratory, \$30; diploma, \$25.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics chemistry, bacteriology, pathology, toxicology, histology, embryology, gynecology, electro-therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine and surgery, hygiene, sanitary science, venereal, genito-urinary, mental and nervous diseases, diseases of chest and of children, jurisprudence, orthopedics, ophthalmology, otology, rhinology, laryngology, dermatology, syphilography, pediatrics.

Faculty: professors, 22; emeritus, 2.

80. MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, regular, coeducational, Detroit, pop. 205,876, Dean, Hal C. Wyman, M.D., 46 W. Adams Ave.

Session opens 23 S, '98; closes 28 Mr, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98 (undergraduate), 141; (post-graduate), 4; graduates, 1897-98, 18; matriculates, 1898-99, 64.

Admission: matriculation in other recognized schools; college, high school, or first class teacher's certificate; or examination in English, arithmetic, algebra, physics, Latin, general history; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four lecture courses, the last at this school; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: matriculation, \$5 per annum; course, \$50 per annum; chemic material, \$15; anatomic, \$20; bacteriology and microscopy, \$10; graduation, \$25.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, biology, materia medica, botany, physics, bacteriology, pathology, embryology, principles of surgery, principles of medicine, jurisprudence, ophthalmology, otology, therapeutics, obstetrics, gynecology, hygiene, venereal diseases, diseases of children, mind, neurology, laryngology, rhinology, dermatology.

Faculty: professors, 14; lecturers, 4; instructor, 1; assistant demonstrator, 1; clinical assistant, 1.

Total property, \$50,000; receipts, \$7,500; expenditures, \$7,500 (1898).

Organized 1888; first class graduated 1889, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

81. SAGINAW VALLEY MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular, coeducational, Saginaw, pop. 46,322, Dean, L. W. Bliss, M.D., Saginaw, W. S.

Session opens 21 S, '98; closes 18 My, '99; length, 7½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 60; graduates, 1897-98, 8; matriculates, 1898-99, 76.

Admission : age 18 ; good moral character ; certificate, diploma, degree, or other evidence of scholarship, or examination ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior ; to second year : those completing preparatory course, and graduates of pharmacy, dental, and veterinary schools.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; attendance on three lecture courses, the last at this school ; two courses in practical anatomy ; dissection of body ; examinations.

Course : three years.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$50 per annum ; anatomy, \$10 ; hospital, \$10 per annum ; laboratories, \$10 each ; final examination, \$25.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, chemistry, hygiene, materia medica, histology, bacteriology, therapeutics, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, nervous and mental diseases, diseases of children, eye, nose, throat and ear, jurisprudence.

Faculty : professors, 22 ; demonstrator, 1 ; assistants, 2.

Total property, \$5,000 ; **receipts,** \$5,500 ; **expenditures,** \$5,500 (1898).

Organized 1896 ; **first class graduated** 1897, and **classes graduated** each subsequent year.

MINNESOTA.

Schools : regular, 2 ; homeopathic, 1 ; eclectic, 0 ; total, 3.

Session opens last Sept. ; **closes** about first June.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 350 ; **graduates,** 1897-98, 29 ; **matriculates,** 1898-99, 428.

Admission and graduation : — state requirements.

Course : four years for all matriculates before 189— who graduate before 190— ; four years for all others.

Fees : average matriculation, \$1.66 ; course, \$85 ; additional, \$2.33.

Faculty : professors, 73 ; lecturers, 2 ; others, 69 ; total, 144.

Total property, \$— ; **receipts,** \$— ; **expenditures,** \$—.

82. COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Minnesota Univ., coeducational, Minneapolis, pop. 164,738, Dean, Alonzo P. Williamson, M.D., LL.B., 602 Nicollet Ave.

Session opens 20 S, '98 ; **closes** 28 My, '99 ; **length,** 7½ mos. ; **matriculates,** 1897-98, 27 ; **graduates,** 1897-98, none ; **matriculates,** 1898-99, 22.

Admission : diploma from approved college or school or preparatory course in approved colleges or schools, representing one year of Latin, or examinations in English composition, algebra, physics, Latin, U. S. history, physiology ; to advanced standing : complete college course in histology, physiology, and chemistry admit to second year.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; attendance on four lecture courses of eight months each.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1897.

Fees: course, \$100 per annum for first two years; \$80 per annum for last two years; microscope, \$2 per annum.

Subjects: history, methodology, terminology of medicine, botany, chemistry, histology, embryology, anatomy, physiology, homeopathic pharmacy, materia medica, urinalysis, hygiene, bacteriology, therapeutics, practice of medicine, organon, obstetrics, diseases of women, of nose, throat, and ear, genito-urinary, orthopedics, pedology, ophthalmology, jurisprudence, sanitary science, mental and nervous diseases, dermatology, clinical obstetrics, principles and practice of surgery.

Faculty: independent professors, 16; professors, 7; instructors, 3; dispensary assistant, 1.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$—.

Minnesota Homeopathic Medical College organized 1886; first class graduated 1887, and classes graduated in each subsequent year 1888 inclusive; present title October, 1888.

83. COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Minnesota Univ., regular, coeducational, Minneapolis, pop. 164,738, Dean, Parks Ritchie, M.D., Univ. of Minnesota.

Session opens 26 S, '98; closes 26 My, '99; length, 7½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 225; graduates, 1897-98, 19; matriculates, 1898-99, 281.

Admission: diploma from approved college, high school, advanced course of state normal, or preparatory course of approved colleges, representing one year of Latin, or examination in English composition, algebra, geometry, physics, Latin, grammar and prose, three books of Cæsar, U. S. history, and physiology; to advanced standing: complete college courses in histology, physiology, and chemistry admit to second year; work of recognized schools for other years than senior.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study, the last at this school; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after —.

Fees: course, \$100 per annum; microscope, \$2 per semester.

Subjects: histology, embryology, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, pathology, bacteriology, clinical microscopy, practice of surgery, practice of medicine, obstetrics, physical diagnosis, therapeutics, nervous and mental diseases, gynecology, ophthalmology, otology, diseases of children, of the skin, nose, throat, genito-urinary diseases, orthopedics, jurisprudence, hygiene, dietetics, history of medicine, case-taking and life insurance.

Faculty: professors, 27; clinical, 7; demonstrators, 5; clinical instructors, 6; instructors, 3; assistants, 12; student assistants, 14.

Total property, \$131,200; receipts, \$38,709; expenditures, \$45,819 (1898).

St. Paul Medical College organized 1878; first class graduated —; classes graduated in each subsequent year except — inclusive; reorganized as Minnesota Hospital College 1880; St. Paul again organized in 1885; present title 1888; Minnesota Hospital College organized 1881;

first class graduated —, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except — inclusive; present title 1888; Medical Dep't, Univ. Minnesota organized 1883, examination only; reorganized 1888, under medical law and absorbing St. Paul and Minnesota Hospital College.

84. MEDICAL DEP'T, HAMLINE UNIV., Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons, regular, coeducational, Minneapolis, pop. 164,738, Dean, Leo M. Crafts, M.D., B.L., 606 Masonic Temple.

Session opens 3 O, '98; closes 8 Je, '99; length, 7½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98 (undergraduate), 97; (post-graduate), 1; graduates, 1897-98, 10; matriculates, 1898-99, 125.

Admission: diploma from approved college, school, or preparatory dep't, representing one year of Latin, or examination in English composition, algebra, physics, Latin, U. S. history, physiology; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; to second year: college course equivalent to first year's work; graduates of pharmacy, dental, and veterinary schools.

Graduation: age 21; good moral standing; four years' study; attendance on four lecture courses of six months each, the last at this school; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1897 (?).

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$65; last course, to students who have attended three full courses, \$35; graduates of other medical schools, \$50; use of school microscopes, \$3 each term.

Subjects: anatomy, histology, embryology, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, pathology, bacteriology, therapeutics, theory and practice of medicine, diseases of the chest, of the nose and throat, dermatology, neurology, psychologic medicine, clinical, operative, and orthopedic surgery, ophthalmology, otology, obstetrics, gynecology, physical diagnosis, clinics, dental pathology and therapeutics, rectal, venereal, genito-urinary diseases, preventive and legal medicine, medical insurance, and pediatrics.

Faculty: professors, 23; associate, 4; clinics, 5; assistant, 3; lecturers, 2; instructors, 4; demonstrator, 1; assistant, 1.

Total property, \$40,000; receipts, \$5,940.63; expenditures, \$4,520.81 (1898).

Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons organized 1883; first class graduated 1884, and classes graduated in each subsequent year; the oldest chartered institution for medical education in the state; present title 1895.

MISSISSIPPI.

There are no medical schools in Mississippi.

MISSOURI.

Schools: regular, 12; homeopathic, 2; eclectic, 1; total, 15.

Session opens about middle Sept. ; closes about middle Apr.

Matriculates, 1897-98, — ; graduates, 1897-98, — ; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission and graduation : no state requirements.

Fees : average matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$59.33 ; additional, \$35.66.

Faculty : professors, 312 ; lecturers, 48 ; others, 196 ; total, 556.

Total property, \$— ; receipts, \$— ; expenditures, \$—.

85. AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, eclectic, coeducational, St. Louis, pop. 451,770, Dean, Edwin Younkin, M.D., 3035 Lucas Ave.

Session opens 19 S, '98 ; closes 9 My, '99 ; length, 7½ mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 59 ; graduates, 1897-98, 20 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 65.

Admission : good moral character, certified by two physicians ; matriculation in college ; certificate from college, high school, state superintendent, first- and second-grade with Latin, covering English grammar, arithmetic, physics, U. S. history, geography, Latin ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other than senior year ; work of schools not fully recognized on examination ; to second class : college graduates completing one year's work each in chemistry, biology, or comparative anatomy, histology, embryology, experimental physics, physiologic botany, laboratory physiology or experimental psychology, zoology materia medica or pharmacognosy ; graduates of pharmacy, dental, and veterinary schools requiring two years' course admitted to second year of four-year course on examination and laboratory work of first year.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; four years' study ; attendance on three annual lecture courses, the last at this school ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1900.

Fees : course, \$75 ; anatomic laboratory, \$5 ; graduation, \$25.

Subjects : anatomy, materia medica, physics, chemistry, physiology, principles of medicine, pathology, pathologic anatomy, therapeutics, embryology, orthopedics, practice of medicine, hygiene, diseases of women and children, bacteriology, dermatology, electro-therapeutics, venereal, nervous, genito-urinary diseases, ophthalmology, otology, diseases of chest, of throat, of mind, of nervous system, jurisprudence.

Faculty : professors, 17 ; demonstrators, 2 ; instructors, 12.

Total property, \$28,000 ; receipts, \$2,543 ; expenditures, \$1,875.38 (1898).

Organized 1873 ; first class graduated 1874, and classes graduated in subsequent years except — inclusive.

86. BARNES MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular, St. Louis, pop. 451,770, Pres., C. H. Hughes, M.D., 3857 Olive St.

Session opens 12 S, '98 ; closes 12 Ap, '99 ; length, 6½ mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 574 ; graduates, 1897-98, 177 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 622.

Admission: good moral character; diploma from college, academy, normal, or high school; certificate from such schools or state superintendent covering English grammar, physics, arithmetic, U. S. history, geography, Latin; matriculates and graduates of other recognized schools are exempt; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this school; three sessions of practical anatomy, and other laboratories; three courses of clinics, the last at this school; examinations; attendance on commencement.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1899 (?).

Fees: matriculation, \$5; full course, exclusive of laboratory expenses, \$50; to sons and brothers of physicians and sons of clergy, \$35; to graduates in pharmacy or dentistry, \$30; final examination, \$25.

Subjects: anatomy, chemistry, histology, physiology, materia medica, pharmacy, hygiene, bacteriology, toxicology, therapeutics, pathology, practice of medicine, dentistry, operative, clinical, genito-urinary and orthopedic surgery, ophthalmology, otology, neurology, gynecology, pediatrics, obstetrics, jurisprudence, surgical anatomy, laryngology, rhinology, physical diagnosis, osteology, syndesmolgy, Latin, diseases of rectum, surgical technique.

Faculty: professors, 23; lecturers, 6; assistants, 14.

Total property, \$140,000; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized 1892; first class graduated 1893 (?), and classes graduated each subsequent year except 1899. Named "in honor of Robert A. Barnes, who gave \$1,000,000 to alleviate humanity."

87. BEAUMONT HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular, St. Louis, pop. 451,770, Dean, Frank J. Lutz, M.D., A.M., 1805 S. Broadway.

Session opens 20 S, '98; closes 20 Ap, '99; length, 6½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 76; graduates, 1897-98, 28; matriculates, 1898-99, 95.

Admission: good moral character; college or high school graduation or examination; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on three lecture courses, the last at this school; three courses of dissection; examinations.

Course: three years and optional fourth year for all graduating after 1893 (?).

Fees: matriculation, \$5; junior year, \$65; intermediate, \$70; senior, \$80; fourth, \$80; laboratory, \$10 per annum.

Subjects: anatomy, histology, embryology, chemistry, physiology, materia medica, histology, bacteriology, therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine, of surgery, diseases of children, ophthalmology, otology, gynecology, hygiene, pathology, jurisprudence, anatomy, obstetrics.

Faculty: professors, 26; demonstrators, 6; lecturers, 4; instructors, 3; assistants, 10.

Total property, \$50,000; receipts, \$5,000; expenditures, \$3,500 (1898).

Organized 1886; first class graduated 1887 (?), and classes graduated each subsequent year.

88. CENTRAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular,¹ St. Joseph, pop. 52,324, Dean, —, address —.

Admission: good moral character; matriculation in other recognized schools; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior.

Graduation: age, 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on three annual lecture courses, the last at this school; three years of dissection and clinics; examinations.

Course: three years for all graduating after —.

Fees: matriculation, \$5 per annum; course, \$40; hospital, \$5; laboratory, \$5; dissecting, \$5; sons of ministers and sons and brothers of physicians, \$25; graduation, \$25.

Subjects: anatomy, biology, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology, histology, materia medica, hygiene, surgery, practice of medicine, gynecology, pediatrics, obstetrics, therapeutics, diseases of children, nose, and throat, nervous system, jurisprudence, ophthalmology, otology, toxicology.

Faculty: professors, 14; associate, 1; adjunct, 1; demonstrator, 1.

Organized 1893.

89. ENSWORTH MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular, coeducational, St. Joseph, pop. 52,324, Dean, Hiram Christopher, M.D., 6th and Edmond.

Session opens 19 S, '98; closes 15 Mr, '99; length, 5½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 46; graduates, 1897-98, 12; matriculates, 1898-99, 70.

Admission: requirements A. A. M. C.; to advanced standing: requirements A. A. M. C.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four lecture courses, the last at this school; one course in practical anatomy with dissection, chemistry, and laboratory courses in histology and pathology.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1900.

Fees: course, \$50 per annum; laboratory, \$5; examination, \$25.

Subjects: anatomy, materia medica, physiology, chemistry, bacteriology, histology, pathology, jurisprudence, dermatology, theory and practice, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, genito-urinary diseases, pediatrics, therapeutics, ophthalmology, otology.

Faculty: professors, 15; lecturers, 3; demonstrator, 1; assistants, 2.

Total property, \$60,000; receipts, \$8,500; expenditures, \$8,500 (1898).

St. Joseph Hospital Medical College organized 1876; united with College of Physicians and Surgeons as St. Joseph Medical College 1882; first class graduated 1883, and classes graduated in each subsequent year; present title assumed 1888.

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

90. **THE HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE of Missouri**, coeducational, St. Louis, pop. 750,000 (?), Dean, Wm. C. Richardson, 411 Olive St.

Session opens 1 O, '98; closes 10 Ap, '99; length, 6 mos. including vacations; matriculates, 1897-98, 72; graduates, 1897-98, 21; matriculates, 1898-99, 76.

Admission: preliminary requirements; literary diploma or equivalent; to advanced standing: college diplomas showing equal proficiency; to second class: (a) college graduates from approved colleges; (b) graduates of pharmacy, dental, etc., schools, one year.

Graduation: age 21; attendance on four lecture courses of six months each.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1897.

Fees: scholarship, \$150; annual term, \$50.

Subjects: all subjects taught in medical colleges.

Faculty: professors, 25; instructors, 5.

Total property, \$15,000; receipts, \$2,500; expenditures, \$2,300 (1898).

Organized 1857; first class graduated 1859, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except 1860-64 inclusive. Reorganized 1882, when St. Louis College Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons and Hering Medical College consolidated under present title.

91. **KANSAS CITY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE**, coeducational, Kansas City, pop. 132,716, Dean, A. E. Neumeister, M.D., 1214 Main St.

Session opens 14 S, '98; closes 23 Mr, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 23; graduates, 1897-98, 14; matriculates 1898-99, 54.

Admission: good moral character; college or high school diploma, or examination; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; degree of college whose course covers first year work admits to second year.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four lecture courses of six months each, the last at this school; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$50 per annum; full course, including matriculation, \$125; practical chemistry, \$5; histology, \$5; bacteriology, \$5; practical anatomy, \$10; examination, \$25; partial course, \$10.

Subjects: organic chemistry, toxicology, normal histology, bacteriology, dermatology, anatomy, physiology, pathology, materia medica, pharmacy, principles and practice of medicine, chest, mental, nervous, genito-urinary, venereal diseases, surgery, obstetrics, pedology, diseases of women, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, clinical medicine, jurisprudence, hygiene, sanitary science.

Faculty: professors, 15; assistants, 17.

Total property, \$12,000; receipts, \$4,000; expenditures, \$2,000 (1898).

Organized 1888; first class graduated 1889, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

92. **KANSAS CITY MEDICAL COLLEGE**,¹ regular, Kansas City, pop. 132,716, Dean, Jefferson D. Griffith, M.D., Rialto Building.

Session opens 13 S, '98; closes 24 Mr, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98 (undergraduate), 125; (post-graduate), 2; graduates, 1897-98, 41; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: good moral character; high school diplomas, their equivalent or examination; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on three lecture courses, the last at this school; two years at clinics and hospital instruction; dissection of body; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after —.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$50 per annum; anatomy, \$20; chemistry, histology, \$20; bacteriology, \$5; graduation, \$20; post-graduate course, matriculation, \$5; five weeks' course, \$20; anatomy, \$10.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, hygiene, materia medica, therapeutics, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, diseases of the nervous system, of children, jurisprudence, histology, pathology, bacteriology, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, dermatology, and pharmacy.

Faculty: professors, 19; clinical, 1; lecturers, 3; instructor, 1; adjuncts, 4; demonstrators, 2; prosector, 1.

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City organized 1869; first class graduated 1870; present title 1880.

93. **MARION SIMS COLLEGE OF MEDICINE**, regular, St. Louis, pop. 451,770, Dean, Young H. Bond, M.D., A.M., Grand and Page Aves.

Session opens 4 O, '98; closes 20 Ap, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98 (undergraduate), 231; (post-graduate), 3; graduates, 1897-98, 72; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: good moral character, certified by two physicians; certificate of admission to state university or college, or student's certificate from college, state sup't or high school, covering English, physics, arithmetic, U. S. history, geography, Latin; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; to second year: graduation from college with one year's work in chemistry, biology, or comparative anatomy, histology, embryology, experimental physics, physiologic botany, laboratory physiology or experimental psychology and zoology, making up deficiencies in first year; graduates of pharmacy, dental, and veterinary schools with two years' course on examination and laboratory work of first year.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; one year's study under preceptor; attendance on three annual lecture courses of six months each, the last at this school; two terms of dissection; satisfactory standing; examinations.

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1899 (?).

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$50 per annum; final examination, \$25; dissection, \$10; laboratory, \$10; single professor's ticket, \$10; course for sons and brothers of physicians and sons of clergy, \$25; four courses for same, \$200; three courses, \$150.

Subjects: anatomy, chemistry, histology, osteology, physiology, pathology, materia medica, principles and practice of medicine, of surgery, pathologic anatomy, therapeutics, obstetrics, diseases of the chest, of children, of women, nose, throat, eye, ear, mind, nerves, bacteriology, hygiene, surgical dressings, jurisprudence, dermatology, syphilology, genito-urinary diseases.

Faculty: professors, 18; lecturers, 4; instructors, 5; assistants, 17; tutor, 1.

94. MEDICAL DEP'T, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, regular, St. Louis, pop. 451,770, Dean, Henry H. Mudd, M.D., 2604 Locust St.

Session opens 22 S, '98; closes 27 Ap, '99; length, 7 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 94; graduates, 1897-98, 28; matriculates, 1898-99, 97.

Admission: good moral character; graduation from college, academy, or high school; matriculation in college; certificate or examination, covering English, arithmetic, algebra, physics, U. S. history, geography, Latin; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; to second year: graduation from recognized schools of biology.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this school; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$100 per annum.

Subjects: chemistry, anatomy, osteology, histology, materia medica, physiology, pharmacy, pathology, histology, therapeutics, bacteriology, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, genito-urinary, mental and nervous diseases, diseases of children, of the eye, ear, nose, throat, chest and skin, ophthalmology, gynecology, genito-urinary surgery, hygiene, jurisprudence.

Faculty: professors, 20; instructors, 9; lecturers, 5.

Total property, \$150,000; receipts, \$19,127; expenditures, \$18,391 (1898).

Medical Dep't, St. Louis University organized 1841; first class graduated 1843, and classes graduated in each subsequent year; chartered St. Louis Medical College 1855; present title 1891.

95. MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE,¹ regular, Kansas City, pop. 132,716, Dean, Geo. O. Coffin, M.D., 415-416 New Ridge Building.

Session opens 14 S, '98; closes 16 Ap, '99; length, 6½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 32; graduates, 1897-98, 1; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: Good moral character, certified by two physicians; examination in arithmetic, algebra, physics, U. S. history, geography, Latin;

¹ 24 Ap, '99, no reply received.

exempt: college matriculates, graduates of recognized schools, colleges, academies, high school; to advanced standing: preparatory scientific courses, graduation from pharmacy, dental, veterinary schools on examination.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on three annual lecture courses following one year's study with physician; dissection of body; two years of clinics; examinations.

Course: three years for all graduating after —.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course for first two years, \$50; last year, \$40; laboratory, \$25; examination, \$30; graduates of reputable colleges, \$25 for third year.

Subjects: anatomy, pathology, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, histology, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, genito-urinary, skin, rectum, gynecology, ophthalmology, neurology, hygiene, jurisprudence.

Faculty: professors, 22; lecturers, 4; clinical assistant, 1.

Organized 1897.

96. MISSOURI MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular, St. Louis, pop. 451,770, Dean, P. Gervais Robinson, M.D., LL.D., 2710 Washington Ave.

Session opens 20 S, '98; closes 18 Ap, '99; length, 6½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 232; graduates, 1897-98, 85; matriculates, 1898-99, 165.

Admission: good moral character, certified by two physicians; examination in arithmetic, physics, U. S. history, geography, Latin, English; graduation from colleges, academies, high schools; matriculation in college; to advanced standing: preparatory scientific courses and graduation from pharmacy, dental, or veterinary schools.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on three lecture courses, the last at this school; two courses of dissection; three years of clinics; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$100 per annum.

Subjects: anatomy, bacteriology, chemistry, diseases of the chest, of children, of the ear, eye, skin, and mind, syphilis, gynecology, histology, hygiene, laryngology, materia medica, therapeutics, jurisprudence, neurology, obstetrics, orthopedic surgery, pathology, physics, physiology, practice of medicine, surgery, venereal diseases.

Faculty: professors, 20; clinical, 3; assistants, 4; lecturers, 10; demonstrators, 2; chiefs of clinics, 11; assistants, 3; instructors, 2; clinical assistants, 21; resident physician, 1.

Total property, \$150,000; receipts, \$24,424; expenditures, \$20,366 (1898).

Medical Dep't, Kemper College organized 1840; first class graduated 1841, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except 1861-65 inclusive; oldest seat of medical learning west of the Mississippi; became Medical Dep't, Univ. State of Missouri, 1845; present title 1855; sometimes called from its founder The McDowell Medical College; absorbed

St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine, 1894; contract with Univ. of the State of Missouri, 1886; present title, Missouri Medical College; steps have been taken toward merging this school and St. Louis Medical College into Medical Department of Washington University, St. Louis.

97. ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, regular, St. Louis, pop. 451,770, Dean, Waldo Briggs, M.D., 1405 Olive St.

Session opens 27 S, '98; closes 26 Ap, '99; length, 6½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 291; graduates, 1897-98, 108; matriculates, 1898-99, 225.

Admission: good moral character, certified by two physicians; high school graduation; college matriculation; certificate from college, high school or state superintendent covering English, arithmetic, physics, Latin, U. S. history, geography; to advanced standing: B.Sc. or A.M. degree from literary college.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four lecture courses, the last at this school; two years of clinics; two courses each in anatomy, chemistry, and experimental physiology; one course each in physiology and histology, pathology, bacteriology, pathologic anatomy, materia medica, therapeutics, auscultation and percussion, obstetric manipulations, operative surgery, use of laryngoscope, ophthalmoscope and otoscope, including refraction and fitting spectacles; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; entire course, \$50; entire course for sons and brothers of physicians and sons of the clergy, \$25; entire course for graduates of reputable medical colleges, \$25; laboratory, \$5; single professor's ticket, \$10; final examinations, \$25.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, histology, embryology, chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, pathologic anatomy, therapeutics, principles of medicine, of surgery, bacteriology, hygiene, obstetrics, mental and nervous diseases, diseases of children, of rectum, jurisprudence, obstetrics, gynecology, genito-urinary surgery, venereal diseases, otology, rhinology, laryngology, ophthalmology, dermatology.

Faculty: professors, 19; demonstrators, 2; lecturers, 3; assistants, 9; chief of clinic, 1; curator, 1.

Total property, \$65,000; receipts, \$18,000; expenditures, \$6,000 (1898).

Organized 1869; first class graduated 1870.

98. UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE OF KANSAS CITY, regular, Kansas City, pop. 132,716, Dean, Samuel G. Gant, M.D., 406 Rialto Building.

Session opens 12 S, '98; closes 20 Mr, '99; length, 5½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 316; graduates, 1897-98, 66; matriculates, 1898-99, 300.

Admission: requirements of other state boards of health (see p. 26) and medical college association (see p. 8); to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior on examination or certificate; graduates in pharmacy and dentistry admitted to second year.

Graduation: age 21; five years' study; attendance on three lecture

courses, the last at this school ; two terms of clinics ; dissection of body ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1902.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; course, first two years, \$60 each ; last year, \$50 ; practical anatomy, \$5 ; practical chemistry, \$8 ; examination for graduation, \$20 ; last year to students who have already paid full fees for first and second years, \$30 ; and \$50 to students of other colleges who have attended two courses of lectures.

Subjects : anatomy, histology, bacteriology, physiology, chemistry, toxicology, materia medica, pharmacy, physics, Latin, pathology, therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine, of surgery, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, of the eye, ear, skin, genito-urinary organs, of the rectum, of the mind and nervous system, of the throat and chest, surgery, jurisprudence, hygiene.

Faculty : emeritus professors, 3 ; professors, 27 ; demonstrators, 10 ; assistants, 4 ; clinical, 5 ; assistant professor, 1 ; lecturer, 1.

Total property, \$40,000 ; receipts, \$12,000 ; expenditures, \$10,000 (1898).

Organized 1881 ; first class graduated 1882.

99. WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular, Kansas City, pop. 132,716, Dean, Dora Greene Wilson, M.D., 309 Commerce Building.

Session opens 27 S, '98 ; closes 6 Ap, '99 ; length, 6 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 27 ; graduates, 1897-98, 7 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 31.

Admission : age 17 ; good moral character ; college, high school, or equivalent certificate ; examination in usual subjects including Latin, algebra, physics ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; four years' study ; attendance on three lecture courses, the last at this school ; dissection of body ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$50 per annum ; practical anatomy, \$5 ; practical chemistry, \$5 ; final examination, \$25.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, histology, microscopy, materia medica, chemistry, pharmacy, bacteriology, pathology, therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine and surgery, nervous diseases, obstetrics, diseases of women, of children, of the mind, nervous system, eye, ear, skin, nose, throat, of the genito-urinary organs, jurisprudence, hygiene.

Faculty : professors, 28 ; assistant, 1 ; lecturers, 5.

Total property, \$2,000 ; receipts, \$1,000 ; expenditures, \$1,800 (1898).

Organized 1895 ; first class graduated 1896, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

MONTANA.

There are no medical schools in Montana.

NEBRASKA.

Schools : regular, 2 ; homeopathic, 0 : eclectic, 1 ; total, 3.

Session opens about last Sept.; closes about middle Apr.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 221 ; graduates, 1897-98, 47 ; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission and graduation : no state requirements.

Fees : average matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$62.08 ; additional, \$30.25.

Faculty : professors, 77 ; lecturers, 7 ; others, 13 ; total, 97.

Total property, \$— ; receipts, \$15,000 ; expenditures, \$14,500.

100. LINCOLN MEDICAL COLLEGE, MEDICAL DEP'T, COTNER UNIVERSITY, eclectic, coeducational, Lincoln, pop. 55,154, Dean, William S. Latta, M.D., 1116 L St.

Session opens 16 S, '98; closes 16 Mr, '99; length, 5½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 52 ; graduates, 1897-98, 11 ; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission : good moral character ; college matriculation, or graduation from college or high school, or second-grade teacher's certificate, or examination in English, mathematics, physics, and Latin ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior ; to second year : graduates of pharmacy, dental and veterinary schools.

Graduation : age 21 ; attendance on four annual lecture courses of six months each, the last at this school ; three courses in practical anatomy ; dissection of body and examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$50 ; hospital, \$3 ; demonstrator (one course), 10 ; chemistry and toxicology, \$5 ; bacteriology and histology, \$5 ; examination, \$25.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, physics, biology, embryology, histology, pathology, laboratory work, therapeutics, hygiene, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, venereal diseases, diseases of children, mind, nervous system, heart, venous, respiratory, circulatory digestive system, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, dermatology, bacteriology, jurisprudence.

Faculty : professors, 20, lecturers, 3 ; demonstrators, 3.

Lincoln Medical College organized 1890.

101. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY, regular, coeducational, Omaha, pop. 140,452, Dean, D. C. Bryant, M.D., A.M., McCague Building.

Session opens 4 O, '98 ; closes 4 My, '99 ; length, 6½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 81 ; graduates, 1897-98, 9 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 54.

Admission : A. A. M. C. requirements ; to advanced standing : work of rec-

ognized schools for other than senior year or on examination in subjects of lower classes.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four lecture courses of seven months each, the last at this school; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1896.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, first year, \$65; second year, \$70; third year, \$75; fourth year, \$75.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, histology, chemistry, materia medica, hygiene, therapeutics, bacteriology, pathology, surgery, medicine, obstetrics, gynecology, diseases of children, of mind and nervous system, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, rhinology, dermatology, genito-urinary diseases, jurisprudence.

Faculty: professors, 33; lecturers, 4; instructor, 1; assistant, 1; demonstrators, 2.

Total property, \$100,000; receipts, \$7,500; expenditures, \$7,500 (1898).

John A. Creighton Medical College organized 1892; first class graduated 1895, and classes graduated in subsequent years.

102. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, OMAHA UNIVERSITY, regular, coeducational, Omaha, pop. 140,452, Dean, August F. Jonas, M.D., 17-18 Continental Block.

Session opens 27 S, '98; closes 21 Ap, '99; length, 6½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 88; graduates, 1897-98, 27; matriculates, 1898-99, 85.

Admission: good moral character, certified by two physicians; diploma or matriculation certificate from college, normal or high school; or examinations in English, arithmetic, algebra, physics and Latin; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; to second year: college graduates having completed courses in biology and chemistry; graduates of pharmacy or dental schools.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this school; two years of clinics; two years of dissection; course in practical chemistry, histology, and pathology; commencement attendance; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: course, \$65; examination, \$5 each for first two years, \$10 each for last two years.

Subjects: anatomy, chemistry, physics, materia medica, physiology, biology, embryology, histology, therapeutics, pathology, hygiene, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, jurisprudence, bacteriology, nervous diseases, diseases of children, insanity, dermatology, gynecology, otology, ophthalmology, laryngology, rhinology.

Faculty: professors, 24; clinical assistant, 1; instructor 1; demonstrators, 4.

Total property, \$25,000; receipts, \$5,500; expenditures, \$5,000 (1898).

Nebraska School of Medicine, a preparatory school, established 1880;

became Omaha Medical College 1881; first class graduated 1883 (?), and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

NEVADA.

There are no medical schools in Nevada.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Schools: regular, 1; homeopathic, 0; eclectic, 0; total, 1.

Session opens about middle of July; closes about last Feb.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 120; graduates, 1897-98, —; matriculates, 1898-99, 131.

Admission and graduation: no state requirements.

Fees: average matriculation, \$5; course, \$107.50; additional, \$36.

Faculty: professors, 15; lecturers, 0; others, 8; total, 23.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$—.

103. DARTMOUTH MEDICAL COLLEGE,¹ regular, Hanover, pop. 1,817, Dean, William T. Smith, M.D., LL.D.

Session opens 13 J1, '98; closes 28 F, '99; length, 7 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 120; graduates, 1897-98, —; matriculates, 1898-99, 131.

Admission: graduation from college, academy or high school or equivalent education, or examinations in English, algebra, geometry, Latin, chemistry, physics, two histories, zoology or botany; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for first year, for second and third years on examination.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study of nine months each; attendance on four annual courses of six months each; dissection of cadaver; written examinations in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, bacteriology, pathology, therapeutics, surgery, obstetrics, materia medica, gynecology and practice; final oral examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after—.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; first course, \$100; other three courses, \$110 each; examination, \$25; chemicals and material, \$11.

Subjects: chemistry, physics, biology, anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, histology, pathology, materia medica, obstetrics, surgery, therapeutics, practice, gynecology, mental diseases, jurisprudence, hygiene, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology.

Faculty: professors, 15; instructor, 1; demonstrators, 3; delegates from medical societies, 4.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

New Hampshire Medical Institute organized 1797; first class graduated 1798.

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

NEW JERSEY.

There are no medical schools in New Jersey.

NEW MEXICO.

There are no medical schools in New Mexico.

NEW YORK.

Schools: regular, 8; homeopathic, 2; eclectic, 1; total, 11.

Session opens about first Oct.; closes about middle May.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 2729; graduates, 1897-98, 656; matriculates, 1898-99, 2280.

Admission and graduation: State requirements.

Course: three years for all matriculates before 1898 who graduate before 1902; four years for all others.

Fees: average matriculation, \$5; course, \$130; additional, \$100.

Faculty: professors, 207; lecturers, 61; others, 317; total, 585.

Total property, \$5,380,242; receipts, \$403,669; expenditures, \$417,912.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS OUT OF NEW YORK STATE.

By law of 1896, ch. 111, which took effect March 21, 1896, the regents of the University of the State of New York can hereafter register no medical school out of the state whose minimum graduation standard is less than that fixed by statute for New York medical schools. Hereafter no student can be admitted to examinations for license to practise medicine in New York state who does not possess the following qualifications:

1. Is more than 21 years of age;
2. Is of good moral character;
3. Has the New York state medical student certificate or its equivalent as specified in New York laws of 1896, ch. 111:

From Laws of 1896, ch. 111.

The degree of bachelor or doctor of medicine shall not be conferred in this state before the candidate has filed with the institution conferring it the certificate of the regents that before beginning the first annual medical course counted toward the degree unless matriculated conditionally

as hereinafter specified, he had either graduated from a registered college or satisfactorily completed a full course in a registered academy or high school; or had a preliminary education considered and accepted by the regents as fully equivalent; or held a regents' medical student certificate, granted before this act took effect; or had passed regents' examinations as hereinafter provided. A medical school may matriculate conditionally a student deficient in not more than one year's academic work or 12 counts of the preliminary education requirement, provided the name and deficiency of each student so matriculated be filed at the regents' office within three months after matriculation, and that the deficiency be made up before the student begins the second annual medical course counted toward the degree. Students who had matriculated in a New York medical school before June 5, 1890, and students who had matriculated in a New York medical school before May 13, 1895, as having entered before June 5, 1890, on the prescribed three years' study of medicine, shall be exempt from this preliminary education requirement.

A medical student certificate may be earned without notice to the regents of the conditional matriculation either before the student begins the second annual medical course counted toward the degree or two years before the date of the degree for matriculants in any registered medical school, in the four cases following:

1. For matriculants prior to May 9, 1893, for any 20 counts, allowing 10 for the preliminaries, not including reading and writing;
2. For matriculants prior to May 13, 1895, for arithmetic, elementary English, geography, spelling, United States history, English composition and physics; or any 50 counts, allowing 14 for the preliminaries;
3. For matriculants prior to January 1, 1896, for any 12 academic counts;
4. For matriculants prior to January 1, 1897, for any 24 academic counts.

But all matriculants, after January 1, 1897, must secure 48 academic counts, or their full equivalent, before beginning the first annual medical course counted toward the degree, unless admitted conditionally, as hereinbefore specified, when the deficiency must be made up before the student begins the second annual medical course counted toward the degree.

This act shall take effect immediately, except that the increase in the required course of medical study from three to four years shall take effect January 1, 1898, and shall not apply to students who matriculated before that date and who received the degree of doctor of medicine before January 1, 1902.

4. Has studied medicine not less than four full years of at least nine months each, including four satisfactory courses of at least six months each in four different calendar years in a med-

ical school registered as maintaining at the time a satisfactory standard.

The increase in the required course of medical study from three to four years does not take effect till January 1, 1898, and does not apply to students matriculated before that date who received the degree M.D. before January 1, 1902.

5. Has either received the degree of bachelor or doctor of medicine from some registered medical school, or a diploma or license conferring full right to practise medicine in some foreign country.

The regents may in their discretion accept as an equivalent for any part of the third and fourth requirement evidence of five or more years' reputable practice, provided that such substitution be specified in the license.

The regents are now revising their list of registered medical schools and cannot hereafter place any school on this list till convinced that the minimum graduation standard is not less than that fixed by statute for New York medical schools.

Schools applying for registration will kindly fill out and return at their earliest convenience the accompanying certificate duly signed by the dean or secretary of the school with the seal attached.

Eight years' experience proves the necessity for this stringent new law, as the only way to prevent discrimination against the medical schools of New York. A certain class of students were ready to leave their native state, to which they intended to return as physicians, and take their medical course in some institution outside which was willing to admit and graduate on lower standards than were required from the schools under our direct supervision. Notice is now widely given that a man who wishes to practise in this state must either take the full course of instruction offered by our own schools or must graduate from a school maintaining equal standards. The fact that an individual may meet all the conditions in himself will not be sufficient to admit him to the examinations if he brings only the diploma of a school which graduates others on lower standards.

New York is proud of her advanced position in medicine, but not in a spirit of emulation. She will be exceedingly glad to

have every other state in the Union make its own medical requirements as stringent. Our own experience ought to encourage many schools to take this step, for the result of increasing the standards is not as a rule any loss in students. The poorer students are shut out and go to weaker institutions, but from those very institutions are drawn their best candidates, who are anxious to take their medical course where they will not be handicapped by classmates of inferior preparation and capacity. We believe that schools now hesitating about raising their standards for fear it will reduce their income unduly, will be agreeably surprised by the results of taking the advanced position.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

This certifies that (name of school) applies for registration with the regents of the University of the State of New York as meeting the minimum graduation standard fixed by statute for New York medical schools as follows:

Candidates for graduation must

1. Be at least 21 years of age ;
2. Be of good moral character ;
3. Hold the New York state medical student certificate or its equivalent as specified in New York laws ;
4. Have studied medicine at least four full years of nine months each, including four satisfactory courses of at least six months each in four different calendar years in accredited medical schools, unless matriculated before January 1, 1898, and graduated before January 1, 1902, in which case the increase in medical study from three to four years does not apply.

No allowance whatever is made in the period of study (three years for matriculants prior to January 1, 1898, who graduate with the degree of M.D., before January 1, 1902 ; four years after January 1, 1898) for work not done in an accredited medical school. Graduates in dentistry, veterinary medicine and pharmacy and from other professional and technical schools under no circumstances receive M.D. degrees in less time.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and the seal of (name of school) this _____ day of _____.

[SEAL]

(Signature)

All undergraduate New York schools are registered as meeting the statutory requirements.

For matriculation a high school course of four full years.

For graduation four satisfactory courses of medical lectures.

All were recognized by the Illinois State Board of Health, 1 Ja, '98; Cornell organized since that date.

The following meet the requirements of the Association of American Medical Colleges: College Physicians and Surgeons, New York Homeopathic, New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

104. ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE, DEP'T UNION UNIV., regular, Albany, pop. 97,120, Dean, Albert VanderVeer, M.D., Ph.D., 28 Eagle St.

Session opens 27 S, '98; closes 19 Ap, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 195; graduates, 1897-98, 57; matriculates, 1898-99, 153.

Admission: state requirement (see p. 80); to advanced standing: the work of recognized schools for other years than the senior.

Graduation: age 21; certificate of study after age of 18, with recognized physician for four years of nine months each and attendance on four lecture courses, the last in this school; good moral character; satisfactory standing; and final examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$100; four courses, \$300; dissection, \$10; three special courses, \$10 each; one special, \$5; graduation, \$25.

Subjects: anatomy, chemistry, diseases of nervous system, embryology, gynecology, histology, history, practice and jurisprudence of medicine, hygiene, insanity, materia medica, obstetrics, pathology, pediatrics, pharmacy, physics, physiology, surgery, therapeutics.

Faculty: professors, 14; adjunct, 5; clinical, 3; lecturers, 6; instructors, 18; assistants, 6; total, 52.

Total property, \$86,670; receipts, \$19,768; expenditures, \$18,393 (1898).

Organized as a private school 1821; application for incorporation 1833; denied on the grounds that the two existing schools in the state were sufficient; incorporated and graduated its first class 1839; united with Union University 1873 under present title.

105. COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, Medical Dep't, Columbia Univ., regular, New York, pop. 1,801,739,¹ Dean, James W. McLane, M.D., 51 W. 38th St.

Session opens 3 O, '98; closes 7 Je, '99; length, 8 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 763; graduates, 1897-98, 145; matriculates, 1898-99, 732.

Admission: state requirement (see p. 80); to advanced standing: work of other recognized schools admits to second or third year but not to fourth without special consent of faculty.

¹ Previous to consolidation.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; satisfactory standing ; four years of study.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1896.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$200 ; anatomic material, \$1 each part ; six special courses, \$20 each ; other special courses, \$25 ; laboratory course, \$25 ; dissection, \$10 ; operative surgery on cadaver, \$20 per course ; examination, \$25.

Subjects : physics, chemistry, anatomy, histology, physiology, bacteriology, materia medica and therapeutics, obstetrics and gynecology, pathology, practice of medicine, venereal and genito-urinary diseases, diseases of the eye, of the ear, of the mind and of children, of the skin, of the throat and nose, nervous system, the principles and practice of surgery.

Faculty : professors, 16 ; clinical, 10 ; adjunct, 3 ; lecturer, 1 ; clinical lecturers, 7 ; demonstrators, 2 ; instructors, 14 ; tutors, 3 ; assistants, 17.

Total property, \$2,235,000 ; **receipts,** \$118,689 ; **expenditures,** \$117,330 (1898).

Medical School, Kings College established 1767 ; suspended during Revolution ; college title changes to Columbia, 1784 ; medical school discontinued 1813 ; College Physicians and Surgeons, first medical college of the state, organized 1807 by the University ; first class graduated 1811 ; connected with Columbia for a short period in 1814 ; permanently in 1860 with added title Medical Dep't, Columbia College, Dep't Columbia Univ., 1891.

106. ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, coeducational, New York, pop. 1,801,739,¹ Dean, George W. Boskowitz, M.D., 40 East 41st St.

Session opens 27 S, '98 ; **closes** 1 My, '99 ; **length,** 6½ mos. ; **matriculates,** 1897-98, 82 ; **graduates,** 1897-98, 16 ; **matriculates,** 1898-99, 77.

Admission : state requirement (see p. 80) ; to advanced standing : the work of recognized schools for other years than the senior.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; certificate of study for four years under reputable physician and attendance on four terms of instruction in a recognized school, the last at this school.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 per annum ; one course, \$100 ; four or more courses, \$300 ; graduates of other schools, \$50 and matriculation fee ; dissection, \$10 ; two laboratory courses, \$10 each ; one laboratory, \$5 ; examinations, \$25 ; diploma, \$5.

Subjects : anatomy, histology, physics, chemistry, physiology, materia medica, medicine, pathology, pharmacy, therapeutics, electro-therapeutics, surgery, official surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, diseases of children, of the nervous system, of the ear, eye, skin, nose and throat, insanity, and medical jurisprudence.

Faculty : professors, 13 ; lecturers, 10 ; demonstrator, 1 ; assistants, 3.

Total property, \$59,422 ; **receipts,** \$11,026 ; **expenditures,** \$11,036 (1898).

Organized 1865 ; **first class graduated** 1866.

¹ Before consolidation.

107. **LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL**, regular, Brooklyn, pop. 957,163,¹ Dean, Jarvis S. Wight, M.D., LL.D., 30 Schermerhorn St.

Session opens 3 O, '98; closes 16 My, '99; length, 7 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 278; graduates, 1897-98, 72; matriculates, 1898-99, 210.

Admission: state requirement (see p.); to advanced standing: work in elementary branches, osteology, anatomy, inorganic, organic, and physiologic chemistry, urinary pathology, normal histology, physiology, of recognized schools.

Graduates: age 21; good moral character; dissection of an entire body; one laboratory course in urine analysis, normal and pathologic histology, pathologic anatomy, anatomy, physiology, hygiene, materia medica and therapeutics, gynecology, obstetrics, surgery, operative and clinical surgery, practice of medicine and in the special subjects.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1900.

Fees: matriculation, \$5 per annum; lecture course and clinics, \$150; each laboratory course, \$10.

Subjects: clinical medicine and surgery, practical obstetrics, gynecology, anatomy, chemistry and urine analysis, histology, diseases of the throat and nose, of the mind and nervous system, of the skin, of the eye and ear, medical jurisprudence.

Faculty: professors, 11; clinical, 7; lecturers, 3; instructors, 13; demonstrators, 9; assistants, 17; faculty of hospital, 44.

Total property, \$600,000; receipts, \$47,111; expenditures, \$39,826 (1898).

Incorporated 1858; first graduating class 1860.

108. **MEDICAL DEPT'T, UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO**, regular, coeducational, Buffalo, pop. 278,796, Dean, Matthew D. Mann, M.D., A.M., 37 Allen St.

Session opens 12 S, '98; closes 25 Ap, '99; length, 7 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 240 B, 66 N, total, 306; graduates, 1897-98, 63 B, 10 N, total, 73; matriculates, 1898-99, 231.

Admission: state requirement (see p. 80).

Graduation: age 21; certificate of study with regular practitioner for four years and attendance on four lecture courses the last at this school; dissection of entire lateral half of a subject; satisfactory standing and final examinations; good moral character.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1899, Niagara; four years for all graduating after —, Univ. of Buffalo.

Fees: matriculation, \$5 per annum; perpetual ticket good for six years, \$390; course, \$100; laboratory courses, \$10 each; examinations, \$10 per annum; dissection, \$10.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, embryology, histology, bacteriology, pathology, practice, therapeutics, surgery, obstetrics, materia medica, medical chemistry and toxicology, nervous diseases, gynecology, comparative pathology, genito-urinary, skin, children, orthopedics, otology, ophthalmology, laryngology, medical jurisprudence, insanity. (Union oc-

¹ Previous to consolidation.

curred so late that the changes which will result in the curriculum could not be incorporated in the body of the '98-99 announcement.)

Faculty : professors, 23 ; adjunct, 15 ; clinical, 12 ; lecturers, 3 ; instructors, 8 ; assistants, 7.

Total property : Buffalo, \$199,168 ; Niagara, \$61,796 ; total, \$260,964 ; receipts : Buffalo, \$26,829 ; Niagara, \$6,560 ; total, \$33,389 ; expenditures : Buffalo, \$23,160 ; Niagara, 6,488 ; total, \$29,648 (1898).

Medical Dep't, Buffalo Univ. organized 1846 ; first class graduated 1847 ; Medical Dep't, Niagara Univ. organized 1883 ; first class graduated — ; consolidated under present title 1898.

109. MEDICAL DEP'T, CORNELL UNIV., regular, coeducational, New York, pop. 1,801,739,¹ Dean, William M. Polk, M.D., LL.D., 7 E. 36th St.

Session opens 4 O, '98 ; closes 15 My, '99 ; length, 7½ mos. ; matriculates, 1898-99, 258.

Admission : state requirement (see p. 80) ; to advanced standing : the work of recognized schools for other years than the last accepted upon examination or certificate.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; two courses of practical anatomy ; course at the lying-in hospital or its equivalent in practice ; pass satisfactory final examinations ; attendance on public commencement ; three years of study, the last at this school.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees : registration, \$5 per annum ; one lecture course, \$150 ; dissection tickets, \$10 each ; laboratory courses, \$10 each ; special course, \$20 ; operative surgery on cadaver, \$15 ; separate course tickets, \$15 ; graduation, \$30.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, histology, bacteriology, chemistry, physics and toxicology, materia medica and therapeutics, pathology, medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, diseases of children, diseases of the nervous system and mental diseases, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, insanity, orthopedics, dermatology, venereal and genito-urinary diseases.

Faculty : professors, 29 ; assistants, 4 ; instructors, 20 ; clinical assistants, 18 ; assistant demonstrators, 2 ; lecturers, 2.

Total property, \$1,000,000.

Organized 1898 ; men may take half the course in Ithaca and half in New York, or the four years in New York ; women must take first half in Ithaca, last half in New York ; temporary quarters in New York, Loomis Laboratory and College Building of Bellevue Hospital.

110. MEDICAL DEP'T, SYRACUSE UNIV., regular, coeducational, Syracuse, pop. 91,994, Dean, Henry D. Didama, M.D., LL.D., 424 S. Salina St.

Session opens 4 O, '98 ; closes 7 Je, '99 ; length, 8 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 96 ; graduates, 1897-98, 12 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 88.

Admission : state requirement (see p. 80) ; to advanced standing : the work of recognized schools for other years than the last.

¹ Previous to consolidation.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; four years of study, the last at this school ; pass all required examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 per annum ; one course, \$125 ; four courses, \$450 ; students in college of liberal arts, Syracuse Univ., in senior year taking joint course ; regular university fee and \$75 in college of medicine for first year ; for four years, \$400 ; after the fourth year to the undergraduates, \$50 per annum ; course to graduates of other schools, \$75 ; single study, \$30 ; athletics, \$3.

Subjects : anatomy, histology, physiology, chemistry, embryology, materia medica, pathology and bacteriology, medicine, surgery, therapeutics, obstetrics, surgical anatomy, gynecology, pediatrics, mental diseases, ophthalmology, laryngology and otology, hygiene and public health and legal medicine.

Faculty : professors, 17 ; lecturers, 9 ; instructors and assistants, 17.

Total property, \$93,668 ; receipts, \$15,008 ; expenditures, \$13,621 (1898).

College of Physicians and Surgeons of the western district, Fairfield, chartered 1812 ; legislative grant, \$15,000, raised by lottery ; extinct 1839 for lack of a city hospital ; part of faculty in Geneva Medical College, second in the state, organized 1835 ; merged 1872 into College of Physicians and Surgeons Syracuse Univ. ; full three-year course and present title 1875.

III. NEW YORK HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE,¹ New York, pop. 1,801,739,² Dean, William Tod Helmuth, M.D., LL.D., 504 Fifth Ave.

Session opens 4 O, '98 ; closes 4 My, '99 ; length, 6½ mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 135 ; graduates, 1897-98, 24 ; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission : state requirement (see p. 80) ; to advanced standing : the work of recognized schools for other than senior year.

Graduation : age 21 ; satisfactory standing and final examinations ; good moral character ; attendance on four lecture courses.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1897.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; first course, \$100 ; courses 2, 3, and 4, \$125 each ; graduation, \$30.

Subjects : anatomy, physics, chemistry, physiology, histology, microscopy, surgery, pharmacy, pathology, obstetrics, hygiene, materia medica, medicine, diseases of the kidneys, otology, ophthalmology, nervous diseases, pediatry, rectal and orthopedic surgery, gynecology, genito-urinary diseases, bacteriology, mental diseases, nervous diseases, surgical gynecology, dermatology, jurisprudence, laryngology and rhinology, electro-therapeutics.

Faculty : professors, 26 ; associate, 2 ; assistants, 2 ; lecturers, 9 ; demonstrators, 4.

Total property, \$583,746 ; receipts, \$15,058 ; expenditures, \$12,788 (1898).

Homeopathic Medical College, State of New York incorporated 1860 ; first class graduated 1861 ; present title, 1869.

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

² Before consolidation.

112. **NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN**, homeopathic, New York, pop. 1,801,739,¹ Dean, M. Belle Brown, M.D., 135 W. 34th St.

Session opens 3 O, '98; closes 9 My, '99; length, 7 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 26; graduates, 1897-98, 3; matriculates, 1898-99, 26.

Admission: age 18; good moral character, certified by two physicians; state requirement (see p. 80); to advanced standing: the work of recognized schools for other years than the senior.

Graduation: age 22; attendance on four school years of graded instruction, the last at this school; pass satisfactory examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1894.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$100; anatomic material, \$15; examination, \$30.

Subjects: anatomy, chemistry, physiology, histology, hygiene, pharmacology, obstetrics, materia medica, principles, practice and jurisprudence of medicine, gynecology, physical diagnosis, laryngology and rhinology, mental and nervous diseases, diseases of children, electro-therapeutics, dermatology, ophthalmology, otology.

Faculty: professors, 21; lecturers, 11; assistants, 5.

Total property, \$28,220; receipts, \$7,625; expenditures, \$36,146 (1898).

New York Medical College for Women, the oldest institution of its kind in the world, organized 1863; first class graduated 1864; name changed to New York Medical College for Women and Hospital for Women and Children 1864; in 1895 incorporated by the University under its present title.

113. **THE UNIVERSITY AND BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE**, regular, (?), New York, pop. 1,801,739,¹ Dean, Edward G., Janeway, M.D., L.L.D., 36 W. 40th St.

Session opens 3 O, '98; closes 16 My, '99; length, 8 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 748 (undergraduate), 738, (post-graduate 10); graduates, 1897-98, 236; matriculates, 1898-99, 430.

Admission: state requirement (see p. 80); to advanced standing: the work of recognized schools for other years than the last on examination.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; study of medicine for three years, the last at this school; certificate of attendance on six cases of labor; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees: matriculation, \$5 per annum; course, \$150; dissection, \$10; special course, \$10; laboratory courses, histology or materia medica, \$10; chemistry, normal histology or pathology, \$15; examination, \$30.

Subjects: anatomy, histology, physiology, chemistry and physics, bacteriology, materia medica, hygiene, pathology, autopsies, therapeutics, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, diseases of the nervous system, mental diseases and medical jurisprudence, pediatrics, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology and rhinology, dermatology, and syphilology.

¹ Previous to consolidation.

Faculty: professors, 27; clinical, 7; adjunct, 1; lecturers, 5; clinical lecturers, 4; instructors, 9; assistants, 38.

Total property, New York Univ., \$220,000.00; Bellevue Hosp., \$110,052.93; total, \$330,052.00; receipts, New York Univ., \$42,478.96; Bellevue Hosp., \$82,392.87; total, \$124,770.00; expenditures, New York Univ., \$42,984.72; Bellevue Hosp., \$75,339.94; total, \$118,324.00 (1898).

University of the City of New York, Dep't Medicine, organized 1841; first class graduated 1842; secured law legalizing dissection in New York state, 1853; title changed to New York University Medical College, 1896; united under present title 1898, with Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the City of New York; organized 1861; first class graduated 1862.

114. WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE NEW YORK INFIRMARY for Women and Children, regular, New York, pop. 1,801,739,¹ Dean, Emily Blackwell, M.D., 321 E. 15th St.

Session opens 15 S, '98; closes 25 My, '98; length, 8 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 100; graduates, 1897-98, 18; matriculates, 1898-99, 75.

Admission: state requirement (see p. 80); to advanced standing: the work of recognized schools for other than the junior and senior years on examination in subjects of lower classes.

Graduation: age 21; evidence of study for four years and attendance on four lecture courses, at least the last two at this college; good moral character; satisfactory standing; written report of one or more cases observed by student in clinics.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1896.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; four courses, \$130 each; anatomic material, \$10; special courses, \$20 each.

Subjects: anatomy, chemistry, clinical microscopy, dermatology, gynecology, histology and embryology, hygiene, laryngology and rhinology, materia medica, general medicine, nervous and mental diseases, obstetrics, ophthalmology and otology, orthopedic surgery, pathology, pediatrics, physics, physiology, practical pharmacy, surgery, and therapeutics.

Faculty: professors, 10; clinical, 7; lecturers, 2; demonstrators, 5; instructors and assistants, 15.

Total property, \$102,500; receipts, \$11,225; expenditures, \$20,800 (1898).

New York Infirmary for Women and Children incorporated 1854; college chartered 1864 with present title; first class graduated 1870.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Schools: regular, 3; homeopathic, 0; eclectic, 0; total, 3.

Session opens about first Sept.; closes about middle May.

Matriculates, 1897-98, —; graduates, 1897-98, —; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission and graduation: no state requirements.

¹ Previous to consolidation.

Fees : average matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$78.33 ; additional, \$10.

Faculty : professors, 19 ; lecturers, 0 ; others, 2 ; total, 21.

Total property, \$—— ; receipts, \$—— ; expenditures, \$——.

115. MEDICAL DEP'T, SHAW UNIV.,¹ regular, coeducational, Raleigh, pop. 12,678, Dean, James McKee, M.D., address ——.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; attendance on four years' course or on three years with examination in all branches ; dissection of cadaver ; thesis ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after ——.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; incidentals, \$10 ; course, \$60 ; graduation, \$10.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, materia medica, chemistry, pathology, theory and practice of medicine and surgery, therapeutics, obstetrics, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, dermatology, syphilis, diseases of nervous system, of women, of children, jurisprudence.

Faculty : professors, 8.

Leonard Medical School established 1882 ; established for the education of colored students of both sexes.

116. MEDICAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, regular, Chapel Hill, pop. 1,500, Dean, R. H. Whitehead, Chapel Hill.

Session opens 5 S, '98 ; closes 25 My, '99 ; length, 9 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 39 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 43.

Admission : A. A. M. C. requirements ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools.

Graduation : diplomas not granted.

Course : two years.

Fees : \$100 per session.

Subjects : physics, chemistry, biology, histology, anatomy, embryology, physiology, materia medica, pathology, minor surgery.

Faculty : professors, 6.

Organized 1891.

117. NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL COLLEGE,¹ regular, Davidson, pop. ———, Dean, ———.

Session opens 8 S, '98 ; closes 1 My, '99 ; length, 7 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98 (undergraduate), 46 ; (post-graduate), 16 ; graduates, 1897-98, 3 ; matriculates, 1898-99, ——.

Admission : good moral character ; matriculation in college ; graduation from high school or certificate from superintendent of instruction covering English, arithmetic, U. S. history, geography, Latin, or examinations in above subjects ; to advanced standing : ———.

Graduation : attendance on three lecture courses ; laboratory courses ; dissection in two courses ; examinations.

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

Course : three years for all graduating after —.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$75 per annum ; laboratory, \$10.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, histology, chemistry, physics, materia medica, pathology, principles and practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, therapeutics, diseases of children, nervous system, eye, hygiene, bacteriology, jurisprudence, gynecology.

Faculty : professors, 5 ; assistant, 1 ; instructor, 1.

NORTH DAKOTA.

There are no medical schools in North Dakota.

OHIO.

Schools : regular, 10 ; homeopathic, 2 ; eclectic, 2 ; total, 14.

Session opens about middle Sept. ; closes about first May.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 1526 ; graduates, 1897-99, 595 ; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission and graduation : no state requirements.

Fees : average matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$76.16 ; additional, \$41.

Faculty : professors, 247 ; lecturers, 77 ; others, 133 ; total, 457.

Total property, \$— ; receipts, \$— ; expenditures, \$—.

118. AMERICAN ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, eclectic, coeducational, Cincinnati, pop. 286,903, Dean, L. M. Bickmore, address —.¹

119. CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, regular, coeducational, Cincinnati, pop. 296,908, Dean, W. E. Kiely, M.D., 420 Broadway.

Session opens 4 O, '98 ; closes 10 My, '99 ; length, 7 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 94 ; graduates, 1897-98, 26 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 96.

Admission : examination in Latin, English, physics, mathematics ; graduates or matriculates of colleges, scientific or normal schools ; those holding certificate from high or equivalent schools or teacher's certificate are exempt from examination ; to advanced standing : college graduates completing course in chemistry and biology ; graduates and matriculates of homeopathic and eclectic schools, of dental schools of two courses, of pharmacy and veterinary schools may apply for advanced standing.

Graduation : age 21 ; four years' study ; attendance on four annual lecture courses of six months each ; two years of clinics ; dissection of lateral half ; laboratory courses ; final examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees : course, \$75 ; hospital, \$5 ; special students, \$10 and matriculation, \$5 ; final examination, \$25.

Subjects : embryology, histology, anatomy, chemistry, physiology, physics, bacteriology, pathology, materia medica, therapeutics, practice of med-

¹ No additional information furnished in manuscript.—ED. BULLETIN.

icine, surgery, ophthalmology, pediatrics, gynecology, dermatology, laryngology, otology.

Faculty: professors, 16; demonstrators, 5; lecturers, 5; assistant, 12.

Total property, \$25,000; receipts, \$7,850; expenditures, \$5,810 (1898).

Organized 1849; first class graduated 1852, and classes graduated in subsequent years.

120. CLEVELAND HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE,¹ Cleveland, pop. 261,353, Dean, William A. Phillips, M.D., 89 Euclid Ave.

Session opens 21 S, '98; closes 9 Ap, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 198; graduates, 1897-98, 61; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission; good moral character, certified by two physicians; college matriculation; high school graduation; certificate from college or state superintendent covering U. S. history, geography, English, arithmetic, physics and Latin; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; to second year: college graduates on examination; graduates of pharmacy, dental and veterinary schools.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four annual lecture courses of six months each, the last at this school; dissection of lateral half; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after —.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$100 per annum; final examination, \$25.

Subjects: anatomy, osteology, biology, chemistry, histology, history of medicine, therapeutics, Latin, sanitary science, hygiene, botany, physiology, embryology, pharmacy, organon, urinary analysis, bacteriology, gynecology, pathology, materia medica, theory and practice, surgery, principles and practice, obstetrics, rhinology, pediatry, jurisprudence, neurology, ophthalmology, otology, dermatology, dietetics, ethics, genito-urinary diseases, diseases of chest, rectum.

Faculty: professors, 27; lecturers, 15; demonstrators, 3; instructor, 1.

Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery organized in 1849; Cleveland Medical College organized 1890; merged into the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College 1897.

121. ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Cincinnati, pop. 296,908, Dean, F. J. Locke, M.D., 724 Monmouth St., Newport, Ky.

Session opens 19 S, '98; closes 9 My, '99; length, 7½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 166; graduates, 1897-98, 45; matriculates, 1898-99, 159.

Admission: good moral character; graduation from college or high school; N. Y. regents' certificate, first-grade teacher's certificate, or examination in English, arithmetic, physics, history, geography, Latin; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; to the third and fourth years; on examination; to second year: college graduates, and graduates of three-year courses in pharmacy and dental schools.

Graduation: age 21; four years' study; attendance on four annual lecture

¹24 Ap '99, no reply received.

courses of 27 weeks, the last at this school ; chemic, histologic and pathologic laboratory courses ; two sessions of college and hospital clinics ; dissection of half of cadaver, practical course in obstetrics and surgery ; thesis ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees : course, \$75 ; graduation, \$25 ; hospital, \$5 ; course to graduates of recognized medical schools including graduation, \$75 ; same without graduation, \$50.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica, therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine, surgery, pathology, hygiene, obstetrics, gynecology, pediatrics, Latin, physics, zoology, diseases of eye, ear, nose, throat, jurisprudence, mental and nervous diseases.

Faculty : professors, 14 ; demonstrators, 2 ; instructor, 1 ; secretary, 1 ; curator, 1 ; clinical instructors, 5.

Total property, \$40,000 ; receipts, \$10,000 ; expenditures, exceed \$10,000 (1898).

Worthington Medical College organized 1832 ; first class graduated 1833, and classes graduated in subsequent years except 1839-43 inclusive ; present title 1845 ; first class graduated 1845 ; American Medical College organized 1839 ; first class graduated 1840 ; merged 1853 ; Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery organized 1856 ; first class graduated 1857, and classes graduated in subsequent years except 1858-59 inclusive, and merged 1859 into Eclectic Medical Institute.

122. LAURA MEMORIAL WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular, Cincinnati, pop. 296,908, Dean, John M. Withrow, M.D., A.M., 526 W. 7th St.

Session opens 27 S, '98 ; closes 27 Ap, '99 ; length, 6½ mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 21 ; graduates, 1897-98, 7 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 27.

Admission : graduation from college or high school ; teacher's certificate ; examination in English branches ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior, on examination ; to work of second year : college graduates having had a course in biology, anatomy, botany, chemistry, physics, histology, physiology, and embryology ; pharmacy graduates ; dental graduates on examination in materia medica and pharmacy of first year.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; four years' study ; attendance on four winter lecture courses, the last at this school ; two courses of dissection ; two courses of hospital, college and dispensary clinical instruction ; two courses with clinical lecturers at Cincinnati Hospital.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$50 per annum ; laboratories, \$25 per annum ; practical anatomy, histology, pathology, chemistry, physiology, and bacteriology, \$10 each ; hospital, \$5 ; graduation, \$25.

Subjects : anatomy, histology, physiology, embryology, chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, therapeutics, bacteriology, pathology, hygiene, practice of medicine, surgery, gynecology, obstetrics, ophthalmology, dis-

cases of children, dermatology, neurology, laryngology, jurisprudence.

Faculty: emeritus professor, 1; professors, 20; adjunct, 1; demonstrators, 5; director, 1; curator, 1.

Total property, \$28,000; receipts, \$1,200; expenditures, \$2,000 (1898).

Women's Medical College of Cincinnati founded 1887; Presbyterian Hospital Woman's Medical College established 1890; these two united under present title 1895.

123. MEDICAL DEP'T, CINCINNATI UNIV.,¹ regular, Cincinnati, pop. 296,908, Dean, William Wallace Seely, M.D., A.M., 4th St. and Broadway.

Session opens 4 O, '98; closes —, '99; length, — mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 213; graduates, 1897-98, 28; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: good moral character, certified by two physicians; college matriculation; high school graduation; certificate from college, state superintendent, or high school, covering English, arithmetic, physics, U. S. history, geography, Latin, or examination in these subjects; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools; to second year: graduates of college scientific courses; graduates in pharmacy with three years' course and of dental schools with two years' course.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four annual lecture courses of six months each; dissection of body; two years hospital clinics; one case of labor; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1897 (?).

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$100 per annum; hospital clinics, \$5; graduation, \$25.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, principles of surgery, medicine, obstetrics, therapeutics, gynecology, diseases of children, hygiene, bacteriology, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, neurology, orthopedics, skin and genito-urinary diseases, jurisprudence.

Faculty: professors, 17; lecturers, 10; demonstrators, 4; assistants, 11; clinician, 1.

Medical College of Ohio organized 1819; first class graduated 1821 (?); Miami Medical College merged 1858; reestablished 1865; present title 1887.

124. MEDICAL DEP'T, NATIONAL NORMAL UNIV. COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, regular, coeducational, Lebanon, pop. 3,050, Dean, Selden S. Scoville, M.D., A.M., Lebanon.

Session opens 6 S, '98; closes 19 Mr, '99; length, 6½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 33; graduates, 1897-98, none; matriculates, 1898-99, 27.

Admission: good moral character; college, academy, scientific, normal or high school, or first- or second-grade teacher's certificate, or examination in English, arithmetic, algebra, physics, and Latin; to advanced standing: to second year: matriculates of recognized schools; college graduates having completed courses in chemistry and biology; graduates of pharmacy, dental, and veterinary schools.

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

Graduation : degree not conferred.

Course : two years after 1898.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$40 ; dissecting, \$10 ; hospital, \$3 ; laboratory, \$5.

Subjects : anatomy, embryology, physiology, chemistry, histology, microscopy, materia medica, therapeutics, bacteriology, principles of medicine, surgery, obstetrics.

Faculty : professors, 8 ; assistant, 1 ; teacher, 1.

Total property, \$— ; receipts, \$— ; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized 1889 ; first class graduated 1891, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except 1897-99 inclusive.

125. MEDICAL DEP'T, OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, regular, coeducational, Cleveland, pop. 261,353, Dean, C. B. Parker, M.D., 425 Euclid Ave.

Session opens 21 S, '98 ; closes 5 My, '99 ; length, 7½ mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 95 ; graduates, 1897-98, 43 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 96.

Admission : requirements A. A. M. C. (see p. 8) ; to advanced standing : requirements A. A. M. C. (see p. 9).

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this school ; dissection of body ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees : course, \$100 ; full course, \$300 ; matriculation and examination, \$10 per annum ; laboratory, \$20.

Subjects : biology, anatomy, embryology, histology, physiology, materia medica, pharmacognosy, chemistry, bacteriology, pathology, anthropometry, hygiene, therapeutics, obstetrics, medicine, surgery, pharmacology, laryngology, rhinology, otology, gynecology, neurology, pediatrics, orthopedics, ophthalmology, jurisprudence, dermatology, genito-urinary diseases, state medicine.

Faculty : professors, 25 ; lecturers, 8 ; assistants, 4 ; instructor, 1.

Total property, \$88,000 ; receipts, \$10,000 ; expenditures, \$7,000 (1898).

Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons organized 1863 ; first class graduated 1865, and classes graduated in each subsequent year ; present title Univ. of Wooster ; Medical Dep't organized 1863 as Charity Hospital Medical College ; transferred to Univ. of Wooster 1870 ; first class graduated 1865 ; changed name to Cleveland College Physicians and Surgeons and became Medical Department, Ohio Wesleyan Univ. 1896.

126. MEDICAL DEP'T, WESTERN RESERVE UNIV., regular, Cleveland, pop. 261,353, Dean, Hunter H. Powell, M.D., A.M., 467 Prospect St.

Session opens 5 O, '98 ; closes 16 Je, '99 ; length, 8 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 127 ; graduates, 1897-98, 36 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 110.

Admission :¹ examination in English, Latin, arithmetic, algebra, and two optional from geometry, physics, Greek, French, German ; certificates from recognized schools covering above subjects ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools with equivalent courses for other years than senior.

¹ Beginning with 1901-2 the preparation required for admission will be that of a three years' college course.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral standing ; four years' study, the last at this school ; final examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees : course, \$125 ; breakage, \$10.

Subjects : chemistry, anatomy, histology, bacteriology, materia medica, pharmacy, physics, biology, physiology, therapeutics, hygiene, surgery, pharmacology, pathologic anatomy, obstetrics, medicine, gynecology, neurology dermatology, diseases of children, of the nose, ear, and throat, genito-urinary diseases.

Faculty : professors, 21 ; lecturers, 3 ; demonstrators, 3 ; assistants, 10 ; curator and prosector, 1.

Total property, \$400,000 ; receipts, \$21,000 ; expenditures, \$21,000 (1898).

Cleveland Medical College, Medical Dep't Western Reserve College, organized 1843 ; first class graduated 1845, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except 1862-63 inclusive ; reorganized with present title 1881.

127. MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular, Cincinnati, pop. 296,908, Dean, N. P. Dandridge, M.D., A.M., 422 Broadway.

Session opens 4 O, '98 ; closes 2 My, '99 ; length, 6½ mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 80 ; graduates, 1897-98, 12 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 98.

Admission : college or high school diploma, teachers' certificate or other satisfactory evidence of sufficient education ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior ; to second year : college graduates having completed courses in biology, chemistry and physics, and graduates of pharmacy, dental, and veterinary schools.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; four years' study ; attendance on four lecture courses, the last at this school and maybe service of resident hospital physician ; courses in practical anatomy, chemistry, and laboratory courses in histology, pathology, and bacteriology ; two years' hospital clinics ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$100 per annum ; graduation, \$25 ; hospital, \$5.

Subjects : anatomy, chemistry, materia medica, physiology, hygiene, principles and practice of medicine, surgery, therapeutics, obstetrics, ophthalmology, gynecology, bacteriology, laryngology, neurology, venereal diseases, pathology, diseases of children, ear, throat, nose, otology, dermatology, histology.

Faculty : professors, 12 ; clinical, 4 ; demonstrators, 7 ; lecturers, 5 ; instructors, 3.

Total property, \$20,000 ; receipts, \$98,000 ; expenditures, \$98,000 (1898).

Organized 1852 ; first class graduated 1853, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except — inclusive ; merged into Medical College of Ohio 1858 ; reestablished 1865 ; present title — ; first class graduated 1866, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except — inclusive.

128. OHIO MEDICAL UNIVERSITY,¹ regular, coeducational, Columbus, pop. 88,150, Dean, George M. Waters, M.D., A.M., 1396 Neil Ave.

Session opens 14 S, '98; closes 18 Ap, '99; length, 6½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 223; graduates, 1897-98, 95; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: graduation from or matriculation in colleges, normal and scientific schools; high or equivalent school certificates, or examination in English, arithmetic, algebra, physics, Latin; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools; college graduates having completed prescribed science courses, and graduates of pharmacy, homeopathic, eclectic, veterinary schools and of dental schools with two lecture courses.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four annual courses of six months each; satisfactory standing; final examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after —.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$50; three laboratory, \$10 each; anatomy, \$150; embryology, \$3; pathology, \$8; graduation, \$10.

Subjects: anatomy, bacteriology, chemistry, histology, Latin, pharmacy, physiology, embryology, materia medica, surgery, pathology, electro-therapeutics, hygiene, sanitary science, obstetrics, principles of medicine, surgery, therapeutics, dermatology, gynecology, laryngology, rhinology, jurisprudence, mental, nervous and rectal diseases, ophthalmology, otology, pediatrics.

Faculty: professors, 33; adjunct, 5; instructors, 3; assistant demonstrators, 2; assistants, 3.

Organized 1892.

129. PULTE MEDICAL COLLEGE, homeopathic, coeducational, Cincinnati, pop. 296,908, Dean, J. D. Buck, M.D., 116 West 7th St.

Session opens 28 S, '98; closes 6 Ap, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 28; graduates, 1897-98, 5; matriculates, 1898-99, 49.

Admission: diplomas from academies, scientific and high schools; a teacher's or civil service certificate; college matriculation, or examination in English branches, U. S. history, physics, Latin; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools; to second year: graduates of pharmacy, dental, or veterinary schools.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four annual lecture courses of six months, the last at this school; two sessions of practical anatomy; two courses each of dispensary, college and hospital clinics; one of clinical obstetrics; laboratory courses and examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$75 per annum; examination, \$25.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, Latin, obstetrics, hygiene, materia medica, pharmacology, pathology, urinalogy, organon, principles and practice of medicine, surgery, pediatrics, diseases of rectum, bacteriology, dermatology, laryngology, rhinology, therapeutics, orthopedics, gynecology, nervous and mental diseases, ophthalmology, otology, jurisprudence, physical diagnosis.

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

Faculty : professors, 21 ; lecturers, 4 ; demonstrators, 4 ; instructor, 1 ; assistants, 7.

Total property, \$25,000 ; receipts, \$— ; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized 1872 ; first class graduated 1873, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

130. STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular, Columbus, pop. 88,150, Dean, Starling Loving, M.D., LL.D., 229 E. State St.

Session opens 14 S, '98 ; closes 15 Ap, '99 ; length, 6½ mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 182 ; graduates, 1897-98, 97 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 120.

Admission : examination in English, arithmetic, algebra, physics, Latin ; or certificate from approved schools covering above subjects ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior on examination.

Graduation : age 21 ; four years' study ; attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this school ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 per annum ; course, \$50 per annum ; dissection, \$14 ; laboratory, \$25 ; graduation, \$25.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, biology, histology, embryology, therapeutics, pathology, bacteriology, medicine, surgery, principles of surgery, obstetrics, hygiene, dermatology, laryngology, neurology, gynecology, ophthalmology, otology, pediatrics, jurisprudence, genito-urinary diseases.

Faculty : professors, 15 ; lecturers, 12 ; assistant, 2 ; demonstrators, 2.

Total property, \$100,000 ; receipts, \$12,000 ; expenditures, \$5,000 (1898).

Medical Dep't Willoughby Univ. organized 1834 ; first class graduated 1844 (?), and classes graduated in each subsequent year except — inclusive ; merged with Starling 1847 ; first class graduated 1848, and classes graduated in each subsequent year ; Columbus Medical College organized 1875 ; first class graduated 1876, and classes graduated in each subsequent year ; merged with Starling 1892.

131. TOLEDO MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular, coeducational, Toledo, pop. 81,434, Dean, Daniel E. Haag, M.D., F.R.M.S., 1121 Washington St.

Session opens 29 S, '98 ; closes 27 Ap, '99 ; length, 6½ mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 66 ; graduates, 1897-98, 26 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 50.

Admission : good moral character ; graduation from college or high school ; teacher's certificate or its equivalent ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior ; college graduates having completed courses in biology and chemistry ; graduates of pharmacy, homeopathic, eclectic, and veterinary schools, and of dental schools with two-year courses on examination.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; attendance on four lecture courses, the last at this school ; two courses of dissection ; one course of practical chemistry and urinalysis ; one laboratory course in histology, pathology, physiology, and bacteriology ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1898 (?).

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$50 ; anatomy, \$10 each ; laboratory, \$20 ; hospital, \$5 ; graduation, \$25.

Subjects : osteology, syndesmology, anatomy, embryology, chemistry, hygiene, materia medica, therapeutics, physiology, histology, bacteriology, pathology, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, diseases of children, nose, throat, lungs, dentistry, nervous and genito-urinary diseases.

Faculty : professors, 17 ; lecturers, 15 ; demonstrators, 4.

Total property, \$35,000 ; receipts, \$6,500 ; expenditures, \$6,500 (1898).

Organized 1883 ; first class graduated 1883, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

OKLAHOMA.

There are no medical schools in Oklahoma.

OREGON.

Schools : regular, 2 ; homeopathic, 0 ; eclectic, 0 ; total, 2.

Session opens about first Oct. ; closes about first April.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 70 ; graduates, 1897-98, 10 ; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission and graduation : — state requirements.

Course : — years for all matriculates before 189— who graduate before 190— ; four years for all others.

Fees : average matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$ — ; additional, \$ —.

Faculty : professors, 33 ; lecturers, 8 ; others, 2 ; total, 43.

Total property, \$ — ; receipts, \$ — ; expenditures, \$ —.

132. MEDICAL DEP'T, OREGON UNIV. regular, coeducational, Portland, pop. 46,385, Dean, S. E. Josephi, M.D., 610 DeKum Building.

Session opens 3 O, '98 ; closes 3 Ap, '99 ; length, 5½ mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 47 ; graduates, 1897-98, none ; matriculates, 1898-99, 62.

Admission : requirements A. A. M. C. (see p. 8) ; to advanced standing : requirements A. A. M. C. (see p. 9).

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; four years' study ; attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this school ; dissection of body ; two courses of dissections and clinics ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1897.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 per annum ; course, \$130 ; third year, \$100 ; fourth year, free ; examination, \$30 ; matriculates of other schools according to year entered.

Subjects : anatomy, histology, chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, physiology, therapeutics, hygiene, obstetrics, theory and practice of med-

icine, principles and practice of surgery, pathology, pediatrics, dermatology, gynecology, ophthalmology, otology, bacteriology, jurisprudence, rhinology, laryngology, genito-urinary diseases, insanity, diseases of nervous system, microscopy.

Faculty : professors, 16; lecturers, 8; demonstrator, 1.

Organized 1887; first class graduated 1888 (?), and classes graduated in each subsequent year except 1898 inclusive.

133. MEDICAL DEP'T, WILLAMETTE UNIV., regular, coeducational, Salem, pop. 10,422, Dean, W. H. Byrd, M.D., address——.

Session opens 3 O, '98; closes 4 Ap, '99; length, 5½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 23; graduates, 1897-98, 10; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission : requirements A. A. M. C. (see p. 8); to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior.

Graduation : age 21; good moral character; attendance on four annual lecture courses of six months each, the last at this school; two courses of clinics and practical anatomy; evidence of attendance on three lecture courses as prescribed (?); examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after——.

Fees : matriculation, \$5; course, first two years, \$100; third, \$75; fourth, \$20; demonstrators, \$5; breakage, \$3 (returnable); examination, \$30.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, chemistry, toxicology, materia medica, therapeutics, principles and practice of surgery, theory and practice of medicine, obstetrics, gynecology, diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat, mental, nervous, and genito-urinary diseases, pediatrics, laryngology, rhinology, jurisprudence, syphilology, histology.

Faculty : professors, 17; demonstrator, 1.

Organized 1864; first class graduated 1867, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except 1896; removed to Portland 1878; returned to Salem 1895.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Schools : regular, 5; homeopathic, 1; eclectic, 0; total, 6.

Session opens about first Oct.; closes about middle May.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 2447; graduates, 1897-98, —; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission and graduation : State requirements.

Fees : average matriculation, \$ —; course, \$ —; additional, \$ —.

Faculty : professors, 78; lecturers, 28; others, 262; total, 368.

Total property, \$ —; receipts, \$ —; expenditures, \$ —.

134. **HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL**, homeopathic, Philadelphia, pop. 1,046,964, Dean, Pemberton Dudley, M.D., 1405 N. 16th St.

Session opens 1 O, '98; closes 10 My, '99; length, 7 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98 (undergraduate), 275; (post-graduate), 3; graduates, 1897-98, 68; matriculates, 1898-99, 272.

Admission: age 17; good moral character; examination in English, arithmetic, geography, history, Latin; or college, academy, normal or high school, examining board, or teacher's certificate covering above subjects; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior on examination or certificate; college graduates having completed courses in biology, botany, zoology, physics, chemistry, anatomy, and physiology, or medical preparatory course may apply for advanced standing; to second year: graduates of approved pharmacy, dental, or veterinary schools.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; four years' study; attendance on four annual lecture courses of six months each, the last at this school; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1895 (?).

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, first year, \$100; last three years, \$125 each; graduation, \$30.

Subjects: history of medicine, medical terminology, biology, botany, zoology, physics, chemistry, pharmaceuticals, histology, anatomy, physiology, institutes of medicine and surgery, materia medica, pathology, practice of medicine, obstetrics, gynecology, pediatrics, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, rhinology, dermatology, neurology, insanity, hygiene, jurisprudence.

Faculty: professors, 16; lecturers, 14; instructors, 2; demonstrators, 3; assistant, 1.

Total property, \$723,764; receipts, \$125,388; expenditures, \$92,778 (1898).

Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania organized 1848; first class graduated 1849, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except 1869; Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia organized 1866; first class graduated 1867, and classes graduated in 1868 and 1869; the two colleges united in 1869 under the name of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, the corporate title of which was changed in 1885 to the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia.

135. **JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE**, regular, Philadelphia, pop. 1,046,964, Dean, James W. Holland, M.D., 2006 Chestnut St.

Session opens 19 S, '98; closes 15 My, '99; length, 7½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 453; graduates, 1897-98, 98; matriculates, 1898-99, 525.

Admission: graduates or matriculates of colleges, normal or high schools without examination; or examination in English, arithmetic, algebra, physics, Latin; college, academy, normal, high school or state examining board certificate accepted in place of any part of this examination; to advanced standing: examination; work of recognized schools for

other years than senior; to second year: college graduates having completed approved courses in biology, anatomy, chemistry, physics, histology, physiology, zoology, embryology without examination, but with conditions in materia medica, anatomy, and physiology, of first year; graduates of dentistry and pharmacy on examination.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four lecture courses, the last at this school; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1897.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$150 per annum; dissections and surgery material, \$3.

Subjects: anatomy, histology, bacteriology, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, pathology, hygiene, therapeutics, obstetrics, surgery, jurisprudence, practice of medicine, ophthalmology, gynecology, electro-therapeutics, laryngology, otology, orthopedics, pediatrics, dermatology, neurology, genito-urinary diseases.

Faculty: professors, 15; clinical, 12; adjunct, 1; associate, 1; lecturer, 1; demonstrators, 12; prosector, 1; instructors, 9; assistant demonstrators, 24; assistants, 3.

Total property, \$700,000; receipts, \$—, expenditures, \$— (1898).

Medical Dep't, Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., organized 1825; first class graduated 1826, and classes graduated in each subsequent year; under present title of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia it was given an independent organization with full university powers by charter conferred in 1838.

136. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT PENNSYLVANIA UNIV.,¹ regular, Philadelphia, pop. 1,046,964, Dean, John Marshall, M.D., 1718 Pine St.

Session opens 1 O, '98; closes 14 Je, '99; length, 6½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 883; graduates, 1897-98, —; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: matriculation in college, academy, normal or high school; or examination in English, U. S. history, geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, physics, Latin and French, German or solid geometry; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools not homeopathic or eclectic for other years than senior on examination in certain subjects; to second year: college graduates having completed courses in biology, anatomy, botany, chemistry, physics, histology, physiology, zoology, embryology on conditions.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; examinations, last year at this school; one case of obstetrics; attendance on commencement.

Course: four years for all graduating after—.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$200 per annum; dissecting material, \$1; per part for first and second year, practical obstetrics, \$1; surgery material, \$1 per part.

Subjects: anatomy, histology, materia medica, pharmacy, chemistry, physiology, pathology, therapeutics, surgery, obstetrics, bacteriology,

¹24 Ap '99, no reply received.

theory and practice of medicine, gynecology, skin, genito-urinary and nervous diseases, otology, laryngology, rhinology, hygiene, pediatrics, ophthalmology, autopsies, orthopedic surgery, electro-therapeutics.

Faculty: professors, 16; clinical, 7; assistant, 2; lecturers, 5; demonstrators, 8; assistant, 21; instructors, 27; assistant, 4; prosector, 1.

Dep't Medicine, College of Philadelphia, organized 1765; first class graduated 1768, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except — inclusive; present title 1782; first medical diploma issued in America granted to Dr. John Archer, 1768.

137. MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE,¹ regular, Philadelphia, pop. 1,046,964, Dean, Seneca Egbert, M.D., A.M., Cherry St., bet. 17th and 18th Sts. Session opens 3 O, '98; closes 20 My, '99; length, 7 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 428; graduates, 1897-98, 112; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: examination in English, physics, arithmetic, algebra, U. S. history, Latin; certificate of graduation or of study of above subjects from recognized colleges or schools; teacher's certificate; matriculates in other recognized schools; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on three annual lecture courses of six months each, the last at this school; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after —.

Fees: course, \$140; third year, \$130; fourth, \$100.

Subjects: principles of surgery, therapeutics, dermatology, gynecology, ophthalmology, obstetrics, diseases of children, nervous system, genito-urinary diseases, laryngology, otology, orthopedics, physiology, pathology, anatomy, histology, chemistry, hygiene, materia medica, pharmacy.

Faculty: lecturers, 5; demonstrators, 11; assistants, 5; instructors, 16; prosector, 1.

Organized 1881; first class graduated 1882, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

138. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular, Pittsburg, pop. 238,617, Dean, J. C. Lange, M.D., 29 Ninth St.

Session opens 4 O, '98; closes 18 My, '99; length, 6½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98 (undergraduate), 242; (post-graduate), 4; graduates, 1897-98, 8; matriculates, 1898-99, 276.

Admission: examination in arithmetic, grammar, geography, orthography, American history, English composition or college matriculation or college, academy, seminary, normal or high school or teacher's permanent certificate; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; to second year: graduates and matriculates of homeopathic, eclectic, pharmacy, and dental schools requiring two years' course; college graduates having completed prescribed courses in chemistry and biology, or required number of hours in biology, anatomy, chemistry, botany, physics, histology, physiology, zoology and embryology.

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

Graduation : age 21 ; good moral character ; four years' study ; attendance on four lecture courses, the last at this school ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1897.

Fees : course, \$100 ; matriculation, \$5 ; anatomy, \$10 ; breakage, \$15 ; special, \$25 each ; graduates and undergraduates of other schools, \$75.

Subjects : materia medica, pharmacy, chemistry, biology, histology, anatomy, physiology, dietetics, hygiene, pathology, principles and practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, therapeutics, diseases of genito-urinary organs, eye, ear, nose, throat, women and children, mental and nervous diseases, orthopedic, surgery, bacteriology.

Faculty : professors, 20 ; demonstrators, 4 ; assistants, 23 ; prosector, 1 ; assistant demonstrators, 10.

Total property, \$150,000 ; receipts, \$30,000 ; expenditures, \$30,000 (1898).

Organized 1886 ; first class graduated 1886, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

139. WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, regular, Philadelphia, pop. 1,046,964, Dean, Clara Marshall, M.D., 1712 Locust St.

Session opens 28 S, '98 ; closes 17 My, '99 ; length, 7 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98 (undergraduate), 158 ; (post-graduate), 1 ; graduates, 1897-98, 35 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 148.

Admission : age 18 ; examination in English, arithmetic, algebra, physics, Latin ; or college, N. Y. regents', Canadian medical act, school, or teacher's certificate covering above subjects ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior ; college graduates having pursued scientific or preparatory courses admitted on examination to advanced standing in subjects pursued.

Graduation : age 21 ; mental and moral fitness, attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this school ; three courses in anatomy ; dissection of cadaver ; laboratory courses in chemistry, pharmacy, histology, embryology, physiology, pathology, hygiene, and bacteriology ; required courses in physical diagnosis, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, clinical work and lectures ; report of post-mortem examination ; two clinical cases in medicine and surgery, and eight cases of obstetrics.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1897.

Fees : matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$130 ; second and third years, \$135 each ; fourth, \$100 ; dissecting material, \$9 ; reading-room, \$2 ; special course, \$20 ; four laboratories, \$5 each, one, \$10, one, \$25 ; dissection, \$10 ; material, \$2 each part.

Subjects : chemistry, anatomy, physiology, materia medica, histology, pharmacy, pathology, surgery, embryology, bacteriology, therapeutics, practice of medicine, obstetrics, gynecology, jurisprudence, laryngology, rhinology, orthopedics, ophthalmology, dermatology, diseases of nervous system, otology, pediatrics, hygiene.

Faculty : professors, 10 ; clinical, 11 ; lecturers, 3 ; directors of laboratories, 2 ; demonstrators, 5 ; assistant, 12 ; instructors, 3 ; assistant, 1 ; clinical instructors, 28.

Organized 1850; first class graduated 30 D, 1851, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except 1861-62 inclusive.

PHILIPPINES.

No reply received from the statement, April 24, 1899.

PORTO RICO.

No reply received from the statement, April 24, 1899.

RHODE ISLAND.

There are no medical schools in Rhode Island.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Schools: regular, 1, homeopathic, 0; eclectic, 0; total, 1.

Session opens about first Oct.; closes about last March.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 85; graduates, 1897-98, 14; matriculates, 1898-99, 97.

Admission and graduation: — state requirements.

Course: — years for all matriculates before 189— who graduate before 190—; four years for all others.

Fees: average matriculation, \$5; course, \$93.33; additional, \$5.

Faculty: professors, 8; lecturers, 0; others, 14; total, 22.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$—.

140. MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, regular, Charleston, pop. 54,955, Dean, Francis L. Parker, M.D., 70 Hasell St.

Session opens 1 O, '98; closes 31 Mr, '99; length, 5½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 85; graduates, 1897-98, 14; matriculates, 1898-99, 97.

Admission: certificate of good moral character, and fitness as pupil of recognized physician; certificate from college, school, state or county superintendent, covering requirements of second-grade teacher's certificate; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on three annual lecture courses, the last at this school; two sessions of dissection; examinations.

Course: three years for all graduating after —.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; laboratory, \$5 per annum; course, \$100 first two years; last year, \$80.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, chemistry materia medica, therapeutics, pathology, obstetrics, jurisprudence, diseases of women, eye, ear, nose, throat, nervous system, medicine, surgery, gynecology, bacteriology, toxicology, hygiene, histology, urinalogy.

Faculty : professors, 8 ; assistants, 9 ; instructors, 3 ; demonstrators, 2.

Medical College of South Carolina organized 1823 ; first class graduated 1825 ; merged 1839 into Medical College State of South Carolina ; organized 1832 ; first class graduated 1833, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except 1861-65 inclusive.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

There are no medical schools in South Dakota.

TENNESSEE.

Schools : regular, 9 ; homeopathic, 0 ; eclectic, 0 ; total, 9.

Session opens about first Oct. ; closes about first Apr.

Matriculates, 1897-98, — ; graduates, 1897-98, 238 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 1776.

Admission and graduation : no state requirements.

Fees : average matriculation, \$5 ; course, \$62.618 ; additional, \$43.33.

Faculty : professors, 86 ; lecturers, 23 ; others, 70 ; total, 179.

Total property, \$— ; receipts, \$— ; expenditures, \$—.

141. MEDICAL DEPT GRANT UNIV., regular, Chattanooga, pop. 29,100, Dean, E. A. Cobleigh, M.D., Market and E. 9th Sts.

Session opens 14 S, '98 ; closes, 20 Mr, '99 ; length 6 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 153 ; graduates, 1897-98, 31 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 168.

Admission : certificate of good moral character and fitness from a recognized physician as preceptor ; college or school diploma, or certificate from state or county superintendent meeting requirements of teacher's certificate, or matriculation with conditions to be made up first year ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior ; college graduates completing elementary courses including chemistry and biology ; graduates of pharmacy, dental and veterinary schools ; and graduates and matriculates of homeopathic and eclectic schools on examination in subjects of lower classes.

Graduation : age 21 ; attendance on four annual lecture courses of six months each, the last at this school ; two courses of clinics ; two terms dissection ; two laboratory courses, each in histology, bacteriology, chemistry, operative surgery, obstetrics ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1901.

Fees : matriculation \$5 per annum ; course, \$50 per annum ; hospital, \$10 per annum ; laboratories, \$5 each ; demonstrators, \$10.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy, histology, microscopy, hygiene, sanitary science, therapeutics, principles of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, embryology, urinalysis, bacteriology, diseases of brain, nervous system, nose, throat, chest, mind, in-

fancy and childhood, venereal and genito-urinary diseases, jurisprudence, dermatology, ophthalmology, otology, pathology.

Faculty: professors, 14; demonstrators, 2; assistant, 2; assistants, 5; lecturers, 4.

Total property belongs to university; receipts refused; expenditures refused (1898).

Organized 1889; first class graduated 1890, and classes graduated in each subsequent year; present title Chattanooga Medical College.

142. MEDICAL DEP'T, KNOXVILLE COLLEGE,¹ regular, coeducational, Knoxville, pop. 22,535, Dean, E. L. Randall, M.D., address——.²

143. MEDICAL DEP'T, NASHVILLE UNIV., regular, coeducational, Nashville, pop. 76,168, Dean, William G. Ewing, Ph.G., M.D., 324 N. High St. Session opens 3 O, '98; closes 6 Ap, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 230; graduates, 1897-98, 57; matriculates, 1898-99, 308.

Admission: certificate of good moral character and fitness as pupil of recognized physician; graduation from college or high school, or certificate equivalent to first-grade teacher's certificate from high school, state or county superintendent of education; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; to second year: graduates in dentistry and pharmacy on examination.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on three annual lecture courses of six months each, the last at this school; two courses of dissection; one laboratory course each in histology, bacteriology, chemistry, operative surgery; attendance on commencement; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1903.

Fees: course, first two years, \$75; last year, \$100.

Subjects: anatomy, materia medica, therapeutics, physiology, chemistry, histology, pharmacy, pathology, obstetrics, diseases of women, nervous system, eye, ear, nose, throat, surgery, practice, bacteriology, dermatology, genito-urinary surgery, jurisprudence.

Faculty: professors, 13; emeritus, 1; director of laboratories, 1; demonstrators, 2; assistants, 6; lecturer, 1; assistants, 3.

Total property, \$45,000; receipts, \$——; expenditures, \$—— (1898).

Organized 1850; first class graduated 1852, and classes graduated in each subsequent year; in union with Vanderbilt Univ. 1874; union dissolved 1895.

144. MEDICAL DEP'T, TENNESSEE UNIV. regular, Nashville, pop. 76,168, Dean, Paul F. Eve, M.D., 614 Broad St.

Session opens 3 O, '98; closes 28 Mr, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 200; graduated, 1897-98, 32; matriculates, 1898-99, 225.

Admission: requirements S.M.C.A.; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on three annual

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

² No additional information furnished in manuscript.—ED. BULLETIN.

lecture courses of six months each, the last at this school; two courses of dissection, and clinical or hospital instruction; one laboratory course each in chemistry, histology, bacteriology, pathology and operative surgery; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees: matriculation, \$5 per annum; course, \$75 per annum; dissecting, \$20; surgery, \$10; laboratory, \$20; graduation, \$25.

Subjects: anatomy, chemistry, materia medica, physiology, histology, hygiene, theory and practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, diseases of nose, throat, eye, ear, genito-urinary, venereal and nervous diseases, bacteriology, pathology, therapeutics, ophthalmology, otology, orthopedy, oral and dental surgery, dermatology, jurisprudence.

Faculty: professors, 14; assistants, 3; lecturers, 2; demonstrators, 4; assistants, 2.

Total property, \$38,000; receipts, \$12,500; expenditures, \$9,000 (1898).

Nashville Medical College organized 1876; first class graduated 1877, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except — inclusive; present title 1880.

145. MEDICAL DEP'T, UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH, regular, Sewanee, pop. 1,200, Dean, John S. Cain, M.D., Sewanee.

Session opens 18 Je, '98; closes 19 Ja, '99; length, 7 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, —; graduated, 1897-98, 28; matriculates, 1898-99, 120.

Admission: certificate of fitness and good moral character from preceptor and one other physician; college or high school diploma, or examination and evidence of a good English education including mathematics, English composition, physics.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; three years' study; attendance on three annual lecture courses of six months each, the last at this school; two courses each of dissection and hospital clinics; one laboratory course each in operative surgery, practical chemistry, bacteriology, microscopy, pharmacy; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1901.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; anatomic, \$10; course, \$50; graduation, \$25.

Subjects: anatomy, chemistry, materia medica, histology, physiology, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, diseases of eye, ear, nose, throat, and of children, electro-therapeutics, hygiene, dermatology, physical diagnosis, jurisprudence, pharmacy, genito-urinary diseases.

Faculty: professors, 13; lecturers, 9; demonstrators, 2.

Total property, common with univ.; receipts refused; expenditures refused (1898).

Sewanee Medical College organized 1892; first class graduated 1893 (?), and classes graduated in each subsequent year 1899 inclusive; present title Sewanee Medical College, Univ. of South.

146. MEDICAL DEP'T, VANDERBILT UNIV., regular, Nashville, pop. 76,168, Dean, William L. Dudley, M.D., B.S., 37 Wesley Hall Campus.

Session opens 3 O, '98; closes 6 Ap, '99; length, 5½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98 (undergraduate), 238; (post-graduate), 9; graduates, 1897-98, 66; matriculates, 1898-99, 249.

Admission: age 18; good moral character; S. M. C. A. requirements to advanced standing; work of recognized schools for other years than senior.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this school; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1901.

Fees: course, \$100 per annum; breakage, \$5; graduation, \$25; post-graduate, one branch, \$20; two branches, \$30; three branches, \$40.

Subjects: chemistry, gynecology, diseases of eye, ear, nose, throat, genito-urinary, skin and venereal diseases, ophthalmology, principles and practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, materia medica, therapeutics, physiology, anatomy, pathology, electro-therapeutics, jurisprudence, hygiene, embryology, pharmacy, physics, histology, osteology, sanitary science, pediatrics, bacteriology.

Faculty: professors, 11; clinical, 1; lecturers, assistants, and demonstrators, 23.

Total property, \$90,000; receipts, \$24,000; expenditures, \$12,000 (1898).

Medical Dep't, Univ. Nashville organized 1850; first class graduated 1852; united 1874 with Medical Dep't, Vanderbilt Univ.; organized 1874; first class graduated 1875; dissolution of contract 1895; present title 1896.

147. MEHARRY MEDICAL DEP'T OF CENTRAL TENNESSEE COLLEGE, regular, coeducational, Nashville, pop. 76,168, Dean, G. W. Hubbard, M.D., 112 Maple St.

Session opens 12 S, '98; closes 1 F, '99, length, 5 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 151; graduated, 1897-88, 31; matriculates, 1898-99, 165.

Admission:¹ age 18; good moral character; college or normal graduation or examination in arithmetic, geography, grammar, reading, writing, spelling, physics and Latin.

Graduation: age 21; attendance¹ on four lecture courses of 20 weeks each, the last at this school; examinations and thesis.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1896.

Fees: course, \$30 per annum; entire course, \$120; hospital, \$5; graduation, \$10; anatomic material, \$2 per annum; chemicals, \$3.

Subjects: anatomy, chemistry, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics, prescription writing, urinalysis, toxicology, botany, theory and practice of medicine, surgery, pharmacy, pathology, histology, bacteriology, hygiene, obstetrics, jurisprudence, dermatology, gynecology,

¹With 1899-1900 admission requirements will be those of A. A. M. C., and four sessions of 6 months each will be required for graduation.

electro-therapeutics, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, genito-urinary, mental diseases.

Faculty: professors, 11; instructors, 2; demonstrator, 1.

Total property, \$30,000; receipts, \$6,780; expenditures, \$6,780 (1898).

Organized 1876; first class graduated 1877, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except — inclusive.

More than one-half of the educated colored physicians of the southern states are graduates of this institution.

148. MEMPHIS HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular, Memphis, pop. 64,495, Dean, W. B. Rogers, M.D., Continental Bank Building.

Session opens 1 N, '98; closes 1 My, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 372; graduates, 1897-98, 93; matriculates, 1898-99, 541.

Admission: requirements S. M. C. A.; to advanced standing: college graduates completing elementary course including chemistry and biology; on examination in subjects of lower classes.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on three annual lecture courses, the last at this school; two sessions of dissection; examinations; attendance on commencement.

Course: three years for all graduating after —.

Fees: matriculation, \$5 per annum; course, \$50 per annum; anatomy, \$20; laboratory, \$20; surgery, \$10; diploma, \$25.

Subjects: anatomy, chemistry, physics, physiology, materia medica, therapeutics, pathology, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, physical diagnosis, hygiene, diseases of nervous system, eye, ear, throat, children and rectal diseases.

Faculty: professors, 10; assistants, 9; clinical instructor, 1; demonstrators, 3; assistant, 2; clinical assistant, 1; assistant instructor, 1.

Total property, \$60,000; receipts, \$30,000; expenditures, \$15,000 (1898).

Organized 1878; first class graduated 1881, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

149. TENNESSEE MEDICAL COLLEGE,¹ regular, coeducational (?), Knoxville, pop. 22,535, Dean, J. C. Cawood, address —.²

TEXAS.

Schools: regular, 2; homeopathic, 0; eclectic, 0; total, 2.

Session opens about first Oct.; closes about first May.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 363; graduates, 1897-98, 58; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Fees: average matriculation, \$15; course, \$37.50; additional, \$15.

Faculty: professors, 27; lecturers, 8; others, 11; total, 46.

Total property, \$ —; receipts, \$ —; expenditures, \$ —.

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

² No additional information furnished in manuscript.—ED. BULLETIN.

150. MEDICAL DEP'T, FORT WORTH UNIV.,¹ regular, Fort Worth, pop. 23,076, Dean, Bacon Saunders, M.D., 426 Henderson St.

Session opens 27 S, '98; closes 6 Ap, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 169; graduates, 1897-98, 20; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: good moral character; graduation from college, high school or academy; first-grade teacher's certificate or examination in English, geography, history, arithmetic, physics; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; three years' course, the last at this school.

Course: three years for all graduating after —.

Fees: course, \$75; graduation, \$25.

Subjects: anatomy, physics, chemistry, physiology, materia medica, histology, bacteriology, hygiene, state medicine, practice of medicine, surgery, gynecology, obstetrics, diseases of children, eye, ear, nose, throat, mind and nervous system, genito-urinary and rectal diseases, dermatology, jurisprudence.

Faculty: professors, 16; demonstrator, 1; lecturers, 3; assistant, 1.

Organized 1894; first class graduated 1895, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except — inclusive.

151. MEDICAL DEP'T, TEXAS UNIV., regular, coeducational, Galveston, pop. 29,084, Dean, Henry P. Cooke, M.D., address —.

Session opens 1 O, '98; closes 13 My, '99; length, 7½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 194; graduates, 1897-98, 38; matriculates, 1898-99, 148.

Admission: age 17; moral character and fitness certified by two responsible persons; examination in English, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, general history; college matriculates and graduates, graduates of approved high schools, academies, and normal schools and those holding first-grade teacher's certificates are exempt; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior on examination.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; examinations in practice of medicine, materia medica and therapeutics, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, hygiene, pathology.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1899.

Fees: matriculation, \$30; laboratory, first year, \$20; second year, \$20; third year, \$10; fourth year, \$10; special, \$5.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, hygiene, chemistry, toxicology, materia medica, therapeutics, pathology, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, dermatology, diseases of eye, ear, nose, throat, mental and nervous system, children, skin, jurisprudence, pediatrics, pharmacy, biology, botany, physics, etiology (including helminthology and bacteriology), histology, embryology, climatology, dietetics.

Faculty: professors, 11; lecturers, 5; demonstrators, 8; assistant, 1.

Total property, \$300,000; receipts, \$43,600; expenditures, \$43,600 (1898).

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

Medical Dep't, Univ. Texas organized 1891; first class graduated —, and classes graduated in subsequent years except — inclusive.

UTAH.

There are no medical schools in Utah.

VERMONT.

Schools: regular, 1; homeopathic, 0; eclectic, 0; total, 1.

Session opens about —; closes about —.

Matriculates, 1897-98, —; graduates, 1897-98, —; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission and graduation: no state requirements.

Fees: average matriculation, \$5; course, \$100; additional, \$25.

Faculty: professors, 17; lecturers, 0; others, 7; total, 24.

Total property, \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$—.

152. MEDICAL DEP'T, VERMONT UNIV.,¹ regular, Burlington, pop. 14,590, Dean, Henry Crain Tinkham, M.D., 4 N. Winooski St.

Session opens —, '98; closes —, '99; length, — mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, —; graduates, 1897-98, —; matriculates, 1898-99, —.

Admission: examination in arithmetic, grammar, geography, orthography, American history, English composition and physics; college graduates and matriculates, graduates of academy, normal or high school with three years' course, matriculates in other recognized schools or those holding N. Y. regents' certificate for students or one covering any ten subjects; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four lecture courses, the last at this school; one laboratory course in urinary analysis, histology, pathology, bacteriology; one course in physical diagnosis, practical surgery, obstetrics; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after —.

Fees: matriculation, \$5 each term; course, \$100 per annum; partial, \$20; graduation, \$25.

Subjects: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, practice, obstetrics, surgery, diseases of children, mind, ophthalmology, otology, pathology, bacteriology, neurology, hygiene, jurisprudence, venereal diseases, dermatology, laryngology, gynecology, histology, surgery, obstetrics, urinary analysis.

Faculty: professors, 17; instructors, 7.

Chartered 1823.

¹ 24 Ap '99, no reply received.

VIRGINIA.

Schools : regular, 3 ; homeopathic, 0 ; eclectic, 0 ; total, 3.

Session opens about last Sept. ; closes about middle May.

Matriculates 1897-98, 601 ; graduates 1897-98, 111 ; matriculates 1898-99, 618.

Admission and graduation : no state requirements.

Fees : average matriculates, \$0 ; course, \$105 ; additional, \$20.

Faculty : professors, 39 ; lecturers, 9 ; others, 60 ; total, 108.

Total property, \$— ; receipts, \$— ; expenditures, \$—.

153. MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA, regular, Richmond, pop. 81,388, Dean, Christopher Tompkins, M.D., Marshall and College Sts.

Session opens 20 S, '98 ; closes 4 My, '99 ; length, 7 mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 189 ; graduates, 1897-98, 39 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 180.

Admission : graduation from college, high, or equivalent school ; first-grade teacher's certificate or examination in spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, U. S. history ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior ; to second year on examination.

Graduation : attendance on four lecture courses, the last at this school ; two sessions of dissection ; examinations.

Course : four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees : course, \$65 ; examination, \$30 ; graduates of other colleges, matriculation, \$5.

Subjects : anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, histology, principles and practice of surgery, practice of medicine, therapeutics, obstetrics, diseases of women, children, eye, ear, throat, skin, nervous system, bacteriology, hygiene, genito-urinary and venereal diseases, orthopedics, pathology, jurisprudence.

Faculty : professors, 15 ; demonstrators, 5 ; instructors, 10 ; lecturers, 2.

Total property, \$80,000 ; receipts, \$39,880.99 ; expenditures, \$36,426.38 (1898).

Medical Dep't, Hampden Sidney College organized 1838 ; first class graduated 1839, and classes graduated in each subsequent year ; new charter on present title 1854.

154. MEDICAL DEPT., VIRGINIA UNIV., regular, Charlottesville, pop. 5,591, Chairman of faculty, John W. Mallet, M.D., F. R. S., Univ. of Va., Charlottesville.

Session opens 15 S, '98 ; closes 11 Je, '99 ; length, 8½ mos. ; matriculates, 1897-98, 142 ; graduates, 1897-98, 23 ; matriculates, 1898-99, 186.

Admission : general fitness for professional study determined by faculty ; to advanced standing : work of recognized schools for other years than senior, on examination in preceding subjects.

Graduation: attendance on four lecture courses, the last at this school; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1903.

Fees: course, first year, \$150; succeeding years are somewhat less.

Subjects: chemistry, biology, comparative and regional anatomy, histology, embryology, physiology, bacteriology, pathology, materia medica, obstetrics, gynecology, surgery, special pathology, therapeutics, practice of medicine, hygiene, jurisprudence, ophthalmic surgery, dermatology, clinical diagnosis.

Faculty: professors, 7; instructors, 8; demonstrators, 3; assistants, 7; clinical assistants, 3; licentiate in medicine, 1.

Total property, \$—; **receipts,** \$—; **expenditures,** \$— (1898).

Organized 1825; first class graduated 1828, and classes graduated in each subsequent year except during civil war.

155. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, regular, Richmond, pop. 81,388, Proctor, J. Allison Hodges, M.D., Richmond.

Session opens 1 O, '98; **closes** 11 My, '99; **length,** 7½ mos.; **matriculates,** 1897-98, 270; **graduates,** 1897-98, 49; **matriculates,** 1898-99, 252.

Admission: a preparatory course, teacher's certificate or its equivalent; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior on certificate or examination; college graduates having completed chemico-biologic and physics courses; advanced standing in chemistry and physiologic physics.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this school; examinations; attendance on commencement.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: course, \$100; three courses, \$255; diploma, \$30.

Subjects: histology, anatomy, chemistry, physics, materia medica, therapeutics, jurisprudence, obstetrics, bacteriology, physiology, principles and practice of medicine, of surgery, pathology, diseases of eye, ear, nose, throat, women and children, mental, nervous and genito-urinary diseases, urinalogy, toxicology, dermatology.

Faculty: professors, 17; emeritus, 1; lecturers, 7; demonstrators, 2; assistant, 9; instructors, 9; clinical assistant, 1; chief of clinic, 1.

Total property, \$70,000; **receipts,** \$26,400; **expenditures,** \$16,000 (1898).

Organized 1893; first class graduated 1894, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

WASHINGTON.

There are no medical schools in Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA.

There are no medical schools in West Virginia.

WISCONSIN.

Schools: regular, 2; homeopathic, 0; eclectic, 0; total, 2.

Session opens about first Oct.; closes about middle April.

Matriculates, 1897-98, 177; graduates, 1897-98, 52; matriculates, 1898-99, 198.

Admission and graduation: no state requirements.

Fees: average matriculation, \$5; course, \$100; additional, \$1.50.

Faculty: professors, 51; lecturers, 10; others, 19; total, 80.

Total property \$—; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$—.

156. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, MILWAUKEE MEDICAL COLLEGE, regular, Milwaukee, pop. 204,468, Dean, William Henry Earles, M.D., B.Sc., Matthews Building.

Session opens 28 S, '98; closes 3 Ap, '99; length, 6 mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 128; graduates, 1897-98, 31; matriculates, 1898-99, 153.

Admission: good moral character, certified by two physicians; matriculation in college; graduation from high or equivalent school with three years' course, or examination in English grammar, arithmetic, physics, U. S. history, geography, Latin; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; to second year: graduates of pharmacy, dental and veterinary schools with two years' course on examination; college graduates having done one year's work in chemistry, biology, or comparative anatomy, histology, embryology, experimental physics, physiologic botany, laboratory physiology or experimental psychology, zoology, materia medica or pharmacognosy, and deficiencies in first year on examination.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this school; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$100; laboratory, \$3; special, \$20; matriculation, \$5; spring course, matriculation, \$5; course, \$25.

Subjects: osteology, physiology, chemistry, pharmacology, histology, bacteriology, syndesmology, myology, prescription writing, anatomy, materia medica, pathology, hygiene, therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine, surgery, gynecology, pediatrics, dermatology, ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, rhinology, mental, nervous and venereal diseases.

Faculty: professors, 24; adjunct, 3; lecturers, 6; instructors, 9; demonstrators, 4.

Total property, \$151,000; receipts, \$—; expenditures, \$— (1898).

Organized 1894; first class graduated 1895, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

157. **WISCONSIN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS**, regular, Milwaukee, pop. 204,468, Sec'y, W. H. Washburn, M.D., 726 Grand Ave. Session opens 4 O, '98; closes 27 Ap, '99; length, 6½ mos.; matriculates, 1897-98, 49; graduates, 1897-98, 21; matriculates, 1898-99, 45.

Admission: good moral character, certified by two physicians; graduation from high school; matriculation in college; student's certificate from college, high school or superintendent of instruction covering English, arithmetic, physics, U. S. history, geography, algebra, Latin; to advanced standing: work of recognized schools for other years than senior; work of schools not fully recognized by Illinois board on examination and laboratory work of lower classes; to second year: college graduates having done one year's work in chemistry, biology or comparative anatomy, histology and embryology, experimental physics, physiologic botany, laboratory physiology, experimental psychology and zoology, and first-year deficiencies on examination.

Graduation: age 21; good moral character; attendance on four annual lecture courses, the last at this school; examinations.

Course: four years for all graduating after 1898.

Fees: matriculation, \$5; course, \$100.

Subjects: anatomy, chemistry, histology, physiology, pharmacology, bacteriology, embryology, materia medica, hygiene climatology, medicine, surgery, orthopedics, therapeutics, pathology, dermatology, pathologic histology, pediatrics, ophthalmology, otology, gynecology, jurisprudence, rhinology, laryngology, mental, nervous, and genito-urinary diseases.

Faculty: professors, 21; lecturers, 4; adjuncts, 3; demonstrators, 4; instructors, 2.

Total property, \$70,000; receipts, \$5,675.50; expenditures, \$5,452.96 (1898).

Organized 1893; first class graduated 1894, and classes graduated in each subsequent year.

WYOMING.

There are no medical schools in Wyoming.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES.

COLUMBUS MEETING.

OFFICERS :

President—Prof. Henry O. Walker, Detroit, Mich.

First Vice-president—Prof. H. Bert Ellis, Los Angeles, Cal.

Second Vice-president—Prof. Sam'l C. Woody, Louisville, Ky.

Secretary and Treasurer—Prof. Bayard Holmes, 104 E. 40th St., Chicago, Ill.

The next annual meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges will be held in the Senate Chamber, Columbus, O., Monday, June 5th, 1899. There will be two sessions : a morning session, devoted to discussion of educational matters and an afternoon session, devoted to the business of the association.

The morning session will be called to order at ten o'clock. The secretary will, however, be in attendance an hour earlier to register members and transact routine business. The judicial council will be in session at the same time. The program of the morning session will be as follows :

PROGRAM 10.00 A.M.

1. The Elective Course in Medical Schools. Prof. J. M. Dodson, junior dean, Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.
2. The Condition of Medical Education in the South. Prof. G. C. Savage, University of Nashville, Nashville, Tenn.

3.00 P.M.

The business session will follow the regular order of business prescribed by the by-laws.

1. Reading the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Roll-call of membership.
3. Annual address by the president.
4. Reports of committees.

(a) Report of the Committee on the Condition of Medical Colleges in the United States, Prof. E. Fletcher Ingals, Chairman.

This committee was appointed under the following resolutions : "Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to ascertain the amount of work being done by the various colleges, members of this association, and to offer such amendments to the constitution as may seem to them fit for consideration and action at the next annual meeting."

The members of this committee are the Chairman, Prof. E. Fletcher Ingals, Prof. John C. Oliver, of Cincinnati, and Prof. Thos. H. Hawkins, of Denver.

(b) Reports of special committees.

5. Secretary and treasurer's report.

6. Report of judicial council.

7. New business.

Under "new business" will come up the consideration of proposed amendments to the constitution.

8. Adjournment.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

I. Submitted by the dean of the Medical College of Ohio.

Every penalty for violation of an article of the constitution (such violation having been reported to the association by the judicial council after due examination made by said judicial council) shall be determined by vote of the association at the annual meeting at which the violation has been reported,—a three-fourths' affirmation vote of the colleges represented being required for expulsion.

II. To Article III, Section 5. Proposed by Committee on Condition of Medical Education in U. S.

The course of lectures in schools, members of this association, shall require not less than nine hours of the student's time each day, five days in the week for six months, not including vacations or holidays.

RULES OF THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL.

Approved June 9th, 1894, at San Francisco, Cal.; and amended at Baltimore, May 8th, 1895.

I. All complaints, charges, and other questions must be submitted in writing, through the secretary of the association, or directly through the chairman of the council.

II. All complaints of violations of rules and regulations must be in the form of written charges and specifications, signed by the complainant.

III. All charges and specifications must be presented to the accused for answer. In all cases the written answer must be filed with the chairman of the council within 10 days from the receipt of the copy of charges by the accused.

IV. All counter charges must be submitted to the accused for answer, and pleadings, in the same manner as the original charges, and the council will take no notice of any evidence not submitted through its chairman in regular form and order.

V. As the strictest formality is necessary to insure justice equally, all decisions of the council must be rendered in writing, signed by each member taking part in the determination of any question.

VI. In the intervals between the annual meetings, the council may act upon all matters submitted in due form by its chairman, each member communicating his decision to the chairman, who shall immediately, or within 10 days from the date of the decision, file a certified copy with the secretary, and notify all the parties interested.

VII. It will be the duty of the chairman of the council to file and preserve all original complaints, charges, and other matter referred to the council, and to deliver them to the secretary on the first day of each annual meeting next ensuing the date of final decision.

ABSTRACT OF THE DECISIONS OF THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERI- CAN MEDICAL COLLEGES.

I.

The Kentucky School of Medicine was charged with having graduated, on the 21st of June, 1893, Sanford Bailey, Theodore Green, Albert E. Hitt, Richard L. Milton, J. Harry McKay, Charles T. Phillips, and Samuel H. Ridgeway, all of whom matriculated for the first time in January, 1892, each of them having attended the Hospital College of Medicine from January 1st, 1892, to the end of June, 1892, as Freshmen. The only studies pursued by them were, anatomy, physiology, materia medica, and chemistry, together with the histologic and bacteriologic laboratories. Mr. Ridgeway alone passed his intermediate examination, and received tickets entitling him to enter the junior class of 1893. The other students received notice that, having attended the exercises of the Freshman year, they would, on passing the intermediate examination, be able to enter the junior class.

The following members of the council found all the charges and specifications sustained, and declared that the Kentucky School of Medicine had forfeited its membership: Victor C. Vaughan, William H. Pancoast, Aaron Friedenwald, James H. Etheridge, and Julian J. Chisolm. The chairman expressed no opinion and cast no vote in this affair.

At the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., June 9th, 1894, the report of the judicial council was unanimously adopted.

At Baltimore, May 5th, 1895, the association having voted to suspend the disabilities under which the Kentucky School of Medicine labors, in order to permit it to reapply for membership, and the matter being referred to the judicial council, the application for renewal of membership was approved.

II.

In answer to interrogatories of the Fort Wayne College of Medicine, July 12th, 1894, the council held that matriculation is but a form of enrollment of a student for entrance into the

classes, and if the matriculant fails to enter and attend in person, his enrollment entitles him to no consideration. The date of matriculation, unsupported by evidence of subsequent attendance upon the exercises of the regular session next ensuing, cannot be respected.

It was decided that the method of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of St. Louis, of soliciting students, is in bad taste, irregular, and not in accordance with the usages of the members of the college association.

III.

The decision of the Judicial Council is asked upon the following propositions :

First. Is there any rule to prevent colleges, members of the association, from admitting students in September, 1895, and allowing them to graduate, after taking three full courses of lectures, ending in 1898 ?

Second. If such rule exists and is enforced, what will be done to those colleges, members of the association, who violate the rules ? Shall recognition be refused to diplomas issued to students in 1898 because they began the study of medicine in 1895 ?

Third. Students A and B matriculate in 1895 ; A graduates in 1898 ; B in 1899. Are the two on equal footing to the rules of the association ?

Decision.

I. It is the judgment of the council that there is no rule of the college association preventing any of the members matriculating students in September, 1895, and allowing them to graduate after taking three full courses of lectures of six months each, in three separate years, ending in 1898.

II. The council is not now prepared to decide what should be done with colleges which violate any of the rules of the association.

III. It is the judgment of the council that A and B must be recognized as of equal respectability. Because the progressive advancement in methods of teaching, *pari passu* with the increasing demands for more lengthened collegiate instruction, must have a definitely stated date of beginning, and cannot be made retroactive. If this rule could be made *ex-post facto*, all the

elder members of the profession might be rated as of inferior standing to those gentlemen who now graduate under our graded system of instruction, and are required to have attended more terms, and for a longer period of time than was formerly exacted.

IV.

In obedience to a request of the secretary, the council submits the following answer to the letter of Prof. Dibrell of the Arkansas Industrial University, dated August 10th, 1895.

First. In the exemption clause of Sec. 6, Art. III of the constitution, which was finally adopted at Detroit, in June 1892, it was understood that the whole requirements of the constitution were to take effect from, and after the adoption of it, and the exemption as to students who might have in good faith matriculated prior to July 1st, 1892, was intended to apply to the next ensuing session, and cannot be construed to apply to students who neglected to avail themselves of the opportunity to pursue a continuous collegiate course of study. Persons, therefore, who may have attended a course of lectures prior to July 1st, 1892, cannot now be admitted to final examination without having attended at least two other courses of graded instruction.

In answer to the interrogatory of the Fort Wayne College of Medicine, of July 7th, 1894, the council decided that matriculation is but a formal enrollment of a student for entrance into the classes, and if he fails to enter and attend in person, his enrollment entitles him to no consideration; he must actually attend in person the course of graded instruction for which the matriculation was made; and, as each course of instruction as defined in Art. III, Sec. 5, of the constitution, is complete within itself for all students in their respective grades, enrollment for each annual session must be formally complied with.

The unconditional matriculation of a student, and the acceptance of his money bind the college for the term for which matriculation is entered, and not for any subsequent period.

All students applying for graduation prior to 1899 must have attended three full courses of graded instruction of not less than six months each, in three separate years. In 1899 and thereafter, all candidates for graduation must have completed four courses

of graded instruction of not less than six months each, in four separate years.

There is nothing known to the council of any action of the association requiring that "all new matriculants prior to September 1st, 1895 (or at any other time), may be admitted to final examination" under any circumstances different from those stated in the constitution.

The association does not recognize matriculation as any sort of contract which colleges are obliged to fulfil. The published announcements of colleges of what each one proposes to teach, and the conditions upon which students are admitted into each of the several institutions, constitute the only basis of obligation.

It is not stated in the constitution how students shall regard the rules of the association, but the colleges holding membership must exact the prescribed preliminary qualifications of all students.

V.

ANSWER TO INTERROGATIONS OF THE OHIO MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, OF DEC. 22, 1895.

I. No student, present or prospective, can have any legitimate interest sufficient to require any college to violate the provisions of Sec. 5, Art. III, of the constitution. The meaning of the word "sessions" as used in the 2nd line of the 2nd paragraph of the letter to which this is an answer, is ambiguous. If they "run from the middle of September until the latter part of May" the object of dividing it into "fall, winter, and supplementary terms" is not apparent to the council. Such subdivisions of annual courses must be regarded as irregular.

II. No other instruction, excepting that given during the regular annual courses, can be accepted as any part of the graded instruction provided for in Sec. 5, Art. 3, of the constitution.

It is assumed that a student of medicine continuously pursues the study from the beginning to the conclusion of his collegiate career. The work of any supplementary term can be regarded as additional facilities offered by the college conducting it, and it might be construed in the light of increased advantage to its students.

There is no rule of the association which recognizes "grading from daily recitations." Intermediate examinations are provided for at the end of any regular session. Entrance examinations for advanced standing must be conducted at the beginning of the regular sessions. Intermediate studies cannot be recognized as fulfilling the requirements of any portion of the annual courses provided for in the constitution, as at first adopted, nor as amended to take effect in 1899 and thereafter.

A certain degree of discretion must be exercised by the deans of colleges, but it cannot be allowed that any college may, with impunity, disregard any of the provisions of the constitution of the association.

III. The time-requirements of the association are fundamental, and no amount of sickness can be accepted as an excuse for absence from college duties. It is the student's misfortune if ill-health interrupts his studies; and, if he may be excused from two months of the six required for one annual course, he may be excused from an equal period in each of the succeeding years. The purpose of the time-requirement, in connection with the graded system, is to secure a certain standard of scholarship, which would be impossible for those physically unable to pursue the course of study.

IV. The requirements of Sec. 5, Art. III, of the constitution would be violated by permitting a student to receive credit for a second annual course of instruction beginning at any time of the same year in which his first course had begun. A student, therefore, beginning his collegiate training in an institution whose annual sessions begin in January cannot be permitted to enter, the following September, an institution whose annual session begins at that time, or prior to the month of January. Colleges whose annual sessions begin in September cannot receive a student in January, and give him credit for a full course of instruction terminating at any time prior to the end of the next ensuing session after the January admission.

V. The student referred to as having attended "the regular session last year," and, as having "been in the office of one of the busiest practitioners" cannot be admitted to final examination for the degree until he has completed three courses of six months each, in three separate years, prior to 1899.

At the regular meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges, at San Francisco, California, 1894, the following was adopted :

"Resolved, That students graduating in 1899, or subsequent classes, be required to pursue the study of medicine four years, and to have attended four annual courses of lectures of not less than six months' duration each."

The part of the constitution which this resolution amends is Sec. 5, of Art. III. It reads as follows :

"Candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine shall have attended three courses of graded instruction of not less than six months each, in three separate years."

The council decides that Sec. 5, of Art. III, of the constitution, is still in full force and effect ; and, that the resolution of amendment adopted 1894 does not take effect until 1899.

The council holds that its decisions cannot be annulled or modified by the secretary ; and, by these presents, it warns the Ohio Medical University that no person can be admitted to final examination for the degree of doctor of medicine, who has not *"attended three courses of graded instruction of not less than six months each, in three separate years,"* prior to 1899.

The council maintains that no reputable college in the United States admits any student to a second course of instruction in less than twelve months from the date of the beginning of the first course.

The duties, authority, and power of the judicial council are defined in Secs. 2 and 4, of Art. IV, of the constitution as published in the *"Bulletin of the Association of American Medical Colleges, 1892,"* and the rules governing the mode of proceedings of the council as amended at Baltimore, 1895.

For answer to interrogatories of the Ohio Medical University, of September 4, 1896, the judicial council of the Association of American Medical Colleges submits the following :

Opinion.

First. Graduates of recognized colleges and universities in which a prescribed course in chemistry and biology have been

completed; graduates of homeopathic colleges; graduates of eclectic colleges; and graduates of such dental colleges as have a uniform curriculum of two or more courses in separate years; graduates of pharmacy, and graduates of veterinary medicine may be admitted to advanced standing upon compliance with the entrance examination prescribed in Sections 1 and 2, of Article III of the constitution, as amended June 7th, 1894; and, upon individual examination in each of the branches of the regular curriculum of the college, below the class which the candidate seeks to enter, provided, the whole period of time devoted to college work by the student shall not amount to less than four collegiate courses in four separate years, in 1899 and thereafter; nor less than three collegiate courses of at least six months each, in three separate years, prior to 1899.

Second. You cannot admit a man to the senior class who has attended but one course of college instruction, no matter how long since that course may have been taken. If he can establish the fact that he did attend one regular collegiate course in an accredited college, you may graduate him after two full courses in addition to that one which he has already taken, provided you do it before 1899. After that time he would be required to take three additional courses.

The college association does not recognize any period of time devoted to practice as equivalent to any part of the prescribed course of study, and cannot grant advanced standing to any person upon any ground, other than previous collegiate work performed in regular and systematic order.

Decision of the Judicial Council, May 31st, 1897.

After due examination of all the evidence before us, and the statement of Professor James G. Hyndman, secretary of the faculty accused, we find as follows: that the John E. Yarling specified in the charges, was actually graduated at the said Medical College of Ohio, as a doctor of medicine on the 9th day of April, 1897; and that the said Yarling matriculated for the first time in the Illinois Medical College in April, 1895.—*Reported to the Association, June 1, 1897, and referred back to the council to fix penalty.*

Judgment against the Medical College of Ohio resubmitted to the council to fix penalty.

WHEREAS, By the unanimous decision of the judicial council of the Association of American Medical Colleges, it was heretofore adjudged on the 31st day of May, 1897, that, "After due examination of all the evidence before us, and the statement of Professor James G. Hyndman, secretary of the faculty accused, we find as follows: that the John E. Yarling specified in the charges was actually graduated at the said Medical College of Ohio as a doctor of medicine on the 9th day of April, 1897; and that the said Yarling matriculated for the first time in the Illinois Medical College in April, 1895, all of which is in violation of Section V of Article III of the constitution of the Association of American Medical Colleges."

Now, therefore, as it appears from the action of the Association of American Medical Colleges held at Philadelphia on the 1st day of June, 1897, that the judicial council must fix penalties in the determination of all such matters as involve a violation of the constitutional requirements of the college association, the judicial council decrees that: the provisions of Section 5 of Article III of the constitution embody fundamental principles which must be held sacred and inviolate, and that, the said Medical College of Ohio has forfeited its membership in the Association of American Medical Colleges.

The language of the constitution is mandatory; Section 5 of Article III, reads as follows: "Candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine shall have attended three courses of graded instruction of not less than six months each, in three separate years," prior to 1899. The council has heretofore held that "no student can be admitted to a second course of instruction within twelve months from the date of the beginning of the first course," by any college holding membership in this association, and that, "no amount of previous study can be accepted in lieu of any part of any one of the three courses of graded instruction provided for in Section 5 of Article III of the constitution."

DENVER, COLO., June 6, 1898.

Vacation of Judgment of Expulsion.

The council now asks permission to declare that the judgment heretofore rendered against the Medical College of Ohio, declaring its membership forfeited, is now vacated and set aside, and the said Medical College of Ohio is invited to renew its membership in the Association of American Medical Colleges. — *The permission requested by the chairman of the council was, on motion, granted by unanimous vote.*

VI.

TOLEDO MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Are we to understand that every student must have a knowledge of Latin (of at least one year's study), whether or not he has a diploma from a literary college, academy, high school or normal school? For example: A student has a high school diploma, but has never studied Latin; now, will such a student be required to pass an examination in Latin before he is graduated from the medical school?

The council held that when the constitution was amended at the meeting in Philadelphia, last June, the subject of Latin, as a preliminary requirement, was fully discussed. There can be no question that the association insists that every graduate shall possess an amount of knowledge of the Latin language equal to one year's study as required by high schools.

VII.

August 20, 1897.

To the Ohio Medical University, Columbus, O., G. M. Waters, M.D., Dean:

For answer to your communication of August 7th, 1897, addressed to Bayard Holmes, M.D., secretary of the Association of American Medical Colleges, your attention is invited to the following decision of the judicial council in answer to your communication of Dec. 22, 1895: "III, The time-requirements of the association are fundamental," etc. Again, in answer to interrogatories of the Ohio Medical University, of Sept. 4, 1896, the council decided that, "the whole period of time devoted to

college work by the student shall not amount to less than four collegiate courses in four separate years in 1899, and thereafter, nor less than three collegiate courses of not less than six months each in three separate years, prior to 1899.

"Second, you cannot admit a man to the senior class who has attended but one course of college instruction, no matter how long since that course may have been taken. If he can establish the fact that he did attend one regular collegiate course in an accredited college, you may graduate him after two full courses in addition to that one which he has already taken, provided you do it before 1899. After that time he would be required to take three additional courses. The college association does not recognize any period of time devoted to practice as equivalent to any part of the prescribed course of study, and cannot grant advanced standing to any person upon any ground, other than previous collegiate work performed in regular and systematic order."

You say three-course graduates are eligible to registration in Ohio, until July 1st, 1899. If this is true, the Ohio State Board lowers its standard beneath that of the college association. No college in good standing can graduate a student in 1899, who has not attended four courses of graded instruction in four separate years, subject alone to the exemptions of Sec. 6, Art. III of the constitution as amended at Philadelphia, May 31st, 1897.

The Mr. Browning, of Charleston, W. Va., a copy of whose letter accompanies yours of Aug. 7th, 1897, cannot now avail himself of the provisions of Sec. 5, Art. III of the original constitution of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and you cannot admit him for graduation on less than three courses of graded instruction in three separate years, prior to 1899, after which date you cannot admit him to the degree of doctor of medicine until after he shall have attended four courses of graded instruction of not less than six months each, in four separate years, subject to the exemptions herein cited. It is the judgment of the council that the date set for the observance of the four years' requirement in 1899, and subsequent classes, begins January 1st, 1899.

The study of anatomy cannot be completed in less than two

separate annual courses. Final examinations in no part of the curriculum are permitted prior to the conclusion of the second annual course.

No reputable college can admit the said Browning, or any other student, upon terms different from those specified in the constitution of the Association of American Medical Colleges as heretofore interpreted by the judicial council of the said college association.

If the Ohio State Board of Examiners establishes a standard below the minimum of the Association of American Medical Colleges, the council can simply deplore the fact, but it cannot permit your college, or any other institution holding membership in the Association of American Medical Colleges to violate the fundamental principles set forth in the time-requirements of Art. III of the constitution of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

VIII.

The University of Colorado having been, by recent decision of the courts, obliged to remove its medical department from Denver to Boulder, the question of retaining membership was presented to the council. The council answered : " If you keep your dues paid up, and send annually, a representative to the meetings of the association, your membership is continued until somebody shall prefer, in due form, written charges of violation of some part of the organic law of the college association, supported by convincing evidence. Make no attempt however, to confer degrees until you are thoroughly equipped for the completion of the required courses of instruction." This advice was accepted, and by amending the constitution, the institution is still in every way eligible to membership.

IX.

Barnes Medical College of St. Louis, makes the following inquiries :

1. Is a medical college that begins its session on January 1, and terminates the same in the following June, strictly speaking, a summer school of medicine, especially when it issues to students who leave the institution on May 10, certificates of having attended a full course of lectures ?

2. If the Barnes Medical College accepted into its regular session a student from such a college, in what way would it be a violation of the rules of the American Association of Medical Colleges?

3. Is there such a rule in force in the Association of American Medical Colleges that requires a lapse of six months' time between the termination of one session, at which a student attended, and the beginning of another which he desires to attend?

4. Is it not a fact that there is rule only which requires that no two sessions shall be within the same year?

It was the view of our faculty that a summer school of medicine was one beginning its session in the spring months and terminating its session in the fall; that a school that began its session, 60 or 90 days later in the winter and terminated its session only six or eight weeks later in the spring months, was nothing more than a regular winter session of college work. This being our view with reference to question 1, it naturally follows that we can see no impropriety in accepting a student from such an institution, as having completed a regular course during the year prior to the time which he enters and terminates his session with us; hence this expresses our views with respect to the second question.

The asking of the third question seems to be an absurdity, when we reflect that such a rule would interfere with every college of first class standing in the United States. For instance, the length of session of all high-graded schools is from six and one-half to nine months. The Barnes Medical College began its present session September 13, and will close the same April 12. Rush Medical College has eight months' session, and the medical departments of our state universities, almost invariably nine months' attendance.

In regard to question 4, we suggest that the rule requiring that no two sessions shall be in one and the same year is not violated by accepting students from a college that graduates its students from the middle to the 25th of June, while other colleges graduate their students between the second week of April and the middle of May.

Barnes Medical College has always taken pride in enforcing the rules of the American Medical College Association, and it is the purpose of her faculty to abide by the decision of your committees, or the officers of the association—we, therefore, submit this question to you, desiring a speedy reply.

For answer to your letter of November 15: A medical college which begins its session on January 1 and terminates in the following June, cannot be held to comply with the rules of the Association of American Medical Colleges, if it issues tickets

for a full course of lectures on the 10th of May. The time-requirements have been repeatedly held to be fundamental, and it cannot be maintained that a student who begins January 1, can possibly have attended one full course by the following 10th of May.

Second, if the Barnes Medical College accepted into its regular session a student with no other qualifications than those above stated, such student could not be credited with having attended one full course, and would therefore be obliged to enter the same grade over again.

The terms of Art. III, Sec. 5, of the constitution, as it existed prior to June 1, 1897, and of the amended constitution, as it now exists, demand that all candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine must have attended three courses of graded instruction of not less than six months each, in three separate years, prior to 1899. After the first of January, 1899, all candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine must have attended four courses of graded instruction of at least six months' duration, no two of which shall have been in the same calendar year.

The council has several times heretofore decided that "No student can be admitted to a second course of instruction within less than twelve months from the date of the beginning of the first course," and so on through all the succeeding annual courses required of candidates for the degree.

It has also been held that the Ohio Medical University could not receive a student for the second course of instruction in September, 1895, who had completed a first course of graded instruction beginning January 1, 1895, and ending with the month of June, 1895, notwithstanding the fact that the session of the Ohio Medical University beginning in September, 1895, would not terminate until May, 1896. No member of the Association of American Medical Colleges can be permitted to evade the time-requirements with impunity.

X.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FACULTY OF THE MILWAUKEE MEDICAL COLLEGE AT A REGULAR MEETING HELD JANUARY 29, 1898.

(1) *Resolved*, that beginning with April 5, 1898, the course of

study of the Milwaukee Medical College shall consist of four years of six months each.

(2) *Resolved*, that in addition to the winter course, there shall be a spring course of six weeks, said course to be optional.

(3) *Resolved*, that henceforth the Milwaukee Medical College conform to the standard of requirements and rules of the Association of American Medical Colleges and to those of the Illinois Board of Health.

(4) *Resolved*, that the dean of this school be and is hereby instructed to make formal application for admittance to the Association of American Medical Colleges, with the view of having the school admitted at the next meeting of said association.

All the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

B. A. BROWN, M.D., *Secretary*.

Upon the basis of these resolutions the application for membership was approved.

The application of the Illinois Medical College, made through its president, Prof. Randolph N. Hall, M.D., of Chicago, was approved, with the understanding that the institution will observe all the requirements of the association.

XI.

On the 15th of April, 1898, Prof. P. S. Conner, of Cincinnati, charged the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons with violation of Art. III, Sec. 7, of the constitution, specifying that, in March, 1897, the institution conferred the degree of doctor of medicine upon Oscar B. Ormsby, of Murphysboro, Ill., and M. A. Finley, of Mortimer, Kansas, both of whom, it was charged, matriculated as first-course students at the Illinois Medical College, of Chicago, for the session beginning March 15, 1895, in support of which the statement of Prof. H. H. Brown, M.D., secretary of the Illinois Medical College, was filed. A correct copy of the charges and specifications, and the evidence supporting them, being furnished the defendant, it was shown that the Finley named in the charges had attended one full course of instruction at the Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City, Mo., one course at the Illinois Medical College in a separate year, and two terms in two separate years in the St. Louis

College of Physicians and Surgeons; and that the Ormsby mentioned in the specifications, being a graduated pharmacist, and having taken a regular collegiate course of instruction, was conceded one-half term of advancement in his standing. The institution having acted in apparent good faith, and doubts of the sufficiency of the evidence to support the charges in the face of the testimony for the defense, the council decided that the charges should be dismissed, and they are declared, not sustained.

On the 15th day of April, 1898, Prof. P. S. Conner, of Cincinnati, preferred charges and specifications against the Hospital College of Medicine, of Louisville, and the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville, Ky., charging both of these institutions with graduating at the close of their annual sessions, on the 30th of June, and the first of July, 1897, respectively, students who had taken the first course of instruction at the Illinois Medical College, Chicago, during the session of 1895, in violation of Art. III, Sec. 7, of the constitution. To these charges, both institutions plead not guilty. To the specifications they plead guilty, and set forth the facts that students attending a full course of instruction in a regular medical college, in the year 1895, and a second course in the accused institution in the separate year of 1896, and a third course in the separate year of 1897, thus fulfilled all the requirements of Art. III, Sec. 7, of the constitution, inasmuch as the Illinois College holds its sessions in the spring and summer only, and the two defendants begin their sessions with the month of January, and conclude with the month of June, holding no other official terms. In view of this testimony, and these facts, the charges are not sustained, and have been dismissed. In the determination of these matters against the Kentucky School of Medicine, and the Hospital College of Medicine, the chairman of the council expressed no opinion, and cast no vote.

XII.

DECISION OF THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL DENYING THE RIGHT OF THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADEL- PHIA TO RESIGN ITS MEMBERSHIP.

The council decides that the Medico-Chirurgical College, of Philadelphia, is now and has been continuously since 1891, a

member of the Association of American Medical Colleges, in full fellowship. It signed the constitution and by-laws, and participated in each annual meeting, including that of June 6, 1898, thereby assuming the obligation of honor to maintain and observe all the provisions of the constitution.

Article III, Section 5, of the constitution, which the said Medico-Chirurgical College voluntarily pledged to observe, says: "Candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine in the year 1899, and thereafter, shall have attended at least four courses of medical instruction, each course of at least six months' duration, no two courses of which shall have been in the same calendar year."

Article III, Section 6, prescribes the conditions on which credits for one year of time, in the four courses, may be extended to certain persons whose claims for exemption are clearly defined.

Article III, Section 7, states that "Members of this association may confer the degree of doctor of medicine during the year 1898 upon students who have attended three courses of six months' duration each; each course shall have been in a separate calendar year."

The judicial council of the Association of American Medical Colleges has repeatedly decided that the constitutional requirement of four courses in 1899 and thereafter, must be construed to begin January 1, 1899, and these decisions have been unanimously adopted by the aid of the votes of said Medico-Chirurgical College participating in the general sessions of the association.

It is impossible that the said Medico-Chirurgical College, an institution of high character, could have promised any student to descend from the scale of honor, and to hold down the standard below the requirements it solemnly pledged to observe, in 1899 and thereafter.

The American Medical Association, at Detroit, June, 1892, unanimously demanded of all the colleges in the United States the adoption and observance of a standard of requirement for the degree of doctor of medicine, which should in no manner fall below the minimum standards of the Association of American Medical Colleges. At Denver, on the 9th of June, 1898, the

American Medical Association unanimously resolved to hereafter deny the right of membership to any professor, or other teacher in any medical college which confers the degree of doctor of medicine on conditions below the published standards of the Association of American Medical Colleges after January 1, 1899. Those receiving the degree on such conditions are likewise barred. It is clear, therefore, that the college association must maintain its own published requirements, as these are conditions which shall hereafter determine the qualifications of membership in the American Medical Association.

The Association of American Medical Colleges cannot concede to any one of its members the privilege of resigning to fulfil a pledge made as a breach of faith.

It is the judgment of the council that the resignation of the college cannot be accepted; and, that the presence of Professor Laplace as the authorized delegate, and Professor Shoemaker as an associate, and their participation in the general sessions of the association on the 6th of June, 1898, directly contradicts the statements of Dean Egbert, in his letter of resignation of June 11, 1898.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES.

ARTICLE I.

This organization shall be known as the Association of American Medical Colleges.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1.—Any medical college conforming to the requirements of the association, as expressed in this constitution and in the by-laws of the association, is eligible to *membership*.

SEC. 2.—Any medical college desiring membership in this association shall make *application* to the secretary and pay the annual dues of five dollars. This application shall be accompanied by evidence that the college applying is conforming to the requirements of this association. The application and all evidence and information in relation to the college applying shall then be put in the hands of the judicial council, to be reported to the association favorably or unfavorably, at the annual meeting, at which time the college shall be elected to membership if it receives the favorable recommendation of the judicial council and the favorable ballot of a majority of the colleges represented in the meeting. The neglect of the judicial council to report on the application of a college shall not be a bar to election.

SEC. 3.—Each college is entitled to one *representative* at all meetings of the association, and to one vote on all questions. The dean of the college will be its accredited representative in the absence of any other delegate.

SEC. 4.—The dues are five dollars a year, payable in advance.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1.—Each college holding membership in this association shall require of each student, *before admission* to its course of study, an examination, the minimum of which shall be as follows :

1.—In *English*, a composition on some subject of general interest. This composition must be written by the student at the time of the examination, and should contain at least 200 words. It should be criticised in relation to thought, construction, punctuation, spelling, and handwriting.

2.—In *Arithmetic*, such questions as will show a thorough knowledge of common and decimal fractions, compound numbers, and ratio and proportion.

3.—In *Algebra*, such questions as will bring out the student's knowledge of the fundamental operations, factoring, and simple quadratic equations.

4.—In *Physics*, such questions as will discover the student's under-

standing of the elements of mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, optics, and acoustics.

5.—In *Latin*, an examination upon such elementary work as the student may offer showing a familiarity usually attained by one year of study; for example, the reading of the first fifteen chapters of Cæsar's Commentaries, and the translation into Latin of easy English sentences involving the same vocabulary.

SEC. 2.—In place of this examination, or any part of it, colleges, members of this association, are at liberty to recognize the official *certificates of reputable* literary and scientific colleges, academies, high schools, and normal schools, and also the medical student's certificate issued by any state examining board covering the work of the foregoing entrance examination.

SEC. 3.—Colleges, members of this association, may allow students *who fail in one or more branches* in this entrance examination the privilege of entering the first-year course, but such students shall not be allowed to begin the second course until the entrance requirements are satisfied.

SEC. 4.—Colleges, members of this association, are free to honor official *credentials issued by medical colleges of equal requirements*, except in the branches of study embraced in the last year of their own curriculum.

SEC. 5.—Candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine in the year 1899 and thereafter shall have attended at least *four courses* of medical instruction, each course of at least six months' duration, no two courses of which shall have been in the same calendar year.

SEC. 6.—Colleges, members of this association, are free to give to students who have met the entrance requirements of the association additional *credit for time* on the four years' course as follows: (a) To students having the A.B., B.S., or equivalent *degree* from reputable literary colleges, one year of time. (b) To graduates and students of colleges, of *homeopathic* or *eclectic* medicine, as many years as they attended those colleges, provided they have met the previous requirements of the association and that they pass an examination in *materia medica* and *therapeutics*. (c) To graduates of reputable colleges of *dentistry*, *pharmacy*, and *veterinary* medicine, one year of time.

SEC. 7.—A college not giving the whole four courses of the medical curriculum, and not graduating students, but otherwise eligible, may be admitted to membership.

ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1.—In addition to the representatives of colleges in attendance at regular meetings, who are termed *active members*, there shall also be *associate members* and *honorary members*. *Associate members* shall consist of former representatives and representatives of post-graduate medical schools and members of state boards of medical examiners. Distin-

guished teachers in medicine and surgery may be elected to *honorary membership*.

SEC. 2.—Only duly delegated and accredited active members in actual attendance whose annual dues are paid shall have *voting power*, but associate and honorary members may participate in all other proceedings and duties and may be elected to any office.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1.—The *Officers* of this association shall be a president, senior and junior vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer, and a judicial council of seven members, all of whom shall be elected annually by ballot and serve until the election of their successors.

SEC. 2.—The *President*, or one of the vice-presidents in the absence of the president, shall preside at all the meetings, and perform such duties as parliamentary usage in deliberative assemblies and the by-laws of this association may require. The seven members constituting the *judicial council* shall serve three years each. Vacancies by expiration of term shall be filled at the annual election of officers. Vacancies by death or resignation shall be temporarily filled by the surviving members of the judicial council.

SEC. 3.—The *Secretary* and *Treasurer* shall record the proceedings of the meetings, conduct the correspondence, receive dues and assessments from members, disburse the funds of the association as provided by resolution, issue certificates of membership, and perform such other duties as the by-laws may require.

SEC. 4.—The *Judicial Council* shall investigate and determine all questions of violation of the rules and regulations of this association, and all matters of dispute between the members of this association. All charges or complaints shall be preferred formally in writing, and referred to the council. The council shall make written report at the next ensuing session of the association upon all matters received for adjudication.

ARTICLE VI.

SEC. 1.—The stated *meetings* of this association shall occur annually on the Monday preceding the Tuesday on which the American Medical Association convenes.

SEC. 2.—A majority of the active members whose dues are paid shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VII.

This constitution shall not be altered or amended, except by written notice to all members at least 30 days previous to a stated meeting, and by a vote of two-thirds of all the active members present at such meeting.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1.—The presiding officer shall, on calling meetings to order, call for the reading of the minutes of the previous session, which, when approved, shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, signed officially by the secretary and approved by the president.

SEC. 2.—After approval of the minutes, the secretary shall announce the colleges represented at the meeting, and an adjournment of ten minutes shall then follow to allow other representatives present to register and pay their dues.

SEC. 3.—Order of business :

1. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Roll-call of membership.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Secretary and treasurer's report.
5. Report of judicial council.
6. Papers and essays.
7. New business.
8. Adjournment.

SEC. 4.—These by-laws may be altered or amended at any time by unanimous consent of the members present, or by written proposition, to so alter or amend, being read in open session and receiving the approval of a three-fourths' vote of all the members present at an adjourned session of any stated meeting ; provided, however, not more than twenty-four hours shall have elapsed between the time of the proposition to amend and the final vote thereon.

EXAMINING BOARDS.

ILLINOIS.

While one would not suggest the new Illinois Medical Practice Act as a model law, it is in some respects an improvement upon the act it replaces. It is an improvement to have the necessity for a state examination for licensure recognized at all. One could have wished that the legislators could have been bold enough or magnanimous enough to have placed the same requirements upon the graduates of her own schools as upon others. If any distinction was to be made, let a standard be defined for the Illinois colleges, and deny the permission to come up for examination to the graduate of any school of an inferior standing.

The other point of superiority is that it no longer permits those who have not graduated in medicine to be licensed to practise. From one point of view it seems that a state examination should take cognizance of only the examination paper. But when one thinks how imperfectly, even the best examinations test, it is a protection to the people to insist upon a certain standard of preparation before coming up for an examination, and that should be a completed course at a medical school.

The weak parts of the law are the compromises permitting partial practice or a mystic practice. It is illogical to insist upon a certain preparation for a physician and then to permit another to practise without that preparation, no matter how restricted the methods permitted. That part of the law designed to permit the practice of osteopathy need not be so weak as may appear from a superficial reading. A diagnosis is necessary before a treatment can be instituted, and if the board insist upon sufficient knowledge to fit the applicant to make a proper diagnosis, the harm he may do need not be from insufficient training. As to the thaumaturgic practisers—the world needs fool-killers, and they may as well have legislative recognition as not; not every legislator demonstrates his right to live, at least by his official acts.

There was one error in the movement leading to this law,—the same error that is shown in a circular issued by the dean of the

Harvey Medical College, of Chicago, seeking to influence the governor. Laws regulating the practice of medicine are for the protection of the people, and not directly in the interest of the doctor. When the doctor tries to make use of them for self, he not only weakens the effect of the law upon the people, but may "get left."

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

A CORRECTION.

On page 761 of the last number of the Bulletin, it is stated that the "Medical Schools of the Northwestern University will, hereafter, have four semesters," etc. This statement is true only of the Woman's Medical College connected with the university, and not to the Chicago Medical College or, as it is now called, The Northwestern University Medical School. The error was made in this office, although it would not have been made if the catalogues and announcements of the Chicago Medical School had been regularly and promptly sent to the Bulletin. In this omission, the Northwestern University does not stand alone, one regrets to say.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Entrance Requirements—None specified.

Length of Course—Four years of nine months each.

Fees.

University fee.....	\$ 40
Tuition 1st year	110
" 2nd "	100
" 3rd "	80
" 4th "	60
Living expenses.....	\$135 to \$270

Graduated in 1898—23

Matriculated in 1898-99—183, of whom 21 had an A.B. degree and six a B.S. degree.

FACULTY.

John W. Mallet, M.D. Ph.D., F.R.S.	Augustus H. Buckmaster, M.D.
<i>Chemistry.</i>	<i>Gynecology, Obstetrics and Prac-</i>
Albert H. Tuttle, M.S.	<i>tice.</i>
<i>Biology.</i>	John Staige Davis, A.M., M.D.
William G. Christian, M.D.	<i>Pathology.</i>
<i>Anatomy and Surgery.</i>	Francis P. Dunnington, B.S.
Paul B. Barringer, M.D.	<i>Practical Chemistry.</i>
<i>Physiology and Materia Medica.</i>	

—Catalogue 1898-99.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

CALIFORNIA.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

The Leland Stanford Junior University, has the A.B. for its first degree, requiring four years pursuit of elective studies. All other degrees follow the A.B. and are conferred only upon examination after completing a required amount of work.

Students.

In graduate standing.....	94
Undergraduates	909
Special students.....	150

1153

Estimated Expenses.—The tuition is free in all departments. There is a registration fee of from \$10 to \$15 for each semester, and laboratory expenses.

"The expenses of the student, exclusive of clothing and railway fares, need not exceed \$225 to \$300 per year."

Degrees.—"Candidates may present themselves for graduation in January, May, and September." The statistics are for May and September 1898, and January, 1899.

A.B.....	176
A.M.....	10
Engineer.....	1

President—David Starr Jordan, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D.

—Register 1898-99.

MAINE.

WATERVILLE.

Colby College—Coeducational—Two courses leading to the A.B. and Ph.B. degrees.

Students.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Seniors (1899).....	25	16	41
Juniors (1900).....	23	17	40
Sophomores (1901).....	34	11	45
Freshmen (1902).....	39	21	60
Special students.....	6	3	9
	127	68	195

Estimated Expenses.—Per term : tuition, \$20 ; term expenses, \$10 ; rent of half a room, \$5 to \$8. In addition there are charges for fuel, reading-room subscription, laboratory material, etc. There are three terms each year.

Board may be obtained at from \$2.75 to \$3.50 a week.

Degrees.

CONFERRED IN 1898.

A.B.....	52
A.M.....	7

HONORARY.

LL.D.....	2
D.D.....	3
A.M.....	1

President—Rev. Nathaniel Butler, D.D.

—*Catalogue 1898-99.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

AMHERST.

Massachusetts Agricultural College.—One course leading to the B.S. degree.

Students.

For the degree of M.S.....	12
Seniors (1899).....	17
Juniors (1900).....	29
Sophomores (1901).....	40
Freshmen (1902).....	34
Winter course.....	8
Resident graduates.....	12
Special students.....	2

152

Estimated Expenses.

Tuition.....	\$80.00	\$80.00
Room-rent.....	24.00	48.00
Board	95.00	190.00
Fuel.....	5.00	15.00
Washing.....	11.40	22.80
Military suit.....	15.75	15.75
	\$231.15	\$371.55

Degrees.

CONFERRED IN 1898.

M.S.....	I
B.S	II

President—Henry H. Goodell, LL.D.—*Thirty-sixth Annual Report, Jan., 1899.*

BOSTON.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.—One general and 12 courses of applied science leading to the degree of B.S.

Students.

Graduate students	68
4th year " (1899)	181
3d " " (1900)	189
2d " " (1901)	204
1st " " (1902)	282
Special students	308
	1232
Deduct names counted twice.....	61
	1171

Estimated Expenses.

Tuition fee	\$200
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There are also the customary laboratory deposits for breakage, etc. No estimate is made of other expenses except the statement that board need not exceed seven or eight dollars a week.

Degrees.

CONFERRED IN 1898.

M.S.....	5
B.S.	199

President—James M. Crafts, LL.D.—*Annual Catalogue, 1898-99.*

OHIO.

COLUMBUS.

Ohio State University, divided into six colleges, of which the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science, leading to the A.B. degree, and the College of Engineering, leading to various technical degrees, coincide with the courses included in the description of the other colleges heretofore presented in these pages.

Students.

COLLEGE OF ARTS, PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE.

Graduate Students	24	
Four-year courses	324	
Course preparatory to law and to journalism...	30	
" " " the study of medicine...	9	387

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

Graduate students	2	
Four-year courses.....	264	
Architecture	11	
Ceramics.....	12	
Mining	11	
Industrial arts	2	302
		689

Estimated Expenses.

	Low.	Average.	High.
Incidental fees.....	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00
Laboratory fees	15.00	20.00	54.00
Books and stationery.....	15.00	25.00	40.00
Room.....	4.50	37.00	75.00
Furniture.....	10.00		
Board.....	70.00	110.00	150.00
Uniform	14.00	14.00	14.00
	\$143.50	\$221.00	\$348.00

President—James Hulme Canfield, LL.D.

—*University Bulletin Series 4-1: Jan., 1899.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

GETTYSBURG.

Pennsylvania College, coeducational. Two undergraduate courses: the classical leading to the A.B. degree; the scientific leading to the degree of B.S.

Students.

Graduate students	3
Seniors (1899)	34
Juniors (1900)	44
Sophomores (1901)	55
Freshmen (1902)	52
	188

Estimated Expenses.

	Minimum.	Medium.	Maximum.
Board (38 weeks).....	\$ 71.00	\$85.50	\$114.00
Tuition	50.00	50.00	50.00
Room rent and heat (half room)	12.50	40.00	62.50
Gymnasium fee.....	6.00	6.00	6.00
Washing	12.00	12.00	12.00
	\$151.50	\$193.50	\$245.50

Degrees.

CONFERRED IN 1898.

First degrees not mentioned.

HONORARY DEGREES.

L.L.D.	1
D.D.	3
M.A.	1

President—Rev. Harvey W. McKnight, D.D., L.L.D.—*Catalogue 1898-99.*

VIRGINIA.

CHARLOTTESVILLE.

University of Virginia.—The university uses the method of "schools" making the courses elective. The degrees conferred are the A.B., A.M., B.S., and also Ph.D., L.L.B., and M.D. "No merely honorary degree is ever given by the University of Virginia."

Students.

Academic	262	
Engineering	17	
		279
Law	138	
Medicine	183	
		600

Estimated Expenses.

Academic.....	\$265 to \$400
Engineering.....	290 " 425
Agriculture.....	265 " 400

Degrees.

CONFERRED IN 1898.

A.B.....	22
B.S.....	2
A.M.....	9

Chairman of the Faculty—Paul B. Barringer, M.D.

—*Catalogue 1898-99.*

LEXINGTON.

Washington and Lee University.—Two courses, one leading to the A.B., the other, a civil engineering course, leading to the B.S. degree. The A.M. is granted for additional requirements beyond those demanded for the A.B.

Students.

Total number..... 157

The students in many southern universities are not arranged in classes. There are a number of departments or schools, and a certain amount of work is required in each department, not always with the same sequence, to be eligible for a degree. 41 of the 157 are credited to "law" and, probably, should be omitted from the list of undergraduate students.

Estimated Expenses.

	Minimum.
Matriculation fee.....	\$ 5.00
University fee.....	25.00
Tuition fee, academic department.....	50.00
Meals, furnished rooms, and servants' attendance at university boarding house, at \$13, for nine months,	117.00
Washing for nine months at \$1.50.....	13.50
Fuel, light, etc. (estimated)	13.50
	\$224.00

Degrees.

CONFERRED IN 1898.

A.B.....	9
A.M.....	3
C.E.....	2
B.L.....	18

HONORARY.

D.D	2
L.L.D.....	2

President—William Lyne Wilson, L.L.D.

—*Catalogue 1898-99.*

HOSPITAL REPORTS.

[Will the members of hospital staffs have their reports sent regularly to the Bulletin in order that the department may be made to give as complete a statistical report as possible, of the work done by the hospitals in the United States?]

MISSOURI.

St. Louis. Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

Incorporated—February 24, 1870.

Governing Body—A board of trustees.

President—Bro. Aloysius Schyns; *Secretary*, Bro. Hubert Cremer.

Rector—Bro. Jodocus Schiffer.

Medical Staff—Nine consultants; four attending.

Resident Staff—Three house physicians.

Statistics.

Number patients treated since last general report.....	6,254	
Discharged cured.....	4,826	
" improved	497	
" unimproved.....	215	
Died	401	
Brought in dying condition.....	134	535
Remaining in hospital Dec. 31, 1898	181	6,254
Number of days of treatment.....	212,589	
" " " of charity cases.....	68,754	
Ambulance cases	478	

Finances—Not given in the report.

Special Feature—The enlargement of this hospital by widening the central building and adding two more stories to its height. This change furnishes accommodation for 150 additional patients.

—*Twenty-ninth Report.*

MARYLAND.

Baltimore. Hospital for the Relief of Crippled and Deformed Children.

Opened—October 2, 1895. *Incorporated*, May 20, 1896.

Governing Body—A board of 10 trustees.

President—Mr. J. Wilcox Brown; *Secretary*, Mr. Robert M. McLane, Jr. (903 Cathedral St).

Medical Staff—R. Tunstall Taylor, M.D., surgeon-in-charge; three consulting surgeons; three consulting physicians; one assistant visiting surgeon; one assistant visiting physician.

Resident Staff—One house surgeon.

Nursing Staff—Miss Henderson, head nurse, and six nurses.

Statistics—For 10 months only. 314 cases, with 10,950 days of hospital care; 692 visits to the dispensary; three deaths, all in the dispensary cases.

Finances.

Balance from 1897.....	\$ 87.69
Received—board of patients	\$ 594.62
City appropriation 1898.....	3000.00
State " "	3000.00
All other sources.....	1384.07
	7978.69
	\$8066.38
Expenditures.....	7797.83
Balance.....	\$ 268.55

Special Features—A new hospital, giving increased facilities, and a nurses' home separate from the hospital.

—*Third Annual Report.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord. Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital.

Governing Body—A board of nine trustees.

President—Samuel C. Eastman; *Clerk*, Isaac Hill.

Medical Staff—Four consultants; four physicians; four surgeons; two medical and two surgical assistants; 20 associates.

Nursing Staff—Miss Ellen Smith, superintendent.

Statistics.

Number of patients remaining Dec. 31, 1897..... 10
 " admitted during year:

	Medical.	Surgical.
Males.....	114	72
Females	21	34
	135	106
Discharged well.....		241
" improved.....		148
" not improved.....		71
" " treated		3
Died		7
Remaining Dec 31, 1898		15
		7

Largest number any one day, 55; smallest number, 3; average, 15. Total number of days 5,475. Average cost per patient per week, \$15.81. Number of out-patients, 49.

Finances.

Balance Jan., 1898.....	\$ 153.72
Received—board of patients	\$3,619.37
All other sources	4,982.55
	8,601.92
Expended	\$ 8,755.64
Deficit.....	12,598.49
	3,842.85

Special Features—Nurses' training school.

"Each patient paying not less than \$15 a week shall be allowed to select his physician; and any beneficiary who desires the attendance of a homeopathic physician shall also be allowed to select his own physician."

—*Fifteenth Annual Report, 1898.*

Portsmouth. Cottage Hospital.

Incorporated—1887. *Reincorporated*, 1895.

Governing Body—Boards of 10 trustees; 12 directors (ladies).

President—Rev. Henry E. Hovey; *Secretary and Treasurer*, John S. Rand (of trustees); *President*, Mrs. Robert C. Pierce; *Secretary*, Miss Susan P. Spalding (of directors).

Superintendent—Miss Anna F. Alpaugh.

Medical Staff—The members of the Portsmouth Medical Association, nine are named.

Statistics.

Number remaining Sept. 30, 1897.....	17	
" admitted—Males.....	126	
Females.....	70	196
(Medical 97—Surgical 99).		
Discharged—cured.....	114	
" improved.....	38	
" unimproved.....	7	
Born.....	5	
Died.....	14	
Remaining in hospital....	23	
Number of days in hospital:		
"Paying".....	4,685	
"Free".....	742	5,427

Finances.

Cash on hand October 1, 1897.....	\$1,011.76	
Receipts from patients.....	\$3,149.61	
" " all other sources.....	3,926.54	7,076.15
		\$8,087.91
Expended—For salaries and wages....	\$3,317.43	
" all other purposes .. .	4,753.29	8,070.72
Balance.....		\$ 17.19

Special Feature—The training school has been abandoned.

—*Thirteenth Annual Report.*

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

[The management of the Bulletin urges the executive officers of boards of public charities, charitable associations, homes, asylums, etc., etc., to send in their reports regularly, that a tabulation of their statistics may be printed in its pages.]

MICHIGAN.

Pontiac. Eastern Michigan Asylum.

Governing Body—A board of six trustees.

Medical Staff—Edmund A. Christian, *Medical Superintendent*; one assistant medical superintendent, and four assistant physicians on the resident staff. One gynecologist and one pathologist—non-resident.

Statistics.

	Fiscal year. 1897.			Fiscal year. 1898.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under treatment at beginning of year....	538	517	1,055	543	518	1,061
Admitted during the year	136	111	247	84	81	165
Whole number treated	674	628	1,302	627	599	1,226
Discharged, recovered	14	11	25	11	10	21
" improved	48	28	76	33	31	64
" not improved	30	47	72	8	12	20
Died	38	29	67	39	25	64
Not insane	1	0	1	..	..	..
Total number	131	110	241	91	78	169
Number remaining	543	518	1,061	536	521	1,057

*Finances.**Year ending June 30.*

	1897.	1898.
Total receipts excluding balance	\$199,880.24	\$193,175.39
" expenditures " "	187,803.75	234,129.59

Some of the salaries paid are: Medical superintendent, \$3,000.00 a year; ass't sup't, \$1,700.00; ass't physicians, \$1,300.00, \$800.00; \$700.00 (2). These are resident. The steward receives \$1,600.00 a year, the stenographer, \$1000.00 and are non-resident.

—Report for Biennial Period, June 30, 1898.

NEW YORK.

New York City. New York Juvenile Asylum.

Governing Body—A board of 29 directors (five *ex-officio*).

President—Mornay Williams; *Secretary*, Henry N. Tift.

Superintendent—Charles E. Bruce, M.D.

Statistics.

Number of children in this asylum, Jan. 1, 1898	1,048
Received during the year	983
	<u>\$2,031</u>

Discharged during year to friends	507
Expiration of sentence	272
Died	3
Transferred to other institutions	3
Escaped	3
Placed out near New York	12
Sent to Illinois or Iowa	108
Discharged by magistrate	57
	<u>965</u>
Remaining Jan. 1, 1899	1,066

Finances.

Receipts including balance.....	\$205,020.63
Expenditures.....	161,972.70

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1898 \$ 43,047.93

Special Features—A supplemental report on anthropological investigations of 1000 white and colored children of both sexes, the inmates of the New York Juvenile Asylum by Dr. Alex. Hrdlicka is deserving of a more extended notice than our space permits.

The directors strongly urge the cottage home system as preferable to the congregate or barrack system.

—*Forty-seventh Annual Report for 1898.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Oakbourne. The Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm.

Incorporated—May 2nd 1896, by Merger of the Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital, and the Pennsylvania colony farm for epileptics.

Governing Body—Board of 21 managers.

President—Wharton Sinkler, M.D.; *Secretary*, Samuel W. Morton, M.D., 113 S. 20th St., Philadelphia.

Medical Staff—J. F. Edgerly, M.D., medical superintendent; one physician to dispensary; five specialists; four consulting physicians; two consulting surgeons; two consulting specialists.

Matron—Ida C. Bramble.

Statistics.

Number of patients at beginning of year	20
Admitted during the year	31
	—
Discharged " " "	51
	25
	—
Remaining.....	26

Of the 31 admitted but 17 were suitable patients; of the patients discharged 11 were not improved (being of the class not suitable as patients), 14 were improved. (The report is responsible for this arithmetic).

Finances.

Maintenance fund—Receipts.....	\$17,055.38
Expenditures	16,678.40

Balance..... \$ 376.98

Special Feature—The farm was occupied for the first during the year, on February 8, 1898, as soon as the buildings were in readiness.

—*Annual Report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1898.*

BOOK NOTICES.

ANNUAL AND ANALYTICAL CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE. BY CHARLES E. DE M. SAJOURS, M.D., and one hundred associate editors, assisted by corresponding editors, collaborators and correspondents. Illustrated with chromo-lithographs, engravings and maps. Vol. III. Dislocations to infantile myxodema. Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago: The F. A. Davis Company, publishers. 1899. 600 pp. Sold by subscription.

Apart from the handsome making-up of this book it is enjoyable in many ways. If any one desires to add a volume of encyclopedic medical information to his library, let him secure an opportunity to examine this series.

PUBLIC HEALTH. Papers and Reports. Volume XXIV. Presented at the 26th annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Ottawa, Canada, September 27-30, 1898. Columbus, Ohio: The Berlin Printing Company. 1898. pp. 362, xlv.

The American Public Health Association has abandoned its quarterly journal and returned to the original plan of publishing a volume of transactions only. This is decidedly the better way when the publication of any society includes only the papers, etc., presented at its meeting. The objection to the necessary delay in issuing a completed volume, may be obviated by permitting the papers to be published before the issuing of the volume in any journal of the author's selection; or, by adopting the plan of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, where the papers are put in type as fast as received and issued in advance of the completed volume, "subject to revision."

The volume suffers in nothing by comparison with the previous volumes of the association, which, of itself, is no slight praise. We leave a fuller review of its contents to other journals, contenting ourselves with this word of praise.

SUGGESTIONS WANTED.

Opinions of health officers, registrars, sanitarians, pathologists, and physicians generally are desired as to the nature of the changes to be made in the revision of the Bertillon classification of causes of death. A pamphlet containing an account of the system, with full information, will be sent free upon request of Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, Lansing, Mich., who is Secretary of the U. S. Commission of Revision, working under the auspices of the American Public Health Association.

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No. 2.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE is not responsible for the sentiments expressed in any paper or address published in the BULLETIN.

THE DUTY OF THE DOCTOR AS A TEACHER.¹

BY EDWARD JACKSON, A.M., M.D., of Denver, Colo., Emeritus Professor of Diseases of the Eye in the Philadelphia Polyclinic.

FELLOWS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE :
Before turning to the subject of my address let me thank you for the kindness which has made pleasant, in every way, the honor of presiding at this meeting.

Let us also pause a moment, to think of those whose work with us has ended. Our secretary has read their names, and some details of their connections with us. In the death of some of them I feel keenly the loss of personal friends. Vermyne, with broad strong face, and kindly heart,—Carpenter, keen, incisive, highly strung,—Rohé, looking on medicine and life from many sides,—Pepper, carrying great burdens, yet always ready to listen, and to give earnest effort for the good of the profession or the public,—Sibbet, patiently working with assured confidence for the future, have taken their permanent places in the treasure house of memory.

More than once I have heard the original members talk it over; and there can be no doubt but that the founding of the Academy was due to Sibbet. If, as Emerson says, an institution is but the lengthened shadow of a great man, he was the man. By this silhouette he has left, will he henceforward be best known. Still, with his passing from its active work, the

¹ The President's Address before the American Academy of Medicine, Columbus, O., June 5, 1899.

Academy becomes impersonal, to be shaped and wrought to highest usefulness by the best thought and devotion of all its fellows. The peculiar glory of such a monument lies, not in the fixedness of its form ; but in its adaptability to service of the needs of men.

THE DOCTOR AS A TEACHER.

The title of doctor, teacher, has been most widely used and most willingly accepted, in this country to indicate membership in our profession. I believe this has come about through some perception, however imperfect, of the fact that the doctor's highest, most permanent and most important relation to the community is that of teacher. His functions as a dresser of wounds, a remover of diseased tissue, a repository for certain knowledge regarding the action of drugs and the skill to recognize disease, are important ones; and more likely to meet an immediate financial recognition. But all that we do in the operating theater or the sick room is, in the longer periods of time and the larger aspects of individual and social life, surpassed by that advice, that teaching, which enables our patients or the community to best develop, sustain, and conserve their vital powers.

The opportunities to exercise the teaching function are numberless. Every patient needs instruction on many points, with regard not only to those things which influence favorably or unfavorably his present condition, but also with reference to sequels, recurrences, and agencies likely to exert a more general influence upon the future health. Every epidemic raises a need for special instruction regarding its nature and dangers, and the means of combating it ; and the duty of giving such instruction is shared by the health authorities with every doctor in the threatened or invaded district. The duty of such teaching, bearing more directly upon disease, is fairly well, but not fully, performed. But there is teaching upon broader lines that the medical profession can and must give, if our future social development is to be healthy. And it is worth while to recall the urgent need of the body social for guidance and instruction from its doctors. For in these days of the teeming printing press, what is not repeatedly forced upon

the attention, is crowded into the background and forgotten.

The Teaching of Hygiene.—At the present time hygiene is practically a special branch of medicine in its wider sense. Of the most active members of the American Public Health Association more than 90 per cent. are doctors; while the engineers, chemists, and biologists working upon the problems of public health, work in intimate association with medical thought. Personal hygiene and physical training are even more intimately associated with medicine. Of the need of a wider teaching of hygiene in the community, and a keener and more constant appreciation of its requirements in all departments of daily life, we are all cognizant. The great advances of hygienic science are a mockery; without the practical application of the truths learned, to daily life, and consequent gains in health and vigor somewhat commensurate with our claims of progress. But the gains through the preservation of many comparatively feeble lives from extinction as by cholera infantum, diphtheria and other specific diseases, fail to balance the inroads made on the general health and vigor of the people in other directions. Every older country with a civilization closely allied to our own, already shows unmistakable evidences of racial degeneration. Our statistics are so imperfect, the mixture of peoples in America is yet so recent and incomplete, that it is difficult to say whither we are tending. But already in the older portions of our country, and especially among the more intelligent and well-to-do, the birth-rate has fallen below what is necessary to sustain the population at a fixed level, a sign most significant of racial degeneration.

The teaching of hygiene has been both deficient in amount and one-sided. From the standpoint of racial health and vigor, of what avail is it to save from cholera infantum and diphtheria merely to swell the number of cripples, consumptives, and the insane? How insufficient to improve the street-paving and the sewage system, for men and women who work with the needle 16 or 18 hours a day and live on bread and tea, at one end of the social scale; or who do not work at all and live on the thousand stimulants of diet and amusement at the other end. The lessons of disease clearly caused by transgression of hygienic law in pal-

ace or tenement house, paraded day by day before the medical profession, need to be taught with all the emphasis and persistence of which we are capable, to the race, in the survival or extermination of which the continuance of our own blood and thought are inevitably involved.

In view of this it is not a cause for pride that the teaching of physiology and hygiene was fixed in the public school system of many of our states, not by the medical profession for good reasons that it might so clearly see, but as a basis or cover for the teaching of certain extreme views regarding the action and dangers of alcohol and other narcotics. But whatever our neglect in the past much remains to be done to improve that teaching and give it greater practical value. Even from the standpoint of those who simply wage a crusade against the use of alcoholic beverages, the perfunctory going over the subject with a textbook to comply with the law is greatly inferior to broader teaching that would awaken the interest of the scholar in all the healthy workings of the human body. And the careful elimination of false or distorting statements must, in the end, develop a better appreciation of the truth about the dangers of narcotics, which is sombre enough without any exaggeration.

In spite of the intemperate activity of "temperance" workers there remains great need for doctors to teach the truth about drug habits, and the effects of self-drugging, whether practised by the aid of the hypodermic needle, the beer glass, or the proprietary medicine.

Insanity and Crime.—The analogies of the phenomena of crime with those of physical disease are so numerous, and so essential, that it is hard to conceive how any one can get a broad comprehensive view of the scientific aspects of crime, without looking at it from the standpoint of the pathologist and physician. Much of the criticism of the view that in a broad sense crime is disease, is based on the illogical conclusions that spring from a refusal to accept this view. Because one says that crime is disease it does not follow that he claims it is typhoid fever, or cancer, or appendicitis. It is still crime, to be treated, not as typhoid fever, or cancer, or appendicitis, but as crime, by the methods which experience and scientific investigation show to

be most efficient in the treatment of crime. That treatment may not only be preventive or palliative, it may need to be heroically surgical. The radical removal of the diseased member of society may be as clearly indicated as the removal of the cancerous breast or the gangrenous appendix. The failure to punish or properly treat crime is not due to regarding it as disease, but to obstinately insisting that it is something else. When overwhelming evidence of the nature of the process overthrows the traditions of the law, and the prejudices of those who administer it, and establishes that the criminal act is the result of a disease process, the cry is raised that this, being disease, is not crime, is something apart from crime, and must not be treated as crime. But somebody asks, would you hang a man because he is sick? No, not if he is sick of typhoid fever. Neither would I, for typhoid fever, enucleate his eye or tie his carotid artery. But if his disease be an ineradicable determination to kill every man that opposes him, some remedy as efficient as hanging seems clearly indicated.

To view crime as disease should not mean the casting aside of all that has been learned about it, or the regarding it as something it is not. It should mean additions to our knowledge of it, greater certainty and efficiency in dealing with it, greater kindness to the criminal, when this is compatible with healthy social life, but always greater security and benefit to society at large.

Let the members of our profession who are called into the courts to define insanity go on with the good work of teaching men to view the more dark and revolting phenomena of human society from the hopeful standpoint of modern medicine. If they follow the light fully, the confusions of transition, and the inconsequent reasoning that seeks to distinguish between a criminal act, and the abnormal act that arises from disease will pass away. Surely the physician's habits of exact observation, of tracing effects to causes, of reckoning with the influences of heredity and environment, of going behind the appearances presented, and dealing with the elements that determine actions, of struggling for cure where that is possible, and of getting rid of diseased parts that can only grow worse and threaten the integ-

urity of parts still sound, are all very much needed in the dealing with crime.

The Attitude of the Public Toward Quackery.—The war against quackery is always on, and until men become altogether wise and virtuous it must continue. In that contest we should give the least possible aid to our adversaries. We can do little to suppress the secret proprietary medicine so long as we magnify the importance of especial formulas. We must teach the people to have more faith in doctors, and less in medicines. The mysterious is always unduly venerated; and secrecy as to the remedies used is too often resorted to by the doctor, to increase the apparent importance of his knowledge, and magnify the value of what is being done for the patient. But, argues the patient, if it is the medicine which, by some sort of magic power, is going to cure me, it will have just the same virtue if I get the bottle refilled without seeing the doctor again. If it is the medicine that cures, that which cured Smith or Jones should cure me without my going to the doctor at all. If I am to be cured by some favorite prescription, luckily hit upon by the prescriber, such prescriptions selected by the survival of the fittest, become the bases of the proprietary medicines, and my wisest course is to take the nostrum that appears to have the greatest popularity.

The error of this reasoning can never be shown to the person who attaches chief importance to the formula for a mixture of drugs, that he gets in the doctor's office. Every time the doctor magnifies the importance of his especial formulas he lays a foundation for quackery.

Failure to see the complexity of natural processes causes each disease to be regarded as an entity for which the doctor only needs to know the signs and the best prescription. If each disease was a fixed definite thing with a "best prescription" for it, the counter-prescribing druggist with his bottles properly labeled would be a proper adviser.

To destroy the foundations of quackery we must teach by every word and action the truth that the influence of the drug for benefit, is at best but partial, temporary, and not unmixed with evil; that cures are wrought by great natural forces which

medicines cannot create, can hinder as well as help, can only modify with benefit when applied under close supervision and full appreciation of the natural process going on, and that natural processes are far better let alone than interfered with in any unintelligent routine way. Ignorance of the natural process of cure or return to health, is the basis of faith in quackery of all forms. Nothing but careful persistent teaching of the truth about the matter can ever remove it.

The Necessity for Teaching.—But these few examples of the things we must teach about are sufficient. Too often teaching is neglected in the belief that there is some easier, quicker way. Teaching the community to see the truths we see, is a slow process, an endless process; and its results are often visible only in subsequent generations. Only in prophetic vision is the teacher permitted even to view the promised land. In these days of rapid processes, short cuts and quick successes, it does seem easy to imagine that great natural laws have been somehow circumvented, and that human intelligence and character do not have to grow, but may be quickly made by some sort of improved social machinery. So the temptation is, to try to substitute for teaching, legislation. Probably any lawyer could tell us that legislation is utterly worthless as a substitute. Enacted law is only useful, when the mass of the community have come to see the rightfulness and need of it, to overcome the obstruction which might be offered by an ignorant or interested minority. It only becomes efficient against an earnest active opposition, when the appreciation of its value becomes well-nigh universal. The medical profession need not seek far for illustrations of this truth.

See from what a slender basis of a claim for personal liberty, a small minority of antivaccinationists have been able to prevent and overthrow compulsory vaccination in Great Britain. The Governor of Colorado recently vetoed a medical practice act, which would have been a distinct improvement on the present law. But in New York with its admirable law, "Christian Science" claims its victims week after week, and arrests and indictments only help to advertise it. The same in Philadelphia and Chicago. Philadelphia has its aggressive Journal and

Institute of "Osteopathy;" and I notice that, in spite of the requirements of the comparatively new law of this state, the first class of an Institute of Osteopathy in Columbus will graduate this month.

The agitation to secure the enactment of a law may have educative value. The 200 or 300 members of the legislature, and some others may be greatly enlightened by it. The presence of a law on the statute book may do something in the way of education, although the good thus done is liable to be more than balanced by the opposition excited. But as a substitute for education, legislation is utterly worthless and delusive. Despite the smallness of visible results, and the slowness of the process there is no other way of securing a satisfactory attitude of the public toward the medical profession, of eradicating quackery by the general application of common sense, of bringing about the wiser dealing with crime and insanity, and the general understanding and appreciation of hygiene, but by teaching to the leaders and through them to the masses of the people, those things that the physician learns through his study and experience.

Even in regard to ethics there is the same need for teaching. The medical profession cannot permanently maintain a standard of ethics far removed from that of the general community. We must show the people whom we serve, the evils of proprietary rights, in knowledge and skill, their harmfulness when carried beyond certain limits or into certain fields. We must demonstrate the reality of the value of medical training and the folly of narrowing the resources of the physician by therapeutic dogmas. We must show the beauty and the practical value of the Golden Rule carried into the actual relations with one's fellows. We must teach the community the higher, clearer, stricter ethics, or our own practice will sink to the common, lower level.

As the health of the organism requires the due performance of every function, the normal reaction to every circumstance of environment, so the well-being of society demands the full performance of the doctor's service in teaching, the guidance of his thought, in its attitude and reaction toward the myriad influ-

ences of our civilization, that may serve as the normal stimulants of life, or may become the starting-points of morbid action making for racial degeneracy and social death. The need of that guidance was never before so great, as now when enormous material progress revolutionizes the physical conditions of life ; and the development of cities, rapid transit, and instant communication have created great social masses that are as yet most imperfectly organized.

Of the methods and means of the doctor's teaching I cannot now speak, but none are too lowly or too pretensions for such a service ; and while the older ones are yet to be utilized to their full capacity, there is great need of new plans and of improved methods. The consideration of practical measures for securing more healthy activity of this most important function of the profession might well claim the attention of future meetings of the Academy.

THE ETHICS OF SPECIALISM.¹

BY A. L. BENEDICT, A.M., M.D., Professor of Physiology and Digestive Diseases, Dental Dept., Univ. of Buffalo, Special Consultant in Medicine, Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity.

There being several papers on the general subject of medical specialism, I shall try to limit this one strictly to the subject, discussing, first, the ethics of specialism from the personal standpoint of the specialist, including that of his patients, and, secondly, the mutual relations of specialist and general practitioner. In order to leave the field as open as possible for other participants, much that is necessary to a complete presentation of the subject, will be omitted. The fraternal feeling prevalent in the Academy, also encourages a somewhat more personal consideration of some points than would be appropriate in other organizations.

It must be admitted that the very existence of specialism involves a change of attitude on the part of the medical profession, since the promulgation in the code of ethics of the doctrine that the assumption of superior skill and knowledge was unprofessional. The specialist cannot be modest and honest at the same time, although good taste may render his claim to superior skill in certain branches, implicit and inoffensive. However quietly the specialist announces himself as such, he cannot evade the fact that the declaration of specialism is either the assumption of superior skill and knowledge along certain lines, or the formal promise to acquire such skill by experimenting on patients, or a mere subterfuge to gain practice.

The last alternative needs no discussion. The second refers to the fact that, occasionally, a physician passes into special practice immediately after graduation. When he does so under the guidance of an expert with whom he is intimately associated, it does not seem to me that he deserves the censure so often heaped upon him, though it must be admitted that he will probably go through life lame in that knowledge of general medicine which the practitioner of the most localized specialty finds useful at times. The ideal specialist, however, is neither

¹ Read before the American Academy of Medicine, Columbus, O., June 3, 1899.

born nor made, he grows. Whether the growth should be fostered by the choice of a specialty before or immediately after graduation, or whether it should be directed by accident, is immaterial. Personally, I declined two opportunities to engage in specialties for which I felt no particular aptitude and had no intention of specializing at all till a growing interest in digestive diseases and the conviction that I would, at least, do less harm in that branch than in general medicine, determined the choice.

If we grant that a specialty should follow upon a general experience, it is evident that the specialist must pass through a transition period, and two problems present themselves. How long should the physician engage in general practice before announcing himself as a specialist, and how long should he continue to take general cases after this announcement? In answering the former question, a compromise must be made between the theoretic advantages of placing behind one a sufficient experience in general practice to last a life-time, and of mastering thoroughly the principles of the chosen specialty on the one hand, and, on the other, the practical advantage of entering on one's life-work with the best and most active part of life still ahead. The financial question scarcely needs to be considered, for the physician who is not fairly successful in general practice will not be likely to succeed in a specialty, nor, in spite of the prevalent impression, does it appear that the average specialist has a larger income than the general practitioner of equal attainments. In my own case, the formal announcement of a specialty was made a little over five years after graduation, but no intimation is intended that the period of general practice might not be shortened or lengthened with propriety by others.

Before considering the proper time during which general practice and special practice may be combined after announcement of specialization, we must decide whether, as has been proposed, there should be a recognized difference between specialists and limitists. It is largely a matter of personal opinion whether the specialist should confine himself to his specialty, or whether he should continue his general practice while accepting whatever consultations and reference cases he

may obtain from his reputation of being especially skilful in some one branch of medicine. With two exceptions, to be noted, I have the same feeling about the man who poses as a specialist while retaining a general practice, that I have about everything else that is neither hay nor grass. In small towns it is impossible for a physician to support himself from a strictly limited practice in any specialty, yet it is advisable that one man should render himself especially conversant with surgery, another with the eye and ear, etc. The other exception is the fact that, in passing from general to special practice, there must be a transition period, even after the physician announces himself as duly qualified to give special attention to some one line of work. The length of this period must vary according to individual circumstances. The fairest rule is that its length should be determined, so to speak, automatically, that is that general practice should be thrown off as the general profession show a disposition to prefer special cases, equal to the work surrendered. My own experience was that this transition period occupied between two and three years. However, it must be understood that this form of reciprocity is only of a general nature. It is not possible for the specialist to keep on hand a supply of general cases to trade for patients referred for special treatment, unless, indeed, the specialist is of the double-barreled kind. Of course, opportunities occasionally present themselves by which the specialist may manifest his appreciation of courtesies, but the general practitioner should recognize the fact that the specialist who is honest in his declarations, has not a trading stock of patients, and cannot divert from their family doctor, the patients who are sent to him for a special purpose.

The opinion has been expressed that there should be no specialties of a formal nature, but that each practitioner should be called upon for such special skill as his experience has accidentally conferred upon him. But this is equivalent to advising a man to wait for something to turn up, whereas we all know that the only reliable method to achieve success is to go out with the deliberate intention of turning something up. No amount of ordinary numerical experience with cases will make a specialist or even confer more than a superficial familiarity

with disease. Genuine progress must follow a definitely conceived and thoroughly executed plan of laboratory and clinical study which is absolutely incompatible with a permanent attention to a mixed group of cases.

How rigidly should the specialist limit his practice? Rigidly enough to be fair to himself, his patients, and the general profession, not so rigidly as to draw purely arbitrary lines, nor to refuse relief in case of emergency. The good faith of a specialist is shown, not by his refusal to check hemorrhage, to apply a temporary splint, or to deliver a woman in the absence of the accoucheur, but by his handing the case over to the proper attendant for subsequent treatment. Some specialties, as those dealing with the eye and skin, are susceptible to quite nice discrimination. The boundaries of pediatrics, gynecology, neurology, gastro-enterology, etc., are necessarily somewhat vague. Nevertheless, the specialist can tell whether he is following the spirit of specialism in each case, and, in the long run, he cannot deceive his colleagues.

The ethics of the mutual relations of general practitioner and specialist are bound up in the principle of "live and let live." It is useless to discuss ethics with the double-barreled specialist who is loaded for both special and general practice. It is equally useless to argue with the general practitioner whose deliberate purpose is to starve out the specialist, and who will hang on to a special case just as long as he can, and who will then suggest consultation so as to enable him to get a fresh grasp while trying to put the specialist under an obligation. Not often, I am glad to say, yet more than once, I have been called in consultation, only to learn that the consultation was entirely due to the patient or his friends, and that their wish was to discharge the former attendant. Now, while I have insisted on the retention of the latter, it has been rather on general principles than because it seemed that there would be any moral obliquity in taking the case.

There have recently come to my notice, two significant indications of a spirit of hostility to specialism. One was the protest of a general practitioner in a local medical society, against entertaining a visiting society, on the ground that the latter existed so

that specialists could advertise themselves. Both societies were open in every respect, actually as well as nominally, to any reputable practitioner. The second instance was a published letter objecting to the distribution of reprints on the same ground. It is scarcely necessary to remind you that the distribution of reprints is a time-honored custom, encouraged by practically every medical journal, and open to every one who can write an article on any topic, that is considered worthy of publication, according to extremely lax requirements. If we grant the ill-natured implication that every one who addresses a medical society or writes an article for publication or mails a reprint, is actuated by mercenary motives, it is still evident that the criticism is by no means restricted to specialists. Moreover, we may well ask in what more dignified or impartial manner can the specialist present his credentials to the general profession than by the means criticised? The cheapest, the most up-to-date, and the most valuable part of my library, bulk for bulk, is an assortment of reprints, some from men interested in the same specialty as myself, others containing the rudimentary knowledge of other specialties which every specialist must have, others from men who deal with general medical, and ethical topics. I am happy to say that I regard each one of these pamphlets as a personal favor and a courteous acknowledgment of acquaintance, either personal or in the freemasonry of medicine. I should despise myself if I considered this part of my library as a mass of advertising matter, and I trust that, in trying to reciprocate a courtesy, none of my matter may find its way into the hands of a physician who will regard the reprint as an advertisement.

So far as ordinary rules of ethics are concerned, whatever applies to the general practitioner, applies also to the specialist, with one exception which is an exception only apparently. It used to be the custom for the doctor to add to his name the words, "physician and surgeon." These are now usually omitted as unnecessary, the mere title and name on a sign being understood to imply a general practitioner. Specialists usually add the limitation of practice to their cards, and they ought to do so to their signs. It will be objected that this is advertising

a specialty, but it seems to me that if it is ethical, by means of a sign, to announce one's self as a physician, it is equally ethical to tell what kind of a physician one is, especially as the omission implies a false notion. Moreover, if the specialist were compelled thus openly to signify his limitation of practice, there would be less opportunity for the pretender to maintain a general practice as well as a specialty, while the honest specialist would be spared the trouble of being called upon for services which he does not wish to render. The laity argue, and I think rightly, that if a doctor gives no notice by his sign of a limitation of practice, he is in duty bound to respond to any kind of a call, especially if there is an emergency. However, I must confess that, thus far, the general prejudice against announcing a specialty on a sign, has outweighed my personal opinion.

The fact that the specialist depends upon the general practitioner for the majority of his work, and that the objections to specialism are mainly on mercenary grounds, indicates that the prejudice against specialism is neither wide-spread nor based on a proper understanding. The fault-finders overestimate the competition of the specialists. The latter, as a class, do not have more patients nor a greater income than they could reasonably expect from general practice. In short, with rare exceptions, success in a specialty depends upon precisely the same factors that guarantee success in general practice. While the mere fact of being a specialist is a specious advantage, it carries with it the compensatory check of criticism according to more stringent standards. The men who aim to starve out the specialist should remember that the latter has, under ordinary circumstances, abandoned a general practice from which the former are now deriving part of their living. That is to say, simple fairness to the specialist as well as honesty to patients, require the cases needing detailed attention should be referred to the specialist. They must also reflect that while it may be possible to starve the specialist out of a specialty, he will probably simply resume general practice where his competition will be felt even more. But this phase of the subject is not a serious one as the problem of specialism is already practically solved, according to the best code of ethics, the Golden Rule.

THE EVOLUTION OF SPECIALISM.¹

BY RUTH WEBSTER LATHROP, A.B., M.D., Philadelphia.

"We are living in great times. Forces that have been silently at work for centuries are just finding their expression. * * * The pattern of the world has been turned inside out. The old world like an ancient house was built toward the inside and its colonnaded court; the new is built toward the outside, with windows and veranda. * * * Only in understanding of the past can we interpret and use the present." Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler thus wisely speaks in a recent address entitled "The Old World in the New."

Your attention is invited to the consideration of a force which has been working for centuries and to its expression, for this is the force which represents a series of factors in the production of medical specialism and some of its expressions—its reactions—may be said to constitute the various specialties of medicine.

Von Baer's Law, "The more special forms of structure arise out of the more general and that by a gradual change,"—which refers to the successive changes of form in the animal kingdom, and applies as well to the successive changes of function—may, by modification, apply to the progressive manifestations from the simplest idea of "medicine" to the modern concept of its multiple specialties. It is interesting to note the apparently divine origin of medical science in diverse fields—essentially two—the Oriental and the Occidental. The differentiation of medicine and religion occurs early, but throughout the individual history of each, superstition and education may be recognized, although in varying proportion, as common factors. Only when the educational element predominates and superstition is minimized does medicine reach its broadest possibilities.

Oriental development, compared with Occidental, is slow, centripetal, toward the inner court, bounded; there is no time in the Orient. Occidental development is rapid, centrifugal, toward the windows and veranda, unbounded; and "time is money." The 19th century accentuates this statement. "The trend of

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the century is to increase knowledge" and this may mean the knowledge of the organism as well as of the environment. The more complex the environment, the more complex the organism, the more complex the reactions. Since the civilization of the day depends upon these complexities the field where specialism is most rapidly advancing is that of neurology, including the attempt to educate the feeble-minded, the epileptic, the criminal and insane as well as the medical and surgical treatment of the brain.

Education is the basis of the differentiation of medicine and religion; education is the basis of the differentiation of medicine and surgery; education is the basis of the differentiation of the specialties of medicine; education is the basis of the differentiation of the specialties of surgery; therefore the progress of specialism is always proportionate to general educational advance.

Without trespassing on the topic of another I may suggest some of the dangers of specialism. Quackism:—an insufficiently educated, so-called specialist, differs little from a quack. The fee:—the evolution of the fee is often out of proportion to collateral fiscal conditions. Inhumanity:—the enthusiastic specialist often loses sight of the human side—it would be well for such to consider the aphorism of Hippocrates "Where love for art is, there is also love for humanity."

Since education is the chief factor in the evolution of specialism the future of specialism will continue its alliance with general educational advance, for this is the exponent of all progress.

Therefore, in conclusion I ask: Should the more complete evolution of specialism depend upon increased special study preliminary to medical study, or, should increased education be along the line of the specialty only, or, should an increase in both general and medical education, before specializing, produce the relative ultimatum?

HOW FAR HAS SPECIALISM BENEFITED THE ORDINARY PRACTICE OF MEDICINE?¹

BY L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, A.M., M.D., New York, Physician to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Consulting Physician to the New York Hospital, etc.

Medicine and surgery, or the science and art of relieving human sickness, have made gigantic strides during the latter half of this nineteenth century; this no one can deny. In one way or another many affected by disease or accident are benefited in a manner quite impossible fifty years ago. It can also not be denied that a very considerable portion of this progress has been accomplished by the efforts of individual practitioners who have devoted special attention to particular lines of medical study and practice. In other words, specialism has unquestionably advanced the science and art of medicine and surgery, and each succeeding year is adding to the sum total of our knowledge of disease and its treatment.

But, as in many other lines of human activity, all subdivision of labor, while undoubtedly advancing the best interests and development of the people at large, has its disadvantages for those engaged in the work. This is seen constantly in many of the industrial pursuits, where mechanics or workmen become almost like machines, devoting their constant toil and energy to one small section or subdivision of work, and are relatively useless in regard to the other portions of the same industry. This has unfortunately been the tendency of specialism in medicine. Indeed, this department of human thought and activity has developed so greatly that it has become almost impossible for any one to acquire in a satisfactory manner, or rather, in the best manner possible, more than one of its many subdivisions. Moreover, the close application of time and energy necessary to acquire and properly practise one branch is so great, that the specialist has a continual struggle if he would rise above the grind of his daily task, in his relatively small field, and keep at all abreast of general medicine, and have any knowledge of matters relating to other departments.

There is great danger, then, that the modern development of specialism will tend to produce a narrower type of medical men,

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who, like the mechanics, will know only their own department and work, and be unable to properly understand the relations of special portions of the field of medicine to others, or to the system at large. He must work hard indeed, even to keep up in his own line, and harder yet not to fall behind in his general relations to the science and practice of medicine.

But there is also great danger for the general practitioner in this rapid development and expansion of the science and art of medicine. The vastness of each special branch acts rather as a depressant, and discourages him from attempting to master each in turn: and, as it is easy to secure special aid when needed, there is a tendency to neglect the cultivation of the special branches, engendered by the apparent hopelessness of the undertaking. Thus the general practitioner tends to become less and less of the all-round man, less self-reliant and less equal to all emergencies, and withal a less valuable member of the profession. This danger is greatest in cities, where special consultations are so easy. All honor to the old-time country doctor of the best type, who, under the greatest difficulties, was able with equal skill to meet every possible event and emergency, and was never daunted at any difficulty or danger. Such men in the past have often shed much light on medicine, and occasionally some of them, as Ephraim McDowell and Marion Sims, have made notable advances in the profession.

Like the specialist the general practitioner of to-day who would succeed in the best manner must work, and work very hard to keep abreast of the times. He must study hard in all branches. The specialist often devotes years to acquiring his branch, and spends much money in visiting foreign lands. He also spends very much on books, journals, and instruments. He devotes much time and strength upon medical societies and clinics, and is constantly on the alert for anything which can aid him in the practice of his branch. The general practitioner who would be truly successful must do the same. It is not enough for him simply to acquire his diploma and then to cease all effort for advancement. In this active age he also must struggle for his position. He must spend money for books and instruments, and, as far as possible, time and money in visiting clinics; he must, from societies, books, and journals, learn the

advances in medicine and use every endeavor to become as well fitted as possible for the serious work at hand.

It is the old problem of the survival of the fittest, and if the general practitioner wishes to succeed he must use the means, otherwise he may go to the wall. This brings us to the consideration of the topic which the council has assigned to me,

“HOW FAR HAS SPECIALISM BENEFITED THE ORDINARY PRACTICE OF MEDICINE?”

1. It has been seen that the work of individuals in special lines has advanced the science and art of medicine. It is claimed that the practice of medicine has thereby been advanced as a calling, and during the past fifty years has become greatly elevated among the learned profession. Every practitioner shares this honor, and if he is worthy he is more highly esteemed for the higher position which medicine and surgery have taken, through the effort of individual workers.

2. Special study has classified disease more clearly, and simplified nomenclature. No one who has at all studied the older medical literature can doubt for a moment the value of the work of separate investigators in classifying disease; what was once a chaos is now a relatively clear field. In the single department of dermatology the advances begun by Hebra have been carried on by successive specialists, so that to-day the subject is far more readily understood by the general practitioner than it was fifty years ago.

3. Obscure conditions of disease have been discovered and elucidated. The refinements of diagnosis sometimes seem exaggerated, but who will question the great value which special study has accomplished in clearing up many obscure points in medicine. In every department symptoms have been grouped and classified, and the nature of disease elucidated in a manner quite impossible without such special work; and much of this can be appropriated by the general practitioner, *if he will*.

4. Not only have specialists discovered and developed new lines of thought and practice, but they have aided the ordinary practice of medicine by the clear descriptions of disease which they have given, in every branch of medicine; and not only

verbal descriptions, but pictorial illustrations have been furnished, with a prodigality which is astonishing. All of these are accessible to the general practitioner, who can appropriate as much as *he will*.

5. The successful treatment of diseased conditions must be the final test, to the medical man, of the real value of advances in science; and here the work of specialism stands foremost. Who can deny the advances which have been made in therapeutics, medical and surgical, by workers in special lines? The constant aim has seemed to be to find some improvement in the means or measures used to combat disease.

Thus, treatment has, in many cases, been greatly simplified and crystallized and multitudes of new measures and methods have been introduced, which may be also employed by the general practitioner, *if he will*.

6. The crowning glory of specialism in medicine has been the free manner in which all discoveries and advances have been given to the general medical profession. The layman can hardly understand how it is that those working in special fields should always be so ready to communicate their choicest secrets of success in therapeutics to their confrères in the profession; and yet so it is. With each advance they eagerly seek to spread the knowledge, in the societies, in current periodical literature, in text-books and monographs, and they all seem to vie with each other in spreading broadcast the results of their work. Also by means of lectures and clinics the specialists have made every effort to enlighten the general practitioner in regard to each branch.

Whose fault is it if the ordinary practice of medicine is not benefited and improved by all this earnest and faithful work? Who is to blame if the rank and file of the profession do not absorb and assimilate the information and knowledge so freely proffered to all?

Much of the difficulty undoubtedly lies in the wideness of the field and the intricacy of some of the branches. But, on the other hand, there is much in every branch which is quite understandable, and it is believed that with more diligence the general profession could grasp and utilize far more than is now done.

7. The specialist has also advanced the ordinary practice of

medicine by the aid which he has constantly given in relieving conditions which the general practitioner could never have accomplished alone, and has thus relieved him of great embarrassment. Illustrations of this will arise to every one; consider the relief of the family physician by the successful assistance of intubation, or of obstetric aid in a critical case, or by surgical interference in a threatening fatal malady, or of neurologic and surgical aid in a brain tumor, and so on. The specialist should be, and is, the physician's ally, his friend and counselor, his timely help over hard places, and, by virtue of study and experience, his instructor in his particular branch.

8. Incidentally, specialism has benefited the ordinary practice of medicine by a certain education it has given the public in regard to the pecuniary value of professional services. Physicians of old have been proverbially lax in regard to money matters, and patients of old have been proverbially lax in discharging their indebtedness to physicians. Of late years the specialist has insisted on his fee, which has also been larger than that demanded for medical service some years ago, and it is believed that the public understand their pecuniary responsibilities and respond in the main far better than they did 50 years ago. Many general practitioners have taken advantage of this, and collect their charges more punctually and fully than was the case some years ago. If all the members of the general medical profession do not take advantage of this example of the specialists and this general change in public opinion and practice, it is their own fault.

In attempting to answer the question which your council assigned to me, I have endeavored to show that specialism has very greatly advanced the ordinary practice of medicine. That it has not advanced every practitioner of medicine is certain, and it was shown that there was even a danger that the growth of specialism might tend to narrowness of mind and powers both among specialists and general practitioners. But with the proper use of advantages, and with earnest and high purpose of doing the best possible, the general practitioner can, and should, use the results of special work in such a way as to enlarge his powers and advance his usefulness. Work, work, work, is the only secret of success.

SOME OBSTRUCTIONS TO THE PROGRESS OF SPECIALISM IN MEDICINE.¹

BY G. HUDSON MAKUEN, A.M., M.D., Philadelphia.

During the last decade, specialism in medicine has become an established fact and therefore it is fitting that this Academy should discuss ways and means for the development of the system. In these days when competition enters so largely into the affairs of life and the medical practitioner, like the business man, rarely succeeds in attaining all that he desires, the tendency is for each man to hold fast "that which he hath" lest perchance it be taken away. This may be good policy in business, but it will not do in professional transactions where duty to our patients must supercede all other considerations. Although the adage, "Honesty is the best policy" may not tend to develop the true spirit of morality, yet it is as applicable to the practice of medicine as to other walks of life. One man cannot do everything and therefore when the best interest of his patient demand special skill, he not only owes it to the patient that this skill be forthcoming, but by furnishing it he adds very materially to his own dignity and to his own professional reputation. In the long run, that which is best for the patient is best for the physician and so it pays to be honest even if there were no other higher motives.

But practitioners of medicine have obligations to one another as well as to their patients; and it is a disregard of these mutual obligations that forms the great obstruction to the progress and efficiency of specialism. Hitherto the general practitioner has been regarding the specialist somewhat as the small boy regarded the arrival of his baby brother when he said, "A little dog would have been better"; but as the small boy soon learns to love his baby brother, so the progressive general practitioner must come to recognize his brother specialist as an important factor in medical life. Not long ago a physician on my own street told a patient that he was not surprised that she had a congested pharynx after Dr. Makuen's unjustifiable and outrageous opera-

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tion. Fortunately it happened to be one of my successful operations and the lady told my friend that she had not had a real sore throat since it was performed. Whatever may have been the result of the operation, however, we have but one opinion of the man who made the statement; and it is somewhat like that of a friend of mine on a Philadelphia newspaper, who received the following letter for the question column:

"DEAR SIR: What is your opinion of a man who would strike a woman without provocation? (Signed) Bessie." His reply was: "My opinion of a man who would strike a woman without provocation is the same as my opinion of a man who would strike a woman with provocation." If specialism in medicine is a good thing, it is the duty of the general practitioner to welcome the specialist and to give him the encouragement that he deserves.

This brings us to a consideration of the proper attitude of the specialist toward the general practitioner. Surely no one in this Academy will think of favoring a division of the fee,—that would be in violation of all the principles of right as well as of ethics, but there are important obligations which the specialist owes to the general practitioner. In the first place, he should confine himself strictly to his specialty. In no other way can he even approximate a thorough knowledge of the subject and thus make himself worthy of the confidence of his patient and the patronage of his confrères. He may know all that it is possible for him to know about general medicine and the allied sciences, but he must know his own particular specialty and he must not encroach upon another's territory.

A patient comes to me with a letter from Dr. A. in which he writes something like this: "Dear Doctor: The bearer is suffering with frontal headaches. Will you please examine the nose and throat with a view to determining the cause. Very truly yours, etc." Now, what is my position in this case? It is simply that of a coworker with Dr. A. The patient belongs to him and is in no sense mine. I make the examination and write: "Dear Doctor: Your patient has a hypertrophied pharyngeal tonsil which is probably an etiologic factor in the case and I would advise its early removal. Very truly yours," The patient returns

with a second letter: "Please remove offending tonsil and give the necessary after-treatment." I do the operation and treat the wound until healing has taken place. The headaches, however, are only partially relieved and I suspect that some ocular condition may be an additional cause of the trouble. Now, I must refer the patient not to the ophthalmologist, but back to my friend, Dr. A., and tell him that there is no longer any post-nasal obstruction or other probable cause for headaches in the nose or throat and at the same time suggest that there may be some defective vision, and thus allow him to choose his ophthalmic consultant.

Again, a patient is referred to you with a letter stating that he has some ocular trouble, and asking you to examine and give him the necessary treatment. Now, it is not enough for you to correct his defective vision; your duty is not entirely fulfilled until you have sent him back to his own physician for further instructions, and if you desire to see him again in the course of a year or so, you should state this fact not to the patient, but to the physician. In other words, you must always remember that the patient is not your property to do with as you will, that he belongs to the practitioner who referred him to you, and that you are the practitioner's consultant and assistant,—nothing more.

When I went away last summer, I referred my patients to a certain prominent laryngologist, and I happen to know that at least one of them is with him yet. He is probably there from preference, but, of course, I cannot in the future give my patients the opportunity to compare our respective merits and thus choose between us. This summer I shall send them to some other man.

Moreover, patients often unwittingly lead us into complications, and we become involved before we know it. A young woman of my acquaintance, not a patient, developed some throat affection for which, at the advice of friends, she became the patient of a certain noted laryngologist. Her family physician, of the homeopathic persuasion, was afterward consulted on account of some systemic affection, and he offered to spray her throat, but she said, "No; Dr. A. is treating my throat. I merely wish you to give me some medicine." Thereupon he

consented to the arrangement, and she went away with the understanding that she was to call again in a few days. In the meantime she developed headaches and other symptoms of eye strain, and she took it upon herself to visit Dr. B., an ophthalmologist, who, taking it for granted that she was in good general health and had no throat affection, straightway applied a mydriatic. In a few days the laryngologist found her pharynx dry and highly inflamed, and he said that the ophthalmologist was an idiot. Their homeopathic confrère, when he discovered her impaired nervous condition, and was informed of the procedures of her specialists, intimated that the term "idiot" was too mild to be applied to either of them, and that if she had consulted him, much trouble would have been avoided. In this case, not only the patient, but all three physicians made mistakes. The patient neglected to consult her family physician as to the advisability of securing the services of a specialist. The ophthalmologist failed to get a full history of his patient's physical condition, and was too hasty in taking up her treatment; indeed, it is a question whether he should have accepted her as a patient without a knowledge as to who was her family physician, and without first securing his full cooperation. The laryngologist was in error in calling his friend, the ophthalmologist, an idiot, for even the truth should have been withheld in this instance.

Moreover, it is not so much what is said that does harm as what is implied. We should avoid even appearing to underestimate the value of another's work. All this seems simple enough, but it is probably a careless disregard of such little courtesies as these that prevents the establishment of a thorough mutual confidence between physicians and their consultants, and interferes with the highest development and efficiency of specialism. If the rule, "Do unto others" not, as some one has put it, "As they do unto you," but "As you would have them do unto you," were adopted in the interchange of patients, it would clear up the whole matter.

ON THE EFFECTS OF SPECIALISM ON THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.¹

BY J. CHESTON MORRIS, A.M., M.D., Philadelphia.

More than 40 years ago it was my fortune, as delegate from the Protestant Episcopal Hospital in this city, to attend the meeting of the American Medical Association at Washington, D. C., over which Dr. Storer of Boston, Mass., presided, and as such, to take part in the action which ensued on the insistence of his son, Dr. N. R. Storer, Jr., for recognition by the profession at large of the claims of specialists.

I recall how the attitude of the latter was a shock to many of us, then young men, who were disposed to see the brilliant future opening before us as we followed each the bent of his tastes and the opportunities afforded by special studies of the eye, ear, lung, kidney, rectum, uterus, ovaries, etc., for rapid advancement to fame and fortune. Not content with the position of the general practitioner, he aimed at establishing the "droits de cité" for those, who as members of specialist societies, should be admitted to the association with or without complete and general medical training, and urged his point so strongly that his father had to rebuke him in the open meeting. Painful as this doubtless was to both father and son, perhaps nothing less would have availed to check the rising wave of specialism which has since almost submerged the regular profession. All our meetings are soon subdivided into "Sections" ever increasing in number, at which those of similar tastes and pursuits indulge in reports of cases and treatment, exploit new hypotheses, invent endless new terms (sometimes for very old things) and put to utter shame and rout any of the unlearned, unfortunate fellow-members from other sections who may stray in upon them. Doubtless this is highly edifying to these chosen ones, and one would expect corresponding benefit to the profession and to the community at large. But is this the practical outcome? Much money is thus attracted to them and we hear of their wonderful success. Every young man who graduates to-day from our

¹ Read before the American Academy of Medicine, Columbus, O., June 3, 1899.

universities and colleges, instead of entering upon a course of general practice which will familiarize him with the diseases and troubles, nay even with the healthy workings and reactions of the human system, as nothing but an experience of some years can, or even except in a few instances having the opportunities afforded by hospital experience, must needs set himself up as a specialist with such skill or knowledge as he may have been able to gather from Prof. So and So's clinic ; what might rather be called tricks of the trade than real methods of the art of healing. We are indeed too apt to forget that there is an art, as well as a science, of medicine, that we must needs learn this and practise it with patient drudgery—and that too often our highest science fails for want of this art. Nay more, our very science is apt to mislead us in looking for some recondite cause, or rare condition; we fail to recognize common conditions which are round us every day ; or we are led away by plausible hypotheses based on narrow reasonings, or observations into many of the contradictions, or heresies of "science falsely so-called." So our young men drift off into the by-ways of thought, or are content to let someone else do their thinking ; only concerned so far as they can catch on to the chariot of some "Latanus" and come in with him for whatever pelf may be acquired.

Our journals become the advertising mediums for the skilful preparers of triturates, tablets, dosimetric granules, or of formulas concocted by themselves for every disease under the sun, so that the busy practitioner may be spared the trouble of thinking what may specially benefit his patient. All he has to do is to order, or administer formula No. So and So of Messrs. B and C's drugs. The opticians take the oculists, or certain favored ones among them under their wing and take good care of those who send them profitable orders for special lenses. Instrument makers and truss dealers are equally kind to those of promising surgical, or gynecologic tendencies ; while for the benefit of the physician we have laboratories established for the manufacture and sale of antitoxin, peptomangan, thyroïdin, cerebrin, nuclein, etc., etc. "till it would seem that the whole duty of the physician were to say whether the patient had diph-

theria, or cancer and prescribe the appropriate extract, thus reverting to the days of the doctrines of signatures and the use of mumia, or of kidney extract for kidney disease, liver extract for liver disease, etc., etc." We have had the painful spectacle of a former surgeon-general of the U. S. Army lending his name to such quackery, while Brown-Sequard's Elixir of Life, Koch's Tuberculin, and Pasteur's Remedy for Hydrophobia illustrate each, in its own way, a similar tendency to scientific humbug, both in and out of the medical profession. Not that this is new, or peculiar to our own age, but that human nature shows such a tendency always. Barnum's aphorism "that the public delights in being humbugged" is the best explanation that can be given.

But the effects on the medical profession and on the public are alike disastrous. On the latter they show themselves in a general want of faith and trust in the medical profession—a disposition to accord the same belief to any system of quackery which may happen to present itself—Thompsonian, hydropathic, homeopathic, eclectic, osteopathic, spiritualistic—as to the best established results of the experience of all ages from Hippocrates down. We meet with this every day and doubtless will always have to meet more or less of it while science itself is imperfect and progressive and the knowledge of it is also limited. It should not therefore discourage us, but rather stimulate us to still better effort to remove "The Veil of Isis."

A sadder result is to be observed in the medical profession itself. We look in vain among the medical writers of the past 30 years for a leader of thought, for a man of wide philosophic breadth of view, who can take in all the myriads of facts and observations made so abundantly and recorded so carefully by the armies of specialists, and seizing the thread of connection, reduce them to the rule of law; who can do for medicine what Cuvier, Geoffrey St. Hilaire and Oken, Darwin, Spencer, and Mill have done for their sciences.

The system of specialism has not given and cannot give rise to such men. It takes all the best powers of thought and observation of a man and ties him down to a limited field, where he may indeed accomplish wonderful results, but they are out of

connection in his own mind even with the progress made in the world around. The tendency is to subdivide more and more, as the aged naturalist expressed it when "he regretted having taken the whole class of spiders as the object of his life-study—he wished he had limited himself to one genus." So organ after organ has been seized upon by the ambitious youth, eager for quick distinction, until almost every recognized portion of the body has its historiographer. As our friend, the late Dr. Hunt, put it to me one day—"At last we have the 'missing link'—a man has written a treatise on 'Diseases of the Navel.' "

With all this there has come a want of confidence and ability to treat the ordinary diseases of the average community. The old-fashioned practitioner, the family adviser, the friend of old and young alike, the trusted man, to whom every one looked with respect, has become all too rare among us. Our hearts throb and our eyes fill as we read Ian Maclaren's sketch of Dr. McClure, and we look back through the vistas of years to call up the memories of such, as we too have known them. But where are such to be found among us to-day, and what are we doing toward training our successors to follow in their foot-steps to-morrow?

I would like to have a law on the statute books, forbidding any man's practising as a specialist until he had spent at least three years in general practice, and then only allow such as had shown special ability, or adaptness to special pursuits.

Measures should also be taken to protect the interests and elevate the position of the general practitioner.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. Leartus Connor, of Detroit:

One familiar with the history of medicine will recall two facts: first, that great epoch-making discoveries have been from general practitioners, as John Hunter, Lister, McDowell, Sims, etc.; second, that in all the ages no two men excelled in exactly the same work. Each is essentially different from the other, and if he permits himself to operate naturally amid his environment, will work differently from others to produce the best results. Dr. Bulkley has fairly stated the value that comes from such labor. The world becomes poorer when, for some reason, one enters upon a work for which he is not adapted, but richer when the worker and his work are in closest harmony. But where we see one physician

harmonizing with his life, we see hundreds at discord, making the world poorer and the profession discreditable. It is true that contributions of special workers to the general practitioner have broadened his capacity for work, enabled him to see disease sooner and combat it better. The most delicate surgery will remain in relatively few hands, because the general practitioner cannot secure the equipment and training indispensable therefor. Work in pathology will fall to certain types of minds, like that of Welsh, of Johns Hopkins. Then there is the specialty of teaching. Good teachers are the fewest of all professional persons, whether they teach by pen, by books, or by voice; so that such should obtain better support and larger following. To repeat the proposition with which we began: there never was a general practitioner who took in all of medicine, nor a specialist who took in all of his own branch. One goes a little farther than the others in some direction, but, like Newton, each finds himself only gathering pebbles on the shore of the great ocean of truth. Each of us is influenced by his environment as to the development of what is within us, and it is urged that the individual utilize his opportunities to grasp the morbid manifestations of human life, and the ways of transforming them into normal ones, and so contribute the largest possible assistance to the profession and laity.

The general practitioner is able to receive and apply knowledge in larger relations than the specialist. His influence is wider, deeper, broader, and higher. We are thankful for all the specialist has taught us, but gladder still that the general practitioner remains, whether he be surgeon, purely physician, or both. A specialist does not fairly represent the medical profession to the community, because his mind and occupations are on a little field, and the more effective he is in his practice, the narrower his field.

Dr. H. O. Marcy, of Boston:

I was reminded by what Dr. Bulkley has said of an anecdote in connection with the marching of the First Massachusetts regiment on its way through Baltimore to Washington. There was an overturned engine by the roadway. The colonel asked if there were any men in the command who could repair the engine. Out stepped one of the privates and said: "I helped to build her, sir;" and in a short time it was on the track. This is an illustration of the specialist in the ranks. He was quite ready to carry his rifle, or to serve his country as best he might, and there came his opportunity to do it in this special way. We should remember that we are all enlisted in a service, working for a common need. The criticism against specialists is that they have forgotten the other side of the problem and start out where their fathers ended. Instead of coming up from the general knowledge of the profession and developing, the specialist starts out with the thought that he is to be only a specialist. How often do the young men say to me when they have drawn their lines in this narrow way, "I am a specialist in some other branch, and what does it concern me?" That is the reason that the young specialists

are not growing broad like the great leaders who have worked before them. The ideal of the medical profession is that it stands as the exponent of God's great law; the engineer of God's work and, like the private who helped to repair the engine, must know how it was originally constructed. He must first be an anatomist and a physiologist, which will make him familiar with the groundwork upon which his services must be founded. We must feel that we have only learned the alphabet when our alma mater has first given her approval upon our labor. If we keep some of these fundamental facts in mind it is easy for us to understand why every man should be a specialist, and also the best of general practitioners. The man who devotes himself to any one of the departments and says, "these are the limits of my labor," will cease to be the useful man of higher ambition, because in the correlation of functions the entire organism must suffer, and the physician must be familiar with the component parts of a broken humanity.

Dr. A. P. Clarke, of Cambridge:

We are greatly indebted to the readers for the valuable suggestions they have presented in their papers.

The subject of medicine is much too extensive for any one person to comprehend fully or to master, to any considerable degree of efficiency, all of its essential features. Division in practice must therefore be resorted to if the highest attainment in service is to be reached. One of the principal hindrances to the progress of specialism is found in the fact that young men have a desire to enter the field of operation without first having obtained adequate knowledge and experience in the general branches. If we recount the history of the work of the brightest minds, or consider the results of the achievements of the persons who have succeeded best, we shall find that they have been those who have acted along the lines of general medicine, or have been those who have had varied experiences until they have discovered something that has given them a more or less permanent impression as to the proper means for success. When in my written examination of students I have asked the question, what in the course of the lectures which has been given has most impressed them, I have been interested to note the different answers. The student in order to be successful must have some lasting impression or conviction gained in the pursuit of his work.

Another obstacle to advancement is that only a few men and women can get their minds so concentrated that the object of the pursuit that they should have will really dawn upon them. Some persons seem to possess, in large measures by heredity or otherwise, the intuitive power of perception which enables them not only to judge correctly of what they have seen and read, but also to discern the most efficient means to an end. If a man cannot train himself to observe quickly and to utilize every point of vantage, he will never make a successful specialist.

Dr. A. Goldspohn, of Chicago :

Specialism in medicine is a necessity. It is the only way we can derive the great practical good from the immense aggregate volume of medical experience, discovery, and achievement. Division of labor is absolutely necessary for this end. While it is true that some few discoveries have been made before specialists were classified as such, and are now occasionally made by general practitioners, they are accidental discoveries mostly, discoveries not made as the result of much careful labor, or much concentration of thought upon any particular point in search of a discovery. The principal advancement of medicine, as a whole, comes not by accident, as is sometimes the case, but by hard labor, mostly on the part of men who work hard in some one line. In Europe men are paid by the government to confine themselves to one subject, and to labor and discover something; and it is by the discoveries they make that they grow in the profession. They discover valuable fundamental truths, but often do not develop them practically. We Americans get hold of them and build upon these corner-stones a superstructure of great practical usefulness; but the corner-stone was not found in America as a rule, because here such work is not paid for, as it should be, from a public fund. Advancement of science is undoubtedly due to this division of labor; *i. e.*, concentration of effort in certain lines. The evils that have arisen therefrom in medicine, are from the improper qualifications of those who think they are specialists. These evils to my mind would be avoided if it were generally taught by men who teach and all others, and if, perhaps, there were some medical requirements or law that a mere graduate in medicine can never be a specialist until he has been a general practitioner. Such a thing should be regarded as utterly impossible and against the law. If there is in any particular candidate a fitness to be a specialist, it will develop in the course of his general practice what that specialty should be. If he is specially successful in any particular branch he will become a specialist in spite of himself. A certain line of practice will grow on him and the others will fall off. It comes to my mind that a remedy would be found in requirements similar to those exercised in Germany in regard to mechanics. There a man must serve a number of years as an apprentice, next as a journeyman, and, as such, he must be employed in more than one country, and then if he wants to become an employer, a "master," he must show the evidence of having been so engaged, and in addition he must make a "masterpiece," which will be judged by the masters' association, to which he seeks admission; and to this he must be admitted before he can employ men and accept contracts. Why can there not be adopted in each branch of medicine a board of examiners to pass upon the qualifications of candidates for admission to that branch? That they are not only graduates in medicine, and have been effective general practitioners for a number of years, but give evidence of having improved sufficient opportunities for special

study and practice to be specialists. Such a tribunal would silence a great share of those men who now contribute that chaffy half of medical literature in the English language, which is contributed for the sake of advertisement, but is worthless and can add nothing to the sum total of medical knowledge.

Dr. T. D. Davis, of Pittsburg :

When I started to study medicine, there were but three specialties: dentistry, surgery, and medicine. During my short life all the others have sprung up. If, as has been dogmatically stated here, "specialism is an absolute necessity," then there would be no use of this discussion. But specialism is not a necessity, and as it exists to-day has not "come to stay." Neither, as has been claimed, are we indebted to specialists for any great discoveries of general importance. Indeed, as far as I know, exclusive specialists have simply suggested some refinements of technique. Undoubtedly some specialties, requiring special rooms, records, instruments, time, etc., as that of ophthalmology, may be legitimate, although even of the eye the general practitioner is too often unnecessarily ignorant, but it does not follow all the others are therefore necessary. I don't see but what surgery of one part of the body is the same as surgery of another part! I don't see how one can prescribe exclusively for skin diseases, who is not also thoroughly posted on diseases of the digestive and the nervous systems! Yet the tendency is to divide the body into parts and have a physician for each. I am thinking of taking up a specialty myself, and have about concluded that there is no part left for me, but the umbilicus!

A lady in my office recently asked, "How long does it take to become a specialist?" I said, "Why do you ask?" She replied, "I was with a friend in Dr.——'s office about two months since and asked him to look at my throat. He said, 'If there is anything in the human body I know nothing about it is the throat and nose!' Of course I was surprised to-day when I received his card announcing himself a specialist on the throat and nose."

One tendency of specialism is to reduce the profession to a mere commercial basis. It is the chance to make more money that leads many into special practice. It used to be the first question, can I relieve human suffering and benefit humanity? It does seem to me the profession is departing from that standard, and the question more frequently is, how can I make the biggest fee? how much will that patient stand? as I will never see him again I will get all I can. A manufacturer was in my office not long since and he told me he had been to consult a specialist. I said, "I know times are hard and recognize the fact that you have to save your money and so went to a specialist." He said, "What do you mean by that?" I said, "If you put your foundry on one kind of castings can't you make them cheaper than if you are doing general foundry work?" He said, "Of course I can, but that is not the way

he looked at it." But is it not correct that a doctor who gives his attention to only one thing ought to be able to do it cheaper than one who keeps all the paraphernalia, horse and buggy, etc., for general practice?

A woman came into my office a few days ago and said, "Doctor, I don't want to consult you, but I want to know the best man in Pittsburg on the livers." The people are seeing that we are dividing the body for treatment, and they are not willing to trust the old family practitioners. By this dividing it up so much we are injuring the medical profession and leading the public astray. I can see how one who devotes his time to certain parts of the body can become thus more expert or proficient, and how his professional brothers will recognize this fact and in time, by their consultations, etc., force him to devote his whole time exclusively to this part, but that is specialism in the profession, and through the profession, and by the profession, and is not simply reached by scattering around cards assuming special knowledge. Specialism makes a young man narrow. His cases are usually diagnosed for him. When I go to a throat and nose specialist he does not examine my stomach, he knows I have come to him for my throat and nose. When a patient goes to a man posing before the public as a specialist on the stomach he immediately assumes the trouble is in the stomach. The gynecologist always examines the women who visit his office. A friend of mine has been treated for three months by a specialist on the stomach for some stomach trouble who is really suffering from cancer of the rectum. He went to the so-called specialist without consulting his family physician. The patient makes the diagnosis which often leads the doctor astray. Our county society had a symposium recently to consider the advisability of having a commission of experts to pass upon questions of insanity coming before the courts. We had four very good papers by our leading alienists. A large number of the legal profession were present. The old presiding judge, a man of keen observation and great learning, on being called to express his views said, "If I had a son who was insane I might go to the specialist for treatment, but if I wanted to know whether my son was insane or not I would go to some good, plain, old-fashioned country physician. People who look through blue glass see things blue." The same opinion was expressed by the other judges present as corresponding with their experiences. I do not believe specialism as it exists to-day has come to stay. The people are getting tired of it. The specialties are getting overcrowded. That means reduction of prices. That means getting into more general practice in order to make a living. Already they are doubling up on their specialties, and we have heard it announced here that there is not so much money in them as is generally supposed.

Dr. A. L. Benedict, of Buffalo:

Several have spoken of young men entering the practice of a specialty because they wanted to get rich. I always tell a boy who contemplates studying medicine that he is going into a profession at a

business sacrifice and, if his object is to get rich, he had better do anything else in reason than become a physician. The young man already in medicine, who chooses a specialty for the same financial reason, also makes a mistake, for it does not seem to me that the average specialist has a larger income than he would naturally expect from general practice. Such, at least, is my personal experience.

One speaker in the discussion referred to the narrowness of a specialty, and then assumed that a specialist always finds in a patient something that requires his own ministrations. Let me cite a few cases that happened to occur to me, all seen within a short time: twice in the last few months I have been called in consultation with regard to stomach trouble, and have made the diagnosis of pregnancy for the general practitioner. Twice, patients have been referred to me for examination of the stomach contents, and have been sent back to their attendants—a gynecologist and a neurologist, respectfully—with a report that the digestive organs needed no attention. A few weeks ago a woman came to me complaining of gastric disturbance and, though she required some local attention to the stomach, I sent her to some one else with the advice to have a large uterine fibroid removed. Twice, recently, patients who had gone to ophthalmologists on account of what was supposed to be eye-strain, have been sent to me with the statement that the eyes were all right and asking me to see if the vomiting was not due to the stomach itself. Of course, there are specialists who seize every case that comes to them, but it does not seem to me that such a criticism is just to the average specialist.

Dr. A. Goldspohn, of Chicago :

I would like to make a few supplementary remarks: I have noticed from the gentlemen who have spoken since I had the floor, that perhaps I was a little too severe in my first declaration that specialism is a necessity. I believe it is so, however, and that these discreditable specialists would all fall away if all the specialists were of the kind developed from the general practitioner, which I recognize as the only right kind. In regard to disparaging remarks about the general practitioner, I would like to correct that impression, for nobody reveres the honest, laborious, and studious general practitioner any more than I do. My first ten years in practice were devoted to general practice; and they were exceedingly profitable to me in all chief respects, and, if I am anything else than a general practitioner now it is hardly of my choosing. Those cases came in which I was most successful; those dropped off in which I was less successful. If a physician is successful in all lines he will never be a specialist. Five or ten years in general practice will declare whether a man is destined to become a specialist, and also what that specialty should be. And if he becomes one in this way he will not take the diagnosis out of any patient's mouth that "the trouble is in her stomach." He will find the right source.

Dr. C. G. Plummer, of Salt Lake City :

It seems to me that the tendency to specialism to-day is among the men of one idea. Many of the best ophthalmologists, laryngologists and so on are very able men. The vast majority who apply to the profession for protection are men of broad knowledge, and the better men of the specialties fall in line the same as they do. The wisest requirement that was ever made in medical education, is that every person graduated in medicine should have the degree of doctor of medicine. If it should occur that medical laws should change, I fear that some of our men who wish to be specialists would never be graduates of medicine. They would go to college and study the eye or some other part, alone. This shows that the growth of specialism has been of recent years and not through medical education. The tastes of men differ ; if you do not like a subject the patient may be treated in a lazy sort of manner and he will go elsewhere. If a man goes to a physician and the condition is one that you like to treat the results are better and you get more practice in that line. Specialists will find hypertrophy of the nasal growths that the patient never knew existed, that possibly are not the cause for which they are blamed. They are removed but the cause remains. The general practitioner becomes lax when he finds he has several arms to lean upon ; the patient gives him the diagnosis first, perhaps, and thus he is sent to the specialist. If it be true that specialists should be paid a better fee than the general practitioner receives, then the general practitioner is often entirely left out of the monetary consideration. I believe the whole foundation is dependent upon the value of the medical degree and that a physician should practise a certain time and have sufficient experience to show whether or not he is fitted to be a specialist.

Dr. Edward Jackson, of Denver :

It seems to me that the subject of specialism is broad enough to occupy our whole attention, without bringing into our discussion that which does not belong in it. Ignorance and falsehood are the same things, whether they are found in the daily practice of the so-called specialist, or in that of the general practitioner. Very much has been said against specialism which I think is not against specialism at all, but against the imperfections of human nature in general, and the necessary friction of life. A certain cast of minds find in any new order of things a place to hang their complaints ; and I fear that in our profession specialism is such a hook to a great many men. There are two ideas of specialism which, while they have never been distinctly worked out in the practice of the past or present, ought to be considered separately in order to get a clear understanding of our present situation. One was the idea that every member of the profession remained a general practitioner, to a very large extent. Some particular experience, some particular bent of mind, or talent, lead him to become more expert than most of his brethren in a particular direction ; and on that account he was called as a consultant. That is the specialist consultant that many have in mind as the ideal specialist. The other idea is that of a sharp limitation and com-

plete division of practice. These are opposing ideas, but the specialization of our profession must be considered from both points of view.

The distinction often made between the "general practitioner" and "specialist" is largely a false distinction; at least, it is true only as a distinction of degree and not of kind. Take for instance the case of ophthalmology. It is just as much specialization for the so-called general practitioner to decline to treat diseases of the eye, or to treat them inefficiently because he fails to keep up with the advances of the profession, as it is for me to treat nothing else. As soon as you have specialism on that basis of limitation of practice you have the whole profession specialized. This is the kind of specialization that now is going on, but not yet completed.

There is one other thing; it might be supposed from some of the papers and remarks that the whole movement was due to the mistakes of a few young men starting into the profession who desired a short cut to riches and fame. I think that is entirely too narrow a view, of the subject to give a good understanding of the phenomena. It leaves out of consideration the essential forces on which all of us depend for our success and stability in the profession. It does not consider the attitude of the general public. The general public is taught, not only by the claims of Dr. So and So to have special skill, it is taught the superiority of division of labor in all its experience in the advance of the mechanic arts, and the sciences. All the progress of which the generation is proud, teaches it specialism. And even if we could unite in the profession and set ourselves against, firmly against, specialism, I think we would be powerless. Those who would not unite with us would become specialists and would receive the public's patronage, and form its judgment. I think if we want to understand the phenomena presented to us, and meet the needs of the situation, we must take fully into account the disposition of the general public toward specialism. The tendency toward specialism does not depend merely upon the success of the specialist where the general practitioner has failed. It depends upon a more general observation of the changes going on in the industrial and professional world around us. Taking that broader view of it, we can see there is the greatest need for such discussions as this.

Dr. E. F. Wilson, of Columbus:

I belong to the large and despised class of general practitioners, and have my own views on the subject of specialism. I believe the specialties should be limited. We have gotten into the way of having a specialist for every individual organ and branch of the medical profession. The result of that is that the younger men, fresh from the medical colleges, in a month's time have their ideas confined so strictly to the organs on which they are working that they lose sight of everything else. As an illustration of this it was certified in a case coming before the Examining Board of Pensions that a man was suffering from an ovarian tumor. And this was sworn to in good faith before the board in this city. The greater number of men go into a specialty for the money, and because it is more easily made. The result is.

that they operate because they want something to do. I would not, on general principles, turn over a patient to a gynecologist for the reason that he would find something to operate upon. The older men are more conservative, but the younger men are making their reputation, and are doing it at the expense of the patient and at the expense of the general practitioner. That is true I think of the large majority of specialists to-day. I have come to the point where I find myself turning over patients to the eye and ear specialist because they are men who have generally paid close attention to their work, and it is work that needs close attention. The same is true of the nose and throat. Outside of that the general practitioner and the general surgeon are competent to deal with most cases. When it comes to a specialist on every organ in the body it is all nonsense. There is a German physician in our city who is opposed to the microbe theory, and does not believe in hygiene or hygienic and preventive medicine. One night at the meeting of our local academy it was stated that the state board of health had stamped out smallpox in one place, scarlet fever in another, and typhoid fever in still a third. When this point was reached, our German friend addressed the chair: "Mr. President, if this stamping-out goes on, how will the rest of us make a living?" So I say in regard to the specialist. If we keep on dividing the work, the general practitioner will become only a distributing agent for the specialist.

Dr. George M. Gould, of Philadelphia :

The result of it all seems to resolve itself into this : Whatever will be said, the thing will continue. It is in the line of science. Our science of medicine to-day is such an infinite thing that no person can amass the knowledge required in any one branch. We have to divide it in order to conquer. It is simply impossible not to go on that way. Of course, there will be many results ; many ignorant men will press into these specialties. Those are the evils which must be met as evils, but as for trying to fight against the trend of progression in that direction I think that day is past. Specialism is here. Let us do away with the evils of specialism so far as we can. One method of meeting these evils is the great improvement in medical education. We are educating all of our men better. The increased length of the college course and the increased standard of the initial examination prepare our men better in general medicine, and give them a better understanding of the principles upon which any specialty rests. The general practitioner is quite as much a specialist as any of us are. This one fact of the inevitableness of the specialist certainly demands that he be given a better primary education ; not scolding him. Scold his faults, his evil tendencies. But if any of you had anything the matter with your ear, nose, or throat or eyes, would you go to a general practitioner? The best treatment requires skill and patience which can only be acquired by years of application to a special subject.

Dr. Leartus Connor, of Detroit :

Two hundred years ago the beautiful country around Columbus, was a wilderness dominated by wild beasts, reptiles, and various poisonous miasmas. The pioneer cleared the land, drained and tilled the soil so that it supports a happy, prosperous community. Not so long ago, in the hands of the empiric, was the treatment of the eye. But the application of science by Helmholtz in tracing the light in and out of the eye enabled him to make the ophthalmoscope and render it possible for Dr. Williams, of Cincinnati, to apply exact science to the saving of myriads of eyes. By these and others this once wilderness of the medical world has become one of the most fruitful fields of medical practice. We remember when it was discreditable to treat rectal diseases; their management was left to the reptiles termed quacks. The man of science came and reclaimed that wilderness to legitimate medicine. By the work of specialists, the ear, nose, throat, the skin, electricity, massage, the use of water, etc., have all been so cleared up as to admit of general practitioners doing much work therein, with benefit to their patients, honor to their art, and profit to themselves. If our pioneer forefathers deserved credit for their labor in rescuing the wilderness from desolation and rendering it fit for the homes and activities of freeman, shall not equal honor be accorded those special workers who have opened up the dark fields of medical practice to all intelligent practitioners of medicine. Other dark fields remain for other workers—as stammering, corns and bunions, the indefinite field now exploited by the Christian scientist and faith curist; and others will readily recur to each observer. There is imperative call for those who shall apply the laws of known science to reclaiming these fields to legitimate medicine.

Dr. Rush Webster Lathrop, of Philadelphia, in closing :

It would be contrary to the laws of evolution should not the more special come from the more general, therefore a broad education, such at least as is demanded by the American Academy of Medicine, supplemented by general practice, is demanded as the present foundation for specialism. Such cannot fail of success in producing the highest specialism, for, "Education," to quote Stanley Hall, "is the only thing as to the value of which all men everywhere at the present time are agreed."

Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, of New York, in closing :

I feel very happy and proud that this discussion should have arisen from the suggestions made last year in my presidential address. I think the dangers of specialism have been pretty well brought out to-day, and am exceedingly glad that they have been, because, as has been said, specialism is here to stay. It has come from the evolution of the medical profession, and the problem of its proper position and its regulation has to be met and followed out. The problem before us is, How can the American Academy of Medicine aid in solving this question? I think that if there could be a paper written embodying the views given to-day, and

circulated wide-cast, so that it could influence the profession against these errors, which the specialists themselves feel quite as much as do the general practitioners, it would be of advantage. I feel them in my specialty, still more in regard to the practice of my branch by the general profession. In the department of dermatology the specialist sees 100 or more different diseases each year, and yet how are these generally treated by the general practitioner? I am sorry to say that three-fourths of those who come to me with any and every form of skin disease, syphilis included, tell me that they have had Fowler's solution and zinc ointment, and these only. I claim that there is something wrong, for, as I said in my paper, there is enough published in regard to each one of the specialties to enable the general practitioner to treat most of the affections intelligently if he will only work as hard as the specialist does, in burning the midnight oil, in buying books, and in endeavoring to properly fit himself for his responsible work.

In investigating cases of skin disease I constantly study the whole individual, and recently presented an analysis of 2000 urinary examinations, including quantitative analysis for urea, and the salts. I would like to know what general practitioner has as carefully studied his cases by urinalysis.

The idea seems to be very prevalent among the profession that it is the correct thing for a young graduate to go directly into a specialty, and I am constantly asked what specialty my two children, who have studied medicine, will take. My reply is that they cannot take any specialty till they have been at least three years in general medicine. I personally feel very grateful to kind Providence for the general medical training and experience I had before I drifted into my specialty. The specialist misses very much of the joy of the family physician, and gets very little of the kindly feeling from his patients which the tried and faithful medical counselor often receives. If the patient is cured, that is only what was paid for and expected; if the result is not as satisfactory as desired, he is damned. While he receives a relatively larger fee, it must be remembered that this is not wholly taken from the general practitioner—for he does not command it. Moreover, the patient is often more obedient to the specialist, and will be more faithful in his visits than he often is to the general practitioner.

It is, finally, to be remembered that as a medical man the specialist has his rights, and is entitled to what he earns, if he can get it rightly; if he were not practising a specialty he would be in the ranks, still contending for his share of general practice.

Mr. President, may I suggest a topic for our discussion at the next meeting of the Academy? It is one which we have not yet considered, and yet one of great importance, and one on which we should speak. It is the work of the manufacturing chemist, and how far the recent introduction of more or less proprietary remedies has influenced for good or bad the modern practice of medicine.

Dr. G. Hudson Makuen, of Philadelphia, in closing :

Mr. President, I have very little to say. My paper was not discussed to any great extent : possibly that was because there was not much in it. Many things have been said here, however, that seem to me not to be applicable to this, the ending of the nineteenth century. For instance, the question was asked, apparently in good faith, "Is there any excuse for specialism?" Now, it is too late to consider such a question as that. Specialism, as I said in my paper, has become an established fact and it falls to our lot to try to adapt ourselves to these new and advanced conditions in medicine. We must get in line and keep up with the procession or drop out altogether.

It has been said that the specialist is supplanting the general practitioner. This should not be true and if both the general practitioner and the specialist do their duty, it cannot be true. Every household should have its family physician, whose duty it is to make the necessary visits to the family and to look after the general health of its members. He should also be prepared to recognize the conditions and to diagnosticate the diseases requiring the skilled services of the specialist ; and not only so, but it is his absolute duty to know personally some specialists in whose skill and integrity he has the utmost confidence, and to call them promptly to his assistance whenever the occasion arises.

This would necessitate a more intimate acquaintance among physicians and a more thorough knowledge of our brother practitioners and of their methods. We should get nearer together, then we will understand each other better and many of the present causes for complaint will cease to exist. And when we, as members of the medical profession, get closer together, we will become a greater power for good.

The question of fees has been referred to. Of course, skilled work will always demand the proper remuneration, whether it be at the hands of the specialist or the general practitioner, but the great object of the physician should be the relief of human suffering, and all monetary considerations, while important and necessary, should be kept entirely separate and made a secondary matter. Of course we must live, but if we cannot live in the practice of medicine, let us do something else. It is a fact I think that the pauper patient who goes to the teaching clinic of a large hospital gets better and more scientific treatment than the millionaire who seeks private advice, because the pauper is referred for examination to the special departments where he gets an expert opinion and the most up-to-date treatment. I should not be surprised if we might not yet adopt the plan which has been suggested, of forming some sort of congress of doctors, with general practitioners, surgeons, and specialists all combined, as in our clinics, and this would probably be the best thing for suffering humanity.

Dr. A. L. Benedict, of Buffalo, in closing :

There seems to be the fear that so many are rushing into specialism that general practice will be absorbed. I don't think that statistics bear out this

opinion, or that there is a tendency to the undue development of specialism. The great majority of cases do not permit of definite classification ; they can not be well and conveniently treated except by men in general practice, and the specialists will necessarily be kept in a minority. In suggesting five years as a time for work in general practice, before engaging in a specialty, I rather expected to be criticised for making the limit too short, and I am both surprised and gratified to find that the other debaters, representing largely general practitioners, have not advocated a much longer preliminary period. While a good deal has been said about students going immediately into the practice of a specialty, I believe there is very little illustration of such a course to be derived from our actual experience. The only cases that I have known personally have been a few in which a son would engage with his father in eye-practice.

There is one point that has been suggested to me during the discussion and which ought to be emphasized. There are a good many men who have an idea that they must call on a specialist when it comes to the eye, ear, or brain, or when some one may say later, "Why didn't you operate?" but who never think of getting assistance for a skin case or one that is strictly medical, according to ordinary classification. For instance, the other day, a young man in good general health, consulted me with regard to his stomach. The whole organ below the ribs was palpable, and there was a tumor at the pylorus as big as your fist. He had been treated by a good general practitioner for several weeks, and his stomach had been washed out several times and the contents examined chemically, to ascertain whether he had cancer or not. Meantime, his chance for life, from radical operation had been taken away from him or, at least, materially reduced. Now it is practically safe for a man to practise medicine and avoid a malpractice suit while it is equally impossible for a man to take up surgery and not, at some time in his life, be sued for malpractice. But I want to express the conviction that there are more patients who die from malpractice or neglect at the hands of general practitioners of internal medicine than die from badly performed operations or die from the lack of operation.

THE PASSING OF MATERIALISM.¹

By GEORGE M. GOULD, A.M., M.D., Philadelphia.

Geheimnissvoll am lichten Tag

Lässt sich Natur des Schleiers nicht berauben,

Und was sie deinem Geist nicht offenbaren mag

Das zwingst du ihr nicht ab mit Hebeln und mit Schrauben.—*Goethe.*

Some 25 years ago the materialists and atheists had placed in their hands a weapon called science, with which they wrought much havoc in the minds of the earnest but untrained younger generation. Forthwith, the majority of young men who had got a glimpse of the Darwinian explanation of evolution, and had been captivated by Spencerism, but who knew nothing of the history or methods of psychology and metaphysics, rushed pell-mell into blank materialism, with its pessimistic bias and with its crudeness, which were really and profoundly unscientific. Büchner, with his *Kraft-und-Stoff* childishness, was even rated as a philosopher. Impelled by the same fatal tendency, men who imagined themselves scientific, and called themselves physiologists, began the investigation of the phenomena of life by dogmatically denying that there is such a thing as life. Every schoolboy thought it smart to sneer at "vitalism," and the poor "vitalists" were quickly reduced to silence. Some clodhopper (Cabanis, I think) said "the brain secretes thought as the liver secretes bile," and this, with similar nonsense, more eruditely worded, perhaps, passed for wisdom. Possibly no one is more responsible for the deep mordant of materialism with which English scientific thought has been bitten than Herbert Spencer, who by example and precept taught that problems essentially beyond the physical could be handled by minds ignorant and untrained in psychologic and metaphysic methods. The world is at last learning that he has contributed little or nothing to the evolution of philosophy and genuine science, while he has steeled and obtunded many plastic minds into a sphinx-like attitude of stare into cosmic vacuity. Even so late as 1893, an

¹ Read before the American Academy of Medicine, Columbus, O., June 3, 1899.

English professor (Thorpe) could bring himself to write such claptrap as this:

"By demonstrating that urea can be made synthetically by ordinary laboratory processes and from substances inorganic in their origin, Wohler proved that vital force is only another name for chemical action."

The warnings which soon began to appear went unheeded by the careless, and even up to the present, one may hear or read of so-called physiologists who, with all the bigotry of theology, parade their silly explanations that all vital phenomena are explainable on mechanic principles, and who slash valiantly at "moonshine, metaphysics, and vitalism." At least if they cannot now quite succeed in such explanations, why, of course, these explanations will soon be forthcoming. I have vivid recollections of one of my medical professors who was blissfully unaware that his "explanations" only deepened the mystery, that his "science" was unscientific, and that his "knowledge" was ignorance.

Happily, all this, except for the cheap intellects which never unlearn old fallacies and prejudices, is rapidly passing away. Even the blindest prejudice is learning that there is an unbridged chasm between the nature of intimate biologic processes and any mechanic or chemic processes, and, although the dogmatic belief may not be given up that the former will finally be explained by the latter, it is recognized that even the belief itself is disloyalty to true science which dares have no prejudices. How completely physiology has renounced mechanicalism may be seen by consulting the recently published works of the best physiologic investigators. We cite as examples a few that we have happened upon:

"Mechanical arrangements play but little part in the work of organs; the results of their activity can in no way be explained on simple mechanical principles."—*Michael Foster (Brit. Encyclopedia)*.

"The chemical operations performed by the living cell cannot be imitated in the laboratory, or explained by any known chemical laws."—*Halliburton, Handbook of Chemical Physiology and Pathology*.

"Mind must be regarded as one of the 'specific energies' of the organism, and should on that ground be included in the subject-matter of physiology. If on the one hand protoplasm is the basis of life, on the other, life is the basis of protoplasm."—*Prof. Burdon Sanderson, before British Medical Association*.

"We are now nearly everywhere compelled to assume a specific, yet absolutely unknown activity of the living cell. We know very little about the secretion, absorption, and motility of the stomach. The study of the organ has been undertaken with too many physical propositions, whereas here, as in the digestive tract, biological laws are more important."—*Ewald, Diseases of the Stomach.*

In his Doctorate thesis, Joh. Müller took for his subject, "Psychologus nemo nisi Physiologus." The time will come when the reverse, "Physiologus nemo nisi Psychologus," will need no defender.—*Bunge.*

"There is more in life than the processes it controls."—*Gowers.*

"The deeper, wider, more profoundly we seek to penetrate into life-processes, by just so much do we perceive that what we once thought to understand by physical and chemical laws is of a much more recondite nature, and especially that it mocks every mechanical explanation."—*Bunge, Lehrbuch der physiologischen und pathologischen Chemie.*

"The influence of animal or vegetable life on matter is infinitely beyond the range of any scientific inquiry hitherto entered upon. Its power of directing the motions of moving particles is infinitely different from any possible result of the fortuitous concourse of atoms."—*Lord Kelvin.*

"The fundamental conceptions of biology are, and from the nature of the phenomena dealt with, must be entirely different from those of physics and chemistry. To any physiologist who candidly reviews the progress of the last 50 years, it must be perfectly evident that so far from having advanced towards a physico-chemical explanation of life, we are in appearance very much farther from one than we were 50 years ago. Attempts to analyze life into a mere series of physical and chemical processes are based on a mistaken theory."—*John Haldane, Lecturer on Physiology, Oxford.*

"The living cell, and not the amount of oxygen in the blood, regulates the consumption."—*Pflüger.*

"To our reasoning and even to our imagination, there is a great gulf fixed between the physical stimulus and its psychical consequence; they seem incommensurable quantities; the transition from light to sensation of light is certain but unthinkable."—*G. N. Stewart.*

"Psychical life is not the product of the bodily organism, but the bodily organism is rather a psychical creation."—*Professor Wundt.*

"Cells are no more the producers of vital phenomena than the shells scattered in orderly lines along the sea beach are the instruments by which the gravitation force of the moon acts upon the ocean. Like these the cells mark only where the vital tides have been, and how they have acted."—*Huxley.*

"Life is a power superadded to matter; organization arises from, and depends on life, and is the condition of vital action; but life can never arise out of, or depend on organization."—*John Hunter.*

This motto from Hunter is placed by Dr. G. N. Stewart at

the head of the introduction to his superb "Manual of Physiology." The opening words of Stewart are as follows:

"Living matter, whether it is studied in plants or in animals, has certain peculiarities of chemical composition and structure, but especially certain peculiarities of action or function which mark it off from the unorganized material of the dead world around it."

Materialism is therefore officially declared unscientific. If young men imagine they are scientific when they indulge themselves in the dogmatisms of materialism, they have to learn the true fundamentals both of object and method of scientific research.

The lessons to be derived from this glance at the history of physiology are many. Let us epitomize but a few:

1. The method of science is by logical and legitimate induction from facts correctly observed, without prejudice or dogma. Starting upon the investigation of life with the pronounced dogma that there is no such a thing as life, that all its phenomena are explainable in a certain way, was to begin where the study might end, and was the very acme of unscience and topsyturvydom.

2. There is a lesson shown in the history that is fast becoming recognized in every department of thought. Historians, for example, are beginning to acknowledge the character or soul-unity of a people, or of a race, and that despite all apparent revolutions, upheavals, volte-faces, etc., the essential character does not change, the historical nexus is never broken, and despite the external appearances of change, difference, and reversal, the evolution proceeds step by step, delayed or hastened it is true, but still onward. In all the changes of dynasty, for instance, forms of government, conquerings, etc., the unity and logical evolutions of the French people have not deviated from their continuity and orderly development. So in the evolution of thought the unity and harmony of development have not changed in method and essence under the different "administrations," of metaphysics, theology, or science. Progress may be delayed, deflected, but the average direction is preserved. As an illustration we see "science" starting out upon physiologic investigation with the baldest and crudest dogma while, at the same time, denouncing the dogmatism of medieval theology and

speculative philosophy. Denying life and sneering at vitalism was only a change of name of the God and the style of worship. The God and the worship continued exactly as before. Robespierre, Louis XIV, or to-day's army of anti-Dreyfusards—it is all the same. Nomenclature is the principal change.

3. The individual, however, may err, and plunge into the blind alley of false method at the bottom of which is the sign, *No thoroughfare!* In obedience to the fury of prejudice and passion, or driven by historic momentum, he rushes heedless against the walls long after more expert drivers have stopped. We thus find some teachers continue their erring courses when wiser men have pulled up and turned about into the open ways. But for the foolish there is only regret and tragedy. They learn too late, or never learn, that osmosis will not explain secretion, that the heart is something more than a pump, that cell-activity and nutrition are far other and more than chemism has dreamed of, etc., and also that they have indoctrinated a thousand young men with false scientific methods which must go on until they also exhaust the momentum by wasted effort and resultlessness.

4. Not only to the individual is there injury, but also to the science of medicine. From unscientific science arises, by logical reaction, the superstitions founded upon the half-truths ignored; the scorned metaphysic and biologic facts do not cease to exist because of the scorn, and upon their warped, partial, and morbid recognition rises the fantastic and pathologic nonsense of Christian science, faith cure, spiritualism, modern miracle-mongering, and the endless folderol of the numberless 'pathies. These, when true science comes to its own, she has to fight down, and the irony of fate is manifest in this fitting punishment of her early sin which really encouraged them into criminal luxuriance. Popular error and popular superstition are the bastard children of science. The illegitimates of medical science become the pretenders of quackery, waging war with the legitimate prince for the inheritance of power. Better never the sin of the father; but ours the battle!

DISCUSSION.

Dr. A. P. Clarke, of Cambridge:

I would like to ask Dr. Gould if he can throw any light upon the subject

of the origin of the cell, whose existence involves the whole mystery of life. We know that each cell must have a preceding cell, and that every cell is subject to variation by surroundings. In other words, it may be affirmed that the manifest stages of phylogenetic formation which obtains among the lower forms of life correspond essentially with the ontogeny of man as he advances in development from an embryo to the condition of the highest attainment. Or more plainly speaking, it may be said that the phenomena which are made manifest through the activity of the mind, intellect, or reason, are the result of function which takes place in the cerebral nervous system, and that its variation of type or kenogenesis comes from new surroundings or adaptation; that the function of these centers, like the function pertaining to all parts of vital sentient organisms, occurs through an immutable and beginningless order of sequence. If by materialism it is meant that the function of life, sensation, or thought, in their higher aspects has its origin from mere modification of matter, and not from appropriate action of the central nervous system, with which the mental state and sensation are indissolubly blended, the hypothesis must be regarded as erroneous.

In consideration of these thoughts I would now like further to ask Dr. Gould whether he has noticed or observed any facts which would seem to militate against the view I have here expressed. I would like to say, in closing, that Dr. Gould is deserving of the thanks of the Academy for the courage he has had in presenting this theme for discussion.

Dr. A. Goldspohn, of Chicago :

I thank Dr. Gould heartily for giving us such a masterly paper. I think it is most admirable, not simply as showing the irrational basis for the bastard children of science that he has mentioned, and thereby suggesting the way of getting rid of them, but his paper is also of great value in the matter of moral life, in doing away with a great deal of error which comes from a smattering of faulty, pseudo-scientific education.

Dr. Leartus Connor, of Detroit :

I don't know whether the present epidemic of Christian science or a psychic medicine results from the failure of the medical profession to recognize a science outside of matter; yet I am sure that every practitioner, general or special, has the conviction that the best of his work has no relation to matter except as a mode of expression. That which retains life in form and activity, acts and operates through as definite laws as do the laws of matter, and these laws are still largely unformulated. Those who watch the most successful physicians note the deftness by which they sway the hearts and minds of their patients, towards health by purely mental or moral influences.

Dr. J. L. Taylor, of Wheelersburg, O.:

I commend everything that Dr. Gould has said, except that I think the Doctor errs in speaking of Spencer as a materialist. Spencer himself disavows materialism, and denies that his writings lead to that belief. He

says distinctly that as between materialism and spiritualism he thinks that the universe partakes most of the aspect of spiritualism, and he classifies himself in philosophy as a realist. Huxley was always recognized as belonging to the same school as Spencer, and even more emphatically than Spencer has he denied materialism. While the materialist recognizes only two things in the universe, matter and force, he says it seems very clear to his mind that there is a third thing, consciousness, which is neither matter nor force nor any conceivable modification of either. With this exception I approve heartily of everything Dr. Gould has said.

Dr. Gould, in closing :

The trend of all the school of Heckel, Huxley, and Spencer is to explain life on mechanical principles, however they may juggle with words. In reference to the cell, books have been written concerning it, and many men are studying this which we all recognize as the fundamental basis of life. The origin of life is beyond the range of our finite intelligence ; neither can one think of the origin of matter ; one cannot even talk sensibly of ultimate origins. That life is explainable at all on mechanical principles is an unscientific fact and disproved by the consensus of opinion of the best physiologists. When men think they have to be materialistic in order to be scientific they are entirely wrong.

**THE ETHICS OF MEDICAL ADVERTISING:
ITS METHODS, ETHICAL AND UNETHICAL; THE FORCES THAT
BRING IT ABOUT, AND ITS INEVITABLE
TENDENCY IF NOT CHECKED.¹**

BY R. H. BARCOCK, A.M., M.D., Chicago.

Tradition and custom have clearly established the ethics of medical advertising in so far as this pertains to the public. All means are dishonorable and quackish which are intended to advertise the practitioner of medicine as such, directly to the people. The employment of such methods reduces the healing art to a business in which success, other things being equal, is proportionate to the cleverness of the advertising. Yet so prevalent have such business methods become that it would seem to the pessimist as if our inherently noble profession were already dominated by the commercial spirit of the age. Not only do the newspapers teem with alluring announcements of the advertiser's marvelous ability to cure all sorts of complaints as proved by testimonials from ignorant or deceived dupes, but the government mails are loaded with circulars of a similar nature. Private dispensaries abound, in which charge is made only for medicines, the medical opinion being furnished gratis, because no doubt it is worth less than the drugs. Traveling doctors visit certain towns periodically, having announced their coming in advance, through the columns of the local press. In all such cases a business-like routine in the examination and treatment of customers is pursued that would be amusing if it did not concern human life. Fortunately such methods are so grossly disreputable that they recommend themselves to relatively few of the large number of men yearly licensed to practise medicine. Yet the financial returns illustrate how successfully such methods of practice may be carried on.

There are still other manifestations of this commercialism which, although not so conspicuous, should no less receive condemnation. One is the custom prevailing, as I am told, among the practitioners at some well-known mineral springs

¹ Read before the American Academy of Medicine, Columbus, O., June 5, 1899.

resorts, of sending out agents to board incoming trains and induce seekers after health to patronize their respective employers.

Another objectionable method is practised by two surgeons owning a private hospital in Chicago. These professional gentlemen are said to employ advance agents, or cappers, who travel about in rural districts and work up surgical cases for the hospital in question. Soon thereafter the principals appear on the scene and consummate the contracts instituted by their agents. From an ethical standpoint comment on such methods is unnecessary; they condemn themselves.

This now brings us to the consideration of the following questions: Should a medical man contribute to the public press, over his own signature, letters or articles on medical topics, particularly such as pertain to his special work? Should he permit published interviews with him concerning medical questions, such as new operations, new medical treatments, discoveries of pathogenic organisms, etc.? Should he allow newspaper accounts of his difficult and rare operations? Lastly, Should he address clubs or public assemblies on medical subjects of public concern? Regarding press reports of brilliant operations I think there can be but one opinion, which is that they smack of advertising. Granting interviews for publication also seems to me not quite ethical, although in passing judgment one should consider the manner and frequency with which it is done. If the distinguished doctor's picture appear at the top of the interview, or if his titles, society connections, hospital and college appointments, etc., be prominently stated, even though on the pretext of adding weight to his utterances, the physician lays himself open to the suspicion of desiring to thus attract public notice. To be strictly ethical, should not all contributions on medical matters to newspapers and magazines be signed simply "a physician," or perhaps at the most with the doctor's name without M.D., and of course without his address? Likewise, public lectures on whatever theme, should be given with as little ostentation as possible, and it goes without saying that the speaker should not say anything that could be construed into a public announcement or advertisement of his special line

of medical work. Some physicians go so far as to characterize such written and spoken utterances to the people as not in good form even if not positively objectionable. But I think this is a refinement of medical ethics which savors of phariseeism. The physician's duty is not merely to diagnose or treat disease, but to carry out prophylaxis and to instruct the people how to prevent disease through an intelligent appreciation of conditions, measures, and requirements for public health and hygiene. To be sure, boards of public health exist; but this does not relieve, from responsibility, the rank and file of the medical profession; and if a doctor honestly endeavor to contribute his mite to the good of humanity, even though it bring him rather prominently before the people, he should not be censured, provided his motives be unselfish and his methods inoffensive. It seems to me that to unconditionally condemn the medical profession to silence before the public would be as hypercritical as would be the decree that a doctor should not affix M.D. to his name on hotel registers, lists of club members, etc., on the ground that a lawyer does not write "attorney" after his signature. The word doctor is a distinguishing title which serves as a very useful appellation in a community where the same name is so likely to be possessed by more than one individual.

The general practitioner depends for his support on the people amid whom he lives and therefore must address himself to them. In a sense this is advertising, but as a rule it is strictly *en regle*. The very use of his sign is an advertisement; and to be in good form it should be modest.

If it swing in the breeze like a tavern sign, or if his name be emblazoned in gigantic gilt lettering on half a dozen windows, and particularly if it include the statement that the owner is a specialist of some sort or another, then the sign is converted into an objectionable and therefore unethical means of advertising. The physician may join social clubs of various kinds and seek to make acquaintances in many unostentatious ways and remain strictly within the code of medical ethics. But if he should urge Tom, Dick, and Harry to let him treat him because he can cure catarrh and everything else, he would be guilty of inadmissible advertising. Such are the subtle distinctions we recognize between reputable and disreputable methods.

Conditions are somewhat different with the specialist in medical practice. If a physician would become a consultant in internal medicine because of unusual diagnostic skill, or if a man would achieve success in some surgical specialty, and the like, he must address himself directly to the profession at large on whom he depends chiefly for referred cases.

To such, numerous avenues are open; reading and discussing papers in societies, distributing reprints among the profession, not the public, editing or contributing to journals, systems of medicine or surgery, teaching in medical schools, holding clinics in connection with hospital appointments and dispensaries, etc. Whether we like to admit it or not, these are all means of advertising and often have no other *raison d'être*. It is generally easy to decide when one is honestly striving to contribute to the sum of medical knowledge or is merely proclaiming the fact that he is a specialist and would like to have cases referred to him.

Rivalry in our profession is unavoidable; nay, is necessary, for it preserves most of us from falling into a condition of dry rot. It is when it prompts us to base and dishonorable methods that it becomes injurious. For this as well as other reasons commercialism in the medical profession is out of place.

I have been credibly informed that in Chicago there exists a small secret medical society that has been and still is operated as a mutual benefit company. Its members are expected, if not actually required, to consult only with each other, to pull together in controlling election in medical societies and in securing hospital appointments for themselves and their friends.

So successful has been this close corporation that every one of its beneficiaries now has a lucrative practice among the wealthy citizens as well as a far-reaching reputation. Now this is but another manifestation of that commercialism which impels the charlatan to grosser advertising methods for obtaining a livelihood. Until this spirit within the ranks of the reputable profession is corrected we cannot hope to see unethical advertising suppressed.

What now are the forces that have driven and are still driving recipients of the degree of medicine to unethical advertising schemes? These may be comprehensively embraced in the term competition. Therefore we must seek the causes of this irresist-

ible competition. In my opinion these are, first, that terrible struggle for existence which we see all about us in all walks of life, and second, the multiplication of medical schools which, while bidding against each other for students, require a too low standard of admission, and confer degrees after a notoriously inadequate medical training.

The irresistible pressure of modern business methods is steadily widening the distance between the employer and the employed, depressing wages and forcing an ever-growing number of young men away from the possibility of an independent livelihood, as petty shopkeepers, etc., into the already overcrowded ranks of the wage-earner. Farmers' sons following the inevitable trend of the age away from the country to the town, are abandoning the honorable fields of toil of their fathers, and seeking new spheres of usefulness, perchance of fancied independence. These and many other influences are fixing their gaze longingly on the learned professions, whose members are looked upon as in a certain sense their own masters ; at all events not as wage-earners. Moreover, respecting the medical profession there is a pretty general notion that the doctor is never out of a job and can never fail of a steady living.

If now the incentive to enter the medical profession be strengthened by the inducement offered by an inferior medical school then the motive becomes irresistible. Is it then to be wondered at if every year sees, added to the medical profession, hundreds, nay, thousands of young men who are designed by nature and prepared through training and inheritance to be farmers, tradesmen, and mechanics rather than physicians? Furthermore, is it a matter for surprise if these doctors inheriting commercial instincts and unaffected by the modifying influences of a university training yield to the pressure of competition and descend to common business methods? I trow not.

In my opinion there is still another force at work in the very heart of the profession and which springs out of what is in itself necessary and commendable when not carried to an extreme. I refer to specialism. Specialties are indispensable and have come to stay owing to the impossibility of any one mind acquiring the highest expert skill in all departments of medical and surgical knowledge. But too many young men are taking up special

work directly after graduation without preliminary general practice and not having a clientele from which to get material for their special work they are compelled to look for patronage to their professional friends or to announce themselves as specialists to the public. In the former case they must scramble for dispensary, hospital, or college appointments as clinical assistants, lecturers, etc., or they must flood the profession with reprints or resort to some other of the well-known means that are ethical. As all cannot obtain or are not qualified for official connection with desirable institutions, the vast majority is thrown back upon the people directly. Either they must accept general practice in addition to special, and if they do, well and good, for both them and their patients, or, they are driven to commercial methods in securing and retaining patrons. Although this factor may not appear at first sight to be a very potent one, I nevertheless believe it should be reckoned with.

The last force I shall speak of as making for commercialism are the manifold opportunities of advertising of this modern day which offer to hungry and not oversensitive doctors inviting inducements. The way is short and direct, and the returns are generally prompt. In the days of our grandfathers newspapers were few; cities were comparatively few also and were small; ways of living were simpler and of course less expensive. The medical man settled down in some community and built up practice slowly, depending on his meritorious work to recommend him to the people among whom he lived. Such were the conditions that produced the Dr. McClures of real life and not alone of fiction.

Competition within our own ranks is as wholesome as it is unavoidable. The ethics of medical advertising are clear, and ethical advertising, which consists only in properly bringing one's self before the medical profession and not the public, is legitimate and praiseworthy. It is only when physicians become notorious instead of noted that their methods, perhaps right in themselves, become objectionable.

Although the methods of some prominent medical men are not free from the taint of commercialism there are yet thousands of humble workers who are not misguided by that public sentiment which would encourage them to place incomes above reputation.

Their conscience and good sense are worthy not only of praise, but of our emulation. But alas! to paraphrase a saying of David Harum my experience is "that most men's conscience like their hearts, is located rather closer to their britchis pockets than they are to their breast pockets." Since forces are at work which we cannot destroy if we would, we can only endeavor to check their tendency; and this we must do if we do not wish the day to come when newspaper advertising or some other means of attracting public attention will dominate the medical profession. The doctor of the future may not guarantee to cure everything from consumption and cancer to kidney, liver, and heart disease, but he may be compelled to insert a modest, truthful notice in the paper or magazine stating his medical attainments and his location.

To check this plainly discernable tendency is the duty of every reputable physician, and above all others it is incumbent on this Academy as a body to initiate the work. We cannot restrain the forces in the body politic that are impelling young men and women to study medicine, but we can help build up barriers that will keep out undesirable students. The first step in this direction is toward a higher medical education. Existing institutions for medical training must be forced on to a higher plane, and the establishment of low-grade schools must be made an impossibility; as a college or university education broadens a student and generally develops the best there is in him, teaching him that success depends on individual merit and hard work, and consists of something more than mere money-getting, it should be made impossible for any but college-bred men and women to obtain a degree in medicine. That the people may be made to appreciate the evils of quackish and ignorant medical practice the people will have to be properly instructed lest in our attempt to protect them they legislate against their own best interest from the mistaken notion that we are endeavoring to establish a physicians' trust. Only by restricting the accession to our ranks of individuals with grossly commercial instincts, and freeing our members from the necessity of adopting flagrant commercial methods, can we hope to see our inherently noble profession stand upon that lofty plane that will force respect even from a commercial people in a commercial age.

WHAT BENEFITS DO THE LAITY DERIVE FROM THE HONORABLE AND EFFICIENT PHYSICIAN'S ABSTINENCE FROM ORDINARY ADVERTISING, AND HOW CAN THEY BE HELPED TO APPRECIATE THEM BETTER?

BY ALBERT GOLDSPOHN, B.S., M.D., Professor of Gynecology, Post-Graduate Medical School, Senior Gynecologist to the German Hospital, Attending Gynecologist to the Post-Graduate and Charity Hospitals of Chicago.

Speaking in a general commercial sense, we hear from many sources that advertising pays. And, judging from the prodigal and audacious manner in which it is made use of, in newspapers, upon bill-boards, etc., and from the constant current of chiefly quasi-medical rubbish—announcing therapeutic and other remedies and implements—that floods doctors' waste-baskets, we do not doubt that it is true.

And all this advertising is well enough or is harmless as long as the parties to whom the advertisements are directed are able to judge of the value, innocence or harmfulness of the things or services offered. So, when some article of merchandise or other commodity or non-professional service is announced, any person can inspect or judge of the same and form a reasonably correct estimate as to its merits, or they can get another qualified and disinterested party to do so for them, before investing in the commodity or accepting the service. But this is altogether different in case of proposed or advertised medical and other professional services. Here the laity are utterly unable to judge of the merits of the consideration offered. They are like a blind man purchasing a farm to him unknown and doing so without any other knowledge or advice than the mere fact that it is advertised. In the case of advertisements for medical services, they are subject to deception on the part of the advertiser in two principal ways: The average applicant for medical assistance knows neither what is the matter with him nor what is necessary or most advisable to make use of for an improvement of his condition. And even if the former is known, it does not convey

¹ Read before the American Academy of Medicine, Columbus, O., June 5, 1899.

a knowledge of the latter. So in both respects he is dependent upon his medical adviser. And in both of these essential features he is liable to ignorant or wilful deception from his adviser, if the latter be merely great in the praise of himself in print, and be not known to have furnished a guaranty of his truthfulness and real ability by known practical results already achieved by his medical efforts. Thus it is evident to every intelligent physician how much money and reputation the charlatan can derive from exaggerating the gravity of the disorders for which he professes to treat his patients. And how frequently and readily the deception is carried out by unqualified or unprincipled so-called doctors, has been repeatedly observed by all able and honest medical practitioners of extended experience. So the writer during earlier years in general practice frequently came upon cases of tonsillitis or simple pharyngitis that had been called diphtheria, of spasmodic catarrhal croup that were called membranous croup, of malaria that were supposed to be typhoid fever, of bronchitis with intercostal neuralgia treated as pleurisy or pneumonia and of lumbago, supposed to be some inflammatory kidney affection. And the success of the cancer doctor in treating benignant tumors as malignant is undoubted.

And secondly, as to the choice of remedies, it is evident that many of the laity do confide in advertisements largely, from the extent of use they make of such patent and proprietary remedies as never have and never can do any real good to any one, and the demand for which is not based upon any positively good experience with them by anyone, but is entirely artificially created by advertisements. Nor is confidence in this kind of humbug limited to the ranks of the illiterate, for such advertisements need only to be draped a little with a superficial display of some whimsical or pseudo-scientific theory, to be believed by some clergyman, many school-teachers, and other semiprofessionals. Such are the natural results of advertisements of things or services, of whose merit the public can form no correct estimate in advance before investing in them. And the only safe rule for people to adopt with reference to medical men and medical remedies is to employ or make use of neither upon the strength

of any kind of advertisement, and only to do so upon other trustworthy general evidence of adequate qualifications, and especially upon a demonstration of their efficiency to the parties interested or to their known acquaintances.

And by abstaining from commercial advertising, as something contemptible in the domain of medicine, the creditable portion of the general medical profession sets the pace for the public to escape humbug and fraud in medical matters, whereas by participating in such advertising, they would be leading the laity into them. When a formidable minority of the general public at present give ear to charlatans and expend money upon quacks and quackish remedies, they do it as the result of their own foolishness and recklessness, against better example and advice, with a whimsical distaste for old-time standard things, and often because there is in their composition something which never is satisfied with any diet that is not spiced with humbug. On the other hand, the sober, sensible, and intelligent majority of the laity owe a general debt of gratitude to the respectable and only really serviceable portion of the medical profession for having been taught, partially at least, the spuriousness of commercial medical advertising, and for having been spared from serious deception and fraud in matters pertaining to their health and even life—by the doctors' wholesome contempt for such sacrilegious announcements of themselves and their deeds in vulgar print. Furthermore, it is self-evident that general disaster would arise alike to the laity and to the better portion of medical practitioners if all doctors did advertise or were compelled to do so by competition. The last and only efficient ban of suspicion on the part of the public would then be removed from the brazen deceptions, falsehoods, and frauds of advertising charlatans and quacks, because the general medical profession would be sanctioning the boasts of impostors by its own advertisements, be they ever so modest and truthful. For the public would not be able to distinguish between the truthful and the fraudulent public announcements. There would then be very little left to prevent the qualifications of any medical man from being gauged by the size and number of his advertisements, unless the general public should learn to discard all medical advertisements after

experiencing a plague of disastrous deception, such as would not fail to arise from this source.

But the dear public have no idea that exemption from such general fraud in most serious matters of health and life is afforded it chiefly by the present ethical attitude of our profession on this subject. They do not appreciate the fact that an auspicious choice of a medical adviser, and the detection of impostors in medical ranks, are made comparatively easy for them by the avoidance of advertising by all good medical men and women.

It does not enter the thought of all the laity sufficiently that they are unable to judge of the merits of a physician's services from his verbal or written profession or promises, and that they can do so safely and approximately only from known results that he has already produced. And it does not enter their minds at all—nor that of the medical men themselves sufficiently—that this is a prominent reason why doctors of medicine do and should not advertise like merchants, whose objective or material wares the laity can inspect and estimate the desirability or value of.

How can the laity be helped to appreciate the benefits better that accrue to them unconsciously as the result of our medical ethics in this matter? The answer to this question the writer regards as something difficult, and he hopes that it may receive the benefit of the united thought and judgment of this Academy. He would suggest the following as possible and advisable measures:

1. That all honorable physicians themselves recognize this as an important practical reason for this time-honored rule in our ethics. That this rule is not merely a matter of laudable professional sentiment, but conveys very benign and far-reaching effects to the laity as well as to an honorable profession, and that, therefore, it becomes the duty of the latter not merely to observe it, but also, as teachers of the laity as in matters of hygiene, etc., so also to explain *to them* individually and collectively the practical meaning of this rule in medical conduct, whenever occasion is presented by few words proceeding from a thorough conviction. For, what the majority of doctors speak of, even occasionally, the laity soon learn.

2. There should be more frequent discussions of this general subject in medical society meetings, so that the practical basis of this feature of medical ethics may become current in the medical mind, for a merely sentimental custom without a recognized practical reason is apt to be crowded aside or to become obsolete.

3. The public should have some authentic and conveniently accessible register of all physicians who strictly abide by the letter and spirit of our code of ethics in this and all other important respects. In the preface to such a directory it should be modestly but plainly stated that this is a list of physicians who depend for employment upon a spontaneous recognition by the public, of their general qualifications and results produced by themselves individually in actual practice, and that they shun commercial advertising in order to enable laymen to recognize and escape the frauds of medical impostors who depend upon advertising. Such a directory would soon supercede and obliterate the medical directories that now exist and are found in all drug-stores, libraries, and in various kinds of offices, because no one could afford to publish a directory for the advertising medical outcasts alone.

519 CLEVELAND AVENUE.

ADVERTISING IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.¹

By CHARLES T. MCCLINTOCK, M.D., Ph.D., of Detroit, Michigan.

This paper has to do with advertising in the profession only. The advertising done by persons who make a business of medicine I shall not consider. I may have given too broad a meaning to the word "Advertise." I have used it to include all those means, the intent of which is to call the attention of the public or the profession to the user.

In order to practise medicine one must have patients to practise on. How may they be obtained? I believe it to be true that in obtaining a practice one's social qualifications are of more importance than one's ability. Undoubtedly the great successes in medicine come to the great men in medicine, to those peculiarly endowed by nature or fitted by training for their work. But taking average men and average success, I doubt if the best of them succeed best. Each of us can recall not one but numerous instances of capable men who go through life with a very limited practice, while across the street, it may be, some ignorant pretender has and keeps a large practice. Probably in no business, certainly in no profession, are the people so incapable of choosing the good from the poor as in the choice of a physician. Witness the success of the Christian scientist, the eclectic, osteopath, homeopath, and the whole brood of medical pretenders.

That medicine is a sort of magic art the people do and will believe. Go into any community and vehemently claim that you can cure cancer, consumption, or syphilis and you will get patients. Claim publicly or in private that you have unusual skill, can do marvels, and you will find hearers. In any way, get and keep your name before the people and you will have patients. Barnum, the showman, used to say that he didn't give a — what the papers said, so they said Barnum. It is much the same in medicine; hence the field for the advertiser. Claim ability, claim success, and there will be those who believe.

Many of the physicians whom I know are giving more time and thought to the securing of patients, advertising, if you choose,

¹ Read before the American Academy of Medicine, Columbus, O., June 5, 1899.

than to the study of their profession. I know a number of young fellows who are rusting in medicine because their time is taken up in advertising—lecturing in medical colleges, attending medical societies, not to learn but to become known. They join the churches, the lodges, the clubs, speak whenever and wherever there is opportunity, laboriously prepare papers for the society and the press, papers whose weight of commonplace all but make the type groan.

I am honest in the belief that in my city, Detroit, there has not appeared in the last year a medical paper that is worthy of the second reading, or one worth filing away for future reference. I am privileged to say this having published several papers myself during the year, yet our mails carry literally tons of advertising matter in the form of reprints.

We have some prominent men who customarily send out 5,000 reprints of their papers, papers appearing in little, obscure journals. Others among us scatter broadcast illustrated papers showing the "before and after taking" of orthopedic surgery. Still others kindly remember the school-marms with their reprints on subjects in which children figure. These are reputable men, college men, members of our medical associations, prominent men in the profession.

Probably the most skilful advertisers in the profession are to be found among those sitting in high places, the college professors. On the one hand the professor, on the other the public. The student, the physician to be, is the go-between, and how he does work that student for patients in the years to come. One of the favorite methods is to take the latest foreign work on the subject to be taught and give it to the student almost verbatim as "in my opinion," "my experience," "I believe,"—and it succeeds, as is evidenced by the ever-increasing number of medical colleges which do not pay a dollar in salaries and the clamor for positions on the faculties of our medical schools.

I need only to mention the sanitarium, perhaps the most transparent fraud on the code that we have. Have a sanitarium and you can advertise in the street-cars. Our code of ethics and our practice presumes that the people are fit judges of the physician's ability. I hold that this is not true. Were it true

the quack and the advertiser would disappear. In law, if an attorney is weak, if he makes mistakes, if his opinion is not well-grounded, his associates at the bar delight in the opportunity to expose his mistake or weakness. The weakling is driven to the wall.

In the ministry the sermon is criticised; the man is compared with others of his profession; the people can judge.

But in medicine how is it? To the people the doctor must always approve of his colleague. You are called in consultation with Jones; you are sure he has blundered in his diagnosis and utterly failed in his treatment, yet the unwritten code compels you to praise Jones to that family; to assure them that the case has been skilfully handled. Kill your patient through ignorance or clumsiness and you can easily get the best consultants in the town to assure the family that it was heart-failure. Probably we have all known of such cases.

In our local medical societies it is customary after you have been bored for half an hour listening to a poor, commonplace paper, to address the society with: "I have been much interested in the doctor's very thoughtful paper. I am sure we have all profited."

Now not for a moment am I forgetting the gain that comes to the profession from our dignified, courteous treatment of each other. Neither am I arguing that another way would be the better. I am merely pointing out some of the evils that follow from our methods. As a profession we here encourage and there allow such practices, that to the people there is nowhere to be seen a line of demarcation between the reputable and the disreputable physician; between the William MacClure's and the veriest quack. We blame the people when they choose wrongly and yet we offer them no assistance in making their choice. We petition the legislature to step in and kill the weeds which we have permitted to grow. Abuses often arise because the laws of a profession or the state of society do not fit the times. Custom allows their slight transgression. This means license for him who chooses to make of it such.

I believe the code was adopted in 1846, 53 years ago. At that time we had few cities; 95 per cent. of physicians practised

in small communities. There was no necessity for his trying to make known his ability or qualifications; he couldn't help becoming acquainted; his success or failure with his cases was known to all the neighbors. People then, as now, in our backwoods communities, talked much of sickness, symptoms, and death. There is a growing tendency to-day to regard illness as a personal, private matter,—a something to be hidden from, rather than paraded before, one's friends and neighbors.

Contrast these conditions with those that will confront the young practitioner to-day in any of our larger towns or cities. Let him be well trained, of fair ability, a competent physician. Let him devote all of his energy to the practice and the study of his profession. Let him do none of those things, the intent of which is to advertise himself. I believe that in the average case he will be 50 years old before he has a fair practice. Near by, be it in your city or mine, he will see a number of men who have secured and retained large practices through what might be termed ethical advertising; at least they are in the profession, in our medical societies, write for our journals, and teach in our schools.

Need we wonder if, under such conditions, the young M.D. is tempted to forsake the way of the fathers? Are there forces at work which give promise of correcting these evils? I do not see them, with the rapidly increasing knowledge of hygiene among the people, with state and city aid in the avoidance and suppression of pestilence, with our rapidly growing knowledge of the cause of disease, enabling us to limit infection, with better food and shelter, with the increase of office and hospital practice, where one man can do the work of six in house-to-house visits. Given on the one hand conditions that are gradually lessening the need for physicians, and on the other an ever-increasing number of medical colleges adding to their ranks, what must follow? We are often told that these difficulties are to be solved by more rigid requirements, by higher medical education. I do not believe it.

For some years I was connected with the University of Michigan. During that time the requirements were very materially increased, and it was noted that every increase in the require-

ments, for entrance or graduation, was followed by an increase in the number of students. During the last few years the majority of the medical schools in this country have practically doubled their requirements, and still the number of medical students increases.

We cannot hope to prevent overcrowding in the profession. The best that can be hoped for is to so provide by law and custom that the most deserving shall receive their dues. This will not obtain so long as we have no legitimate way in which the man of ability can make known his qualifications to the people while we permit the pretentious advertiser amongst us to claim merits not his own. As it appears to me, we owe it not only to ourselves but to the people, to the great world of need, to help them some way, somehow in selecting their medical advisers.

SOME EFFECTS OF PRESENT METHODS OF ADVERTISING UPON MEDICAL LITERATURE.¹

By JOHN A. LICHTY, M.Ph., M.D., Pittsburg.

From the paper which was read before this Academy a year ago upon the subject of medical advertising, we learned that, notwithstanding the code of the American Medical Association, a great many physicians do advertise. We also learned that certain forms of advertising in medicine are looked upon with so much favor that they are coming to be generally considered as "legitimate." Some of these methods have been brought to our attention. Probably none has won such general favor as a means of making one's self known—advertising one's self—to the world in general, and to the profession in particular, as the skilful use of the columns of medical periodicals, and the pages of medical text-books.

It cannot be denied that these organs which constitute our medical literature have, at least, in this way, very successfully served a purpose. Such a statement would, no doubt, carry more conviction were it to come from one who is acting in the capacity of editor of a leading medical journal, or from one who is connected with a medical publishing company. But, as these men, for obvious reasons, prefer not to express their opinions on this opportune occasion, it behooves us to wrest from them such information as we can, and to supplement it with the results of our own observation.

In order to determine whether anything existed, in fact, which would indicate that medical literature is to any extent influenced by the spirit of advertising, the following questions were sent to editors of medical journals, and to medical publishers:

First.—Do you find that physicians are inclined to take advantage of the columns of your journal for the purpose of self-advertising?

Second.—Do those who offer articles with such a purpose in view ever suggest remunerating you, or threaten to withdraw their subscriptions if you should not find their articles acceptable?

¹ Read before the American Academy of Medicine, Columbus, O., June 5, 1899.

Third.—In the large number of medical journals which are received at your office as exchanges, or otherwise, do you see any evidence of editors yielding to this desire of physicians to advertise themselves?

Fourth.—Do you think that the incentive of physicians to write articles for medical journals, and to compile medical books, is more to impart information than to call attention to themselves?

The information which was obtained in reply to these questions, though in most cases meager, and always surrounded with an air of great secrecy, was, with a few exceptions, largely confirmatory of the opinion that medical literature is, to a great extent, colored and dominated by the spirit of advertisement.

The refusal of some to answer such explicit questions also furnished important evidence, which could not easily be set aside. Some of the answers were given only under a pledge of secrecy, and were accompanied with a request that no names be used, and that nothing be quoted outright, but with the hope that from them such general conclusions could be drawn as would serve the purpose of the paper under contemplation.

In some instances it seemed that nothing short of proceedings similar to a Chicago beef inquiry would disclose the desired information. Such an attitude could only give origin to a strong suspicion that there are secrets in the possession of those who have the shaping of medical literature which, if revealed, would show motives entirely foreign to the interests of that kind of book-making and journalism which stands for the greatest good to the profession and to mankind.

This statement is made, not unmindful or unappreciative of the fact that there are some who have stood, and are to-day standing, between the writers of medical literature and the busy physician, and who, in spite of bribes, threats, and all that can be brought to bear, are succeeding in sorting out material which shows every evidence of clean journalism, and dignified authorship.

These are the men who return a spurious article, or rehash, with its enclosed twenty-dollar bill, to the writer, with thanks, and thereby lighten the burden of a profession which is known

for its eagerness to read and appropriate everything which has the appearance of being of some use. And these are the men, who, in spite of the threat of a discontinued subscription, prefer to keep their journals free from articles which have for their sole object the advertisement of some new remedy which can be obtained only from certain manufacturing chemists.

Fortunately, we need not rely wholly upon the meager and guarded evidence of the publisher and editor in considering the effects of the present methods of advertising upon medical literature. Let us refer to the character of the literature, itself. What evidence does it bear that it is, or is not, blighted with the spirit of advertising? It is hardly necessary to refer to the fact that medical literature, compared with the literature of other professions, is, in a way, very unstable. Books written five or ten years ago, which were thought to be exhaustive upon the particular subject treated, are, many of them, now, aside from their historic value, of very little more use to a physician than to give an appearance of completeness to his library. Theories which ten years ago were looked upon with favor, and which deluged medical journals and shaped opinions in medical textbooks are to-day utterly ignored. It may be thought that this is due to the rapid advances which medical science is making, which, no doubt, does account, partially, though not entirely, for this instability.

Much of the material which is presented to our journals is prepared hurriedly. Theories which should be confirmed by rigid experiments are presented as demonstrated facts, and clinical evidence is distorted to accord with them. A great teacher, a Koch, or a Virchow, makes a hypothetic statement and immediately a thousand physicians declare that their experience confirms the hypothesis. It is the fashion and fad of medicine, and many a physician feels it his duty to advertise himself as being in accord with the latest medical thought. The medical journal furnishes an opportunity for such advertisement. What a quantity of useless printed matter, prompted by the motive of self-advertising, and called medical literature is circulated to-day!

Specialism in medicine, as it is carried on at present, requires a large amount of advertising. This is done through the med-

ical journals. A physician who wishes to declare himself a specialist, writes a number of articles pertaining to his specialty which appear from time to time in various medical journals. A large number of reprints are ordered and sent to the physicians throughout the district from which he wishes to draw his clientele. Not infrequently, reprints are distributed among the laity, and excerpts are found in the daily papers, and in the popular magazines. When such a plan is successfully carried out, such an article will bring the writer the desired pecuniary reward.

According to the intellectual ability of the aspiring specialist are these contributions of little or no value? They are optimistic in tone. Cases of however serious a nature are usually reported as having recovered. Such reading matter serves its purpose well, but it adds nothing of value to medical literature. On the contrary, it is responsible for much wasted time. It fills medical libraries with ponderous volumes of unreliable information, and makes the *Index Medicus* a perfect maze.

Another not infrequent method of subverting medical literature to advertising purposes is that represented by contributions upon new, proprietary remedies. Physicians of questionable ability to pass judgment upon the therapeutic value of the new remedies, which infest our *materia medica*, write articles which begin with well-known, and oft-repeated facts, and end by calling attention to a new remedy. In naming the remedy, the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages combined, are found inadequate to sufficiently obscure the name of the old, reliable remedy which it is to supplant.

A few weeks after the appearance of such an article, the manufacturing chemist sends you a handsomely covered reprint which may contain, in addition to the article, a photograph, autograph, and biography of the author. Here we have the interesting spectacle of the manufacturing chemist buying the physician at a price to pervert medical literature for the purpose of advertising his drugs.

Medical literature which appears in the form of books, such as text-books, and treatises upon medical subjects in general, is not as manifestly influenced by the spirit of advertising as periodicals are. The publisher will not undertake to make a book,

unless he is positive that there is a demand for it and assured that it will be a financial success. Want of such assurance has, no doubt, stifled the ambition of many a physician who felt that he could write a medical book, and has thus saved us from a great deal of worthless reading matter.

But the many systems of medicine, surgery, gynecology, neurology, etc., which are published, at present, lead us to suspect that, even in this form of medical literature, the publisher is succeeding in turning the authors and compilers to consider the sordid methods of self-advertising. These large, handsomely bound and comprehensive systems of medical books are, many of them, falling short of the highest standard of medical literature.

The attempt to popularize medical science has resulted in placing before us a number of pseudo-scientific books, written by authors who are riding hobbies, and advancing fads from personal motives. They always accomplish their purpose; namely, to advertise the authors. Besides detracting from medical literature they are responsible for impressing upon the minds of the innocent laity, and some gullible physicians, theories, and prejudices which can hardly be overcome in a lifetime. These books have become so popular that it is not an unusual occurrence to find a hypochondriac, neurotic, or dyspeptic in possession of a small volume which treats of the baneful effects of uric acid in the system, or of eating three meals a day.

Sufficient has been said, it is hoped, to leave no doubt that there is ground for entertaining the fear that medical literature is threatened by advertising methods, and that medical periodicals are, consequently, gradually coming to the level of an ordinary news-sheet, while medical books are being lowered in standard to the ideals of the publishing company and the laity.

THE ETHICS OF ADVERTISING APPLIED TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.¹

By A. RAVOGLI, M.D., Cincinnati.

Every time that we consider the code of ethics of the American Medical Association, we have a right to congratulate ourselves on the wisdom of the rules regulating medical practice, and we can say that it is, and will be, an eternal monument. The simplicity and brevity of the expressions admit of no doubts, explain every case, and cover the ground completely. The subject which I have to deal with before you is, "The Ethics of Advertisements in Reference to the Medical Profession." The argument is of great interest, especially to the young practitioner, who, starting in his career and finding himself unknown, thinks that a little push by advertising may bring him before the public and thus obtain him some practice. Before proceeding we will consult the code of ethics of the American Medical Association, adopted May 18, 1847.

"It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements, or private cards or handbills inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases, publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints, or suffer such publications to be made, to invite laymen to be present at operations, to boast of cures and remedies, to adduce certificates of skill and success, or to perform any other similar acts. These are the ordinary practices of empirics and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician."

The rule is so formulated that it speaks very clearly, and is intended to protect the public and to protect the physician, the former from being humbugged by impostors, the latter from being debased to the condition of a charlatan.

There is no other branch of science where the vulgar superstition has so much influence among the laymen as in medicine. Although our science progresses every day, every day new discoveries are made, yet the medical ideas among the uncultivated people remain the same as a thousand years ago. The cold will explain for them the cause of a great many diseases. They always find it necessary to wrap a wound with a lot of dirty

¹ Read before the American Academy of Medicine, Columbus, O., June 5, 1899.

flannel rags, for fear of catching cold, and will never be persuaded of the necessity of asepsis for preventing pus germs to cause suppuration. The impurity of the blood will be always one of the most important factors in any kind of skin eruption, and the people in general will never be contented unless they take some blood purifier. The tired feeling so often spoken of in the quack advertisements is felt by a great many, and the necessity of a nerve tonic is always found by the majority of the people. The examples can be multiplied, and this kind of secular superstition is easily explained when we consider the obscurity and the complications of the problems which are always before us. The uncertainty of the proofs and of the demonstrations leave a broad field to speculation and to imagination. The ultimate scope of medicine which touches the universal interest, the health and the life, stirs the passions with illusions, and leads the poor patients to inconsiderate resolutions and gives them blindly into the hands of the charlatans, through fear and hope.

Charlatanism in medicine has always played a great and important rôle, and we can say with Talleyrand, that it is a wonder that there are no more charlatans. Sydenham was right when he recommended to the physicians never to abandon their patient, although there is no hope of saving him, knowing that when the patient has been discouraged by the physician he falls into the hands of the charlatan, who speculates on his misery and on his sufferings. Imagination plays a great part in the mind of a poor sufferer, and often a faint hope that a certain advertised remedy, or the prayers of the faithful, or the touch of some miraculous water may be able to relieve his sufferings, is a balm to his miserable life. The same ideas are beautifully expressed by Shakespeare in "Macbeth":

"How he solicits heaven,
Himself best knows; but strangely visited people
All swollen and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp around their necks,
Put on with holy prayers; and it is spoken
To the succeeding royalty he leaves
The healing benediction."

The people at large have not progressed one inch in their popular ideas of medicine, and if at the times of Macbeth they believed in the healing benediction, to-day it is the same thing. They place their faith in Christian science, or in the miraculous virtue of some water. A few days ago I was reading in the papers that six trains overcrowded with invalids had left Paris for the pilgrimage to Lourdes, to satisfy their imagination that a bath in that water accompanied with prayers will restore them to health.

This is really that which makes the fortune of the quack. I do not mean that a quack is liable for any misconduct. The repeated advertisements full of bombastic words do not harm anybody, it is only commercialism. Those who fall into their hands have to blame only themselves. The advertising physician prostitutes the profession, submits the science to commercialism. It is true that in some instances charlatans have and are accumulating in a short time fortunes which a good and reputable physician will never be able to do during his entire lifetime, but not all are successful, and the enlightened public is very careful to give their just value to the bombastic promises of the advertising quacks.

The wisdom of the code of ethics of the American Medical Association is just, and by its rules prevents the name of a reputable physician from being placed in the columns of a daily paper with the name of any advertising quack. The code of ethics extols the standing of the regular practitioner, preferring science and the true and honest practice to the venality of commercialism.

The press in general is not very sanguine towards physicians. The rule of the regular practitioner to keep away from any kind of advertisement makes it not very agreeable to their business. If they can roast a physician it seems that they do not take gloves to handle us. However, we will never be afraid in any way, and the reputable physician will always avoid having his name in the way of an advertisement in the daily press. It would be indeed debasing and disgraceful for a reputable physician to see his name in the same columns with the manhood restorer, "no cure no pay," etc.

The advertisements of the commercial trade bring before the public their productions, the superior quality of their goods. The physician has nothing to advertise but his skill, of which no other can be a judge but his patients and his colleagues. The advertisement of the physician is therefore a lie before the public, and any one who lets his name be debased to such an extent deserves the name of a charlatan. I have often heard from my patients expressions of derision for an advertising doctor. The public in general is well aware and knows how to judge the promises of an advertising quack.

You will not believe, however, that the daily press is to be blamed in any way for quack advertisements. It is a matter of business, and so long as the advertisements do not contain, at least apparently, anything against decency or honesty liable to be prosecuted under the laws, nobody can suppress them. I find that the daily newspapers deserve credit when they give some popular accounts of different medical topics, especially concerning public hygiene, and in this point the physician has to help them in order to familiarize and popularize medicine.

Any science which requires a systematic study of many years cannot easily be familiarized, but popular instruction can be given so as to remove superstition. For instance, in astronomy no ignorant man to-day would believe that the sun revolves around the earth, as was believed in antiquity, but through the familiarization of the science such an error has been dispelled. In the same way in medicine, it is not necessary to discuss in the public press pure medical subjects, theories which when not, or but partially, understood, would rather bring false ideas among the laymen. If we want to explain to the public the karyokinesis or the chemotaxis, etc., we will never expect to popularize medicine. In this case, the best truth to inculcate in the public is, that when somebody is sick he must call the physician. The topics which are of great interest to the public are those touching hygiene; the water, the air, the food, or the climate, sanitation, the necessity of isolation of the patients in contagious diseases, disinfection, necessity of cleanliness, etc., the knowledge of which is beneficial to the public, tending to dispel false ideas and superstitions. The name of the physician

helping this good cause in the daily press is to be praised, and although it is an indirect advertisement for him, it is honorable and worthy of encouragement. Science cannot be vulgarized. The knowledge of an order of moral or physical truths, cannot be obtained unless from a long, special, and methodic study. But the technical results applicable to the welfare of the people, to public hygiene, etc., can be of a very important benefit to the people. It would be a great benefit to the public in general if some popular prejudices, superstitions, and errors could be taken away from the public, which really paralyze the social influence of medicine. It is very peculiar that in many branches of science the people at large has left so many prejudices coming from antiquity, but not in medicine. So you will find nobody to-day believing that inferior metals can be changed into gold, yet they will believe that warts are cured by touching them with a piece of meat which is afterwards buried. Try all means to remove superstition. The hindrance to progress is superstition. Superstition in all its different forms dominates medicine and is a block in front of the doctor, which prevents him from doing his duty. It is therefore necessary to fight this enemy by familiarizing those parts of medicine which are susceptible of being explained to the people. By so doing we will also diminish the value of the ridiculous advertisements of the quacks, which tend always to maintain superstition and speculate on the ignorant.

We have seen the reasons why a reputable physician must avoid any publicity in any shape or form of advertisements, especially in the daily press. We recognize the just reasons and it is a settled question.

Now comes another part of medical ethics, which has been lately the subject of a great discussion. Some physicians have limited themselves to one branch of medicine, so-called special branches, specialists. The question arises how the public and other physicians will know that Dr. N. is an oculist, an aurist, a dermatologist, a gynecologist, etc. The American Medical Association has established the different sections, and has therefore fully recognized specialism in medicine. The immense progress of medicine in late years is due to specialism. Each

branch works on the special subject, and the discovery and the advance is credited to medicine. Specialists are physicians ; they have completed their full course of medical studies, and they have for some years made one of the special branches of medicine the subject of their studies. Now a young man with a good supply of study and of experience in a special branch wants to locate in a city, and of course it is his wish to make known the specialty which he has chosen.

In the constitution and by-laws of the American Medical Association revised March 28, 1891, the question of specialists has been thoroughly treated in four articles.

Resolved, That this association recognizes specialties as proper and legitimate fields of labor.

Resolved, That specialists shall be governed by the same rules of professional etiquette as have been laid down for general practitioners.

Resolved, That it shall not be proper for specialists publicly to advertise themselves as such, or to assume any title not specially granted by a regularly chartered college.

Resolved, That private handbills addressed to members of the medical profession, or by cards in medical journals, calling the attention of professional brethren to themselves as specialists, be declared in violation of the code of ethics of the American Medical Association. Transactions, Vol. xx, p. 28.

In this regard, the question seems to be settled, but every year it is again and again arising, and leaves always place for discussion. The American Medical Association recognizes specialties as proper and legitimate fields of labor. In so doing I believe that it is clearly understood that as a consequence it recognizes the specialists. And again, if the association recognizes the specialty and the specialists, I cannot see the reason why a man who has gone abroad to study that special branch of medicine, who has spent money and time to obtain knowledge and training in that special branch, who locates in a certain city where he does not see other cases than those belonging to his specialty, why to such a man should be denied the privilege of writing on his card, aurist, oculist, gynecologist.

I agree thoroughly with that opinion expressed by Dr. Rogers last year at this same meeting, that the best method of advertisement is thorough and conscientious preparation, earnest and undivided attention to our profession, avoidance of unseemly

conduct, and honesty and manliness in our relations to the public, attributes which form the base of success in practice.

But if a man with these attributes limits his practice to a certain specialty, I do not see any wrong-doing if he should place the name of his specialty on his card. In the large cities where there are academies and frequent meetings of medical associations, there is no difficulty in making himself known as a cultivator of this or the other specialty, by reading papers, by publishing articles in medical journals, but in smaller cities where there are not so many facilities for making himself known, it would take a long time for him to begin to make his living practising the specialty which the young physician intends to cultivate. In this regard we cannot be too great exclusivists. The United States, with such an immense territory, with so large a population, cannot be dictated to by only one rule, which if applicable to the State of New York, will not suit a practitioner in another state. I think that the name of the special branch of practice, as Dr. N. N., gynecologist, or oculist, etc., would not be derogatory to the dignity of a physician and could not be a breach of the code of ethics. In that name, oculist, or gynecologist, there is no advertisement. All that it means is that his practice is limited to the diseases of the eye, to the diseases of the womb, and its appendages. It is not a way of obtaining practice from other colleagues, when we know that the general practitioner has left these branches of specialty in the hands of the specialist.

Another topic of discussion in the ethics of advertisements is the medical card inserted in the daily papers. This use in the largest cities has been entirely abandoned, therefore it is no longer a question. In some smaller places I understand that it is still customary for physicians to insert in the papers the so-called medical card. In this card is no advertisement, there is only the name, the location of the office and the office hours. If this is customary in certain localities, I do not think that the practitioner could be restrained from this simple announcement. In this card there is no boasting over any operation performed, nor over any large practice. There are simply indicated the name and the location. Taking everything into consideration,

this simple card, if it is used in the different localities, would not be derogatory to the dignity of the profession, nor would it be a breach of the code of ethics. But if these cards in the daily newspapers are not of common use, it is advisable to avoid it. Indeed, if in a large city every physician begins to put his card in the newspaper, it will make a long column of names, with some financial benefit for the newspaper and without any profit for the advertiser. The intelligent patient does not pick up a name of a doctor in those columns for the reason that he finds the name more agreeable to him, but he chooses the doctor, because he knows that he has benefited some one of his friends, or because his family doctor has recommended him as an able man in the required specialty.

As a consequence I would say that although a card in the daily print could be tolerated, yet it is only an expense for the practitioner with probably very little profit.

It is now time that we look for awhile to the doctor advertising drugs and medicines without his will. Nearly every day pamphlets are carried in the mail of new remedies or new mixtures, some of which are unknown in their composition, always from some Chemical Company, claiming their efficacy in a dozen different complaints, bearing testimonials of many doctors, who praise them in their practice. Those manufacturers send samples of their compositions to every doctor with a request to try the remedy and send them the result of their experience. If they do not obtain a reply in a certain time they write again a very kind letter, asking their opinion and the results of their experiments. A young physician politely replies that he has used the remedy and has found it a beneficial one, and this letter enters among the testimonials.

Some others pick up young physicians who have written some articles for medical journals, and try to persuade them to write an article of 1500 to 2000 words on their remedy, paying so much for the article. In this way we find the columns of medical journals filled with the praises of remedies, which, after having been used once or twice, must be discarded. These kinds of advertisements, made by the physician himself in many instances against his will, are not comprehended in the code of

ethics of the American Medical Association. It is a kind of advertisement imposed upon the good nature of the physician for the benefit of the manufacturers or of the patentees.

The physician must be very careful in advising his patients to take remedies of which he does not know the composition. In case the family physician finds himself with a patient which requires the specialist, it is much more honorable for him to advise his patient to consult a man whom he knows to be able in his specialty. If a lady patient is suffering with disturbances of the genital organs, it is better to advise her to consult a gynecologist than to advise her to take a uterotonic. If a patient is affected with a disease of the skin and the physician has already used what he could to relieve him, I think it to be much more proper for him to advise his patient to consult a dermatologist than to advise him to take cuticura remedies.

Do not believe, gentlemen, that I am talking on account of any bad feeling against these patented things, but I talk from experience. Many patients have come to me telling me that they had used remedies and salves advertised as specifics in the daily press, following the advice of their family physician. I must say that this is a breach of the code of ethics of the medical profession. This is not only tolerating quackery, but it is encouraging and supporting quackery. It is a sin to maintain superstition among ignorant laymen. When we prescribe we must know what we give to our patient; we must know exactly the dose; we must count on the pharmacologic action of the remedy, and we are responsible for what we give, and for any trouble that may result. Now, how can some physicians dare to prescribe things which are advertised in the newspapers without knowing the composition, the dose, nothing, and call themselves responsible for the results?

I must stop. I have already abused your patience, and I have exceeded the limits of a few remarks on this interesting topic.

Advertisements in the papers, boasting and promising sure cure, is the rôle of the charlatan. Any regular practitioner trying to get practice by using these means prostitutes the profession, debases the dignity of medicine, and puts himself on a plane with the charlatan.

The question of how to place the nature of his specialty on his visiting card or put a medical card on the paper with his name and address, has to be regulated more by good sense and by the usage of the locality than by established rules.

Helping quackery by writing testimonials of patented mixtures and by prescribing the same I consider too a breach of the medical code of ethics which the physician does without his will.

WHAT SHALL BE THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION WITH REGARD TO MEDICAL ADVERTISING¹?

By E. STUVER, M.S., M.D., Ph.D., Fort Collins, Colorado.

We live in an age of steam and electricity, when intelligence, which half a century ago would have required months in transmission, is now flashed around the world almost instantaneously.

This facility of communication has linked the whole world of thought together and made each individual scientific worker the heir of all nations and climes and placed at his disposal the results of coworkers in the most distant lands.

These changes have transformed commerce as if by a magic wand, have carried the products of progressive and aggressive nations to the uttermost parts of the earth, and have infected all professions and classes to a greater or less extent with the dominant commercial spirit of the age.

While in the main this great movement has been one of progress and the current has borne us onward to a higher civilization, still there are many strong undercurrents of an opposite tendency which, if not avoided, may have very demoralizing effects.

The great essential of existence for any individual or class of individuals, is that they shall be able to adapt themselves as nearly as possible to their environment—that they shall appreciate and be guided by the best thought and noblest ideals of the age in which they live. While this is true of all professions and callings it applies with peculiar force to the medical profession—the noblest and most difficult of them all.

From the earliest historic times, physicians have been the promoters and conservators of the best interests of humanity. Indeed so intent have they been in seeking out the causes of diseases, in relieving human suffering and pain, and battling with the grim destroyer—death, that they have neglected their own material welfare and have permitted a horde of parasites and vampires to fasten themselves upon humanity and to absorb

¹ Read before the American Academy of Medicine, Columbus, Ohio, June 5, 1899.

many of the benefits which rightfully belong to regular physicians.

Mankind has always more or less strongly believed in an intangible, supernatural causative factor in the production of disease and even at the present time among our own progressive and intensely practical people, this tendency is shown by the many believers in "Christian Science," "Faith Cure" and similar delusions or frauds.

All charlatans and pretenders utilize this human weakness to the fullest extent and as advertising has become one of the great motive powers in advancing all commercial undertakings, they have seized upon this means to advance their pretensions and to swindle those whom they can induce to confide in them.

For many years the question as to the regulation of professional advertising has been a very complicated matter. It is continually presenting itself under new and varied phases and, like Banquo's ghost, will not down. Nor do I believe it will cease to be a *quaestio vexata* until all reputable regular practitioners shall receive equal justice and similar privileges in this important particular.

The struggle for existence in the medical profession has always been a sharp one and is growing keener every year.

Many who have spent long years of arduous toil in preparing themselves for their life's work, on the success of which their own and possibly the existence of their families depend are confronted by free clinics, free dispensaries and a host of charitable institutions which treat not only the deserving poor but, in many instances, those who are amply able to pay for professional services, and are very pointedly given to understand, by a certain class of physicians, that the insertion of a plain professional card in a newspaper is a contravention of medical ethics, and that it is their duty to sit supinely down and leave the community in blissful ignorance of their presence.

At the same time the oracles who manifest so much righteous indignation at the insertion of a (paid) card, in many cases, if perchance they be influential and well established, utilize every opportunity to secure free local puffs, or what is still worse will try, by underhand and disreputable methods, to secure the

patients and blacken the reputation of a brother practitioner.

If it is correct medical ethics for the distinguished physicians, surgeons, gynecologists *et id omne genus*, connected with medical colleges, hospitals, dispensaries, etc., to blazon their names forth to the world, is it not also right for the obscure general practitioner, at least to let the world know that he still lives? If ethical ideals are lowered by the recent graduate or newcomer who tries to acquaint the community of his existence by a card in the local paper, how much more are they degraded by the veteran wire-puller who buttonholes the reporter and softly whispers into his ear the account of some wonderful operation or desperate case with his own name prominently mentioned in connection with it! A search through the files of the newspapers of the country will convince the most skeptical that this disgusting method of advertising has become very prevalent indeed.

In the face of these facts is it any wonder that the public fails to see the difference between the blatant charlatan who buys his space and boldly proclaims his superiority without any equivocation and the member of the regular medical profession who, in order to attain the same end, invades the sanctity of his patients' lives and drags their ills through the mire of publicity by local puffing. But the question naturally arises, How can these evils be remedied and the results of scientific truth be made to benefit those who discovered them?

The regular medical profession has always had the innate superstitions and prejudices of mankind to contend with and has never received that degree of public appreciation and support that its gallant fight against disease has merited.

I believe however that, to a certain extent at least, the profession, from the bickerings and jealousies between its members, the lack of *esprit du corps* and organization to bind them together into a compact body, is largely responsible for this state of affairs, and I am firmly convinced that until the great majority of its members can be brought together in great medical organizations and agree upon some equitable plan by which all shall receive justice and be accorded equal rights and privileges, matters are not going to improve to any great extent.

This is an age of combination—of great organizations—and if the medical profession would achieve its high destiny, its members must combine their forces and work toward a common and definite end.

When our medical schools and societies shall once have established their requirements for entrance, graduation, and membership on a high plane, when every physician shall be expected to be a gentleman in the noblest acceptance of that term, and the public is given to understand *that the physician's status is fixed by his profession* and that to be an active member in his own county, and state, medical societies as well as the American Medical Association, at least, is not only an honorable distinction which no one can afford to disregard but likewise an imperative duty which he owes to his profession; when in short the public shall have been given to understand that membership and active participation in medical societies is a much better criterion of professional fitness and eminence than the manipulation of local politics, loafing in the back-rooms of drug stores and relating wonderful professional achievements to the habits of such places and the many other similar methods resorted to by a certain class of doctors to become popular and achieve local notoriety, then will the medical profession be regarded with a respect which it has never hitherto received.

To bring about such results and thoroughly impress these truths on the public mind will require much hard work and unceasing activity on the part of physicians who have the best interests of their profession at heart, but just as soon as they are accomplished and doctors find that membership in medical societies is regarded as an index of higher professional attainments and a greater devotion to the welfare of humanity than anything else, just that soon will the question of organization be settled and instead of the officers of medical societies being obliged to beg and implore physicians to join and take an active part in such organizations, they will be only too glad to enroll their names in order to secure the honor and prestige connected with such membership.

Whenever it is fully appreciated that membership in the American Academy of Medicine is an honorable distinction

which can only be acquired by physicians of broad culture and professional eminence, the mere mention of that fact will be of more value to the possessor of the title, than whole columns of the nauseous local puffs which doctors have written about themselves to secure prestige and notoriety,—puffs which invade the privacy of their patients' lives and parade their ills before the public to satisfy morbid curiosity and let the world know what a wonderful man the distinguished Doctor "Blow" is. Such advertising as this reduces the regular physician to the level of the charlatan and degrades the profession which it is his duty to uplift and adorn.

The seal of condemnation should be placed on this kind of work at once and the offenders be given to understand that they cannot masquerade as reputable physicians while resorting to such practices.

On the other hand every fitting opportunity should be embraced to convince the world that activity in promoting the welfare of the medical profession which is synonymous with alleviating human suffering and raising mankind to a higher and happier plane, is the most honorable kind of distinction.

If the profession will firmly insist on such measures we shall soon see on the one hand large accessions to our medical societies, increased zeal in promoting their welfare and a professional solidarity which will make easy the accomplishment of many objects which are now regarded as almost insuperable and on the other hand the blatant local puffs which are so common among physicians will be relegated to their proper place and become the exclusive property of the charlatan.

In conclusion I would present the following summary :

First—All physicians from the most eminent to the most obscure should be accorded equal advertising privileges.

Second—Professional advertising should be limited to the insertion of plain cards in the local papers or a sign pointing out the location and office hours of the physician.

Third—All local notices in which the name of the physician is mentioned in connection with the treatment of cases or the performance of operations should be absolutely interdicted.

Fourth—The public should be educated to regard active

participation in promoting the organization of the medical profession and assisting to build up and strengthen medical societies as a criterion of greater professional eminence and distinction than mere local notoriety.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. Leartus Connor, of Detroit :

From the papers presented it is evident that some advertising is essential. The question occurs: How shall we separate bad from good advertising? How shall we judge the quality of advertising? I think there is one law by which every effort of the individual to make himself known to his fellows, whether of the laity or the profession, may be fairly judged; namely, Does that effort benefit first, the one who makes it; second, the profession of which the individual is a member, and third, the laity toward which it is directed? I submit that any advertising that fulfils these three requirements at the same time is a good advertisement and will promote the mutual welfare of all. To apply this law is difficult. Localities and communities vary in their ideas as to what will benefit and harm them, and in my own judgment particular acts must be left to the discretion of the individual. The principle is universal, and it is that which we should hold fast. The effort of the individual to get something for nothing gives rise to evil. Any word in derogation of a professional brother who is well qualified and honest in his work is evil and evil only. These kinds of advertising have been the bane of the profession from the beginning until now. They can easily be eradicated by one with firm will, a level head, and true heart; and no others ought to be admitted to the fellowship of physicians—without such qualities, codes of ethics are as “fleeting sand.” If all followed the rule to fellowship only with doctors who advertised according to the principle stated, the interests of both profession and people would be greatly advantaged. Lastly, to each physician should inhere the right to advertise that is granted to any other. The private practitioner should be permitted to advertise as fully and freely as the medical college professor, the hospital physician, the dispensary attendant, or the railway or corporation doctor. It is easy to see that radical changes would attend the operation of this law, but these would be of incalculable service to the profession as a whole, and the people whom it serves.

Dr. A. L. Benedict, of Buffalo :

It seems to me that the advantages of advertising have been overestimated. There is such a thing as becoming known too widely and of having one's name to appear in print so often as to become a laughing-stock to the intelligent laity. It occurs to me that we have a right to whatever notoriety we can get spontaneously and without payment, in the pursuit of any definite, honest, straightforward line of work, that is, any activity that has ends other than mere advertising.

In regard to journal advertising, I have frequently received letters asking me to prepare an article recommending a certain compound proprietary drug and offering liberal pay for it. Such requests have been received from several journals, the latest only two weeks ago. Some of these journals are in good standing and their editors put the matter in such a frank, business-like way that it would seem almost as if they regard it as legitimate. With reference to the other phase of medical journal advertising, that is the advertising of the writer—and we all see articles in print that have apparently no other purpose—the evil can be checked, in my estimation, only by rigidly following the rule that if an article is worth printing, it is worth paying for. Of course, I realize that local medical journals and those published in the interests of special societies cannot pay for contributions and an exception should be made in their favor but I refer to the journals of national or international circulation. If this rule were insisted on in every case, we could shut off that great class of physicians who write with no scientific knowledge and who receive pay in seeing their names in print. At the same time, I don't think it possible for any man to judge his own work. Articles upon which I have spent much time and brain-work have been returned to me and those that I have considered rather slipshod have received favorable notice.

Dr. Alex. R. Craig, of Columbia, Pa.:

The papers of this morning implied that the "young physician" is an important element in considering this question of advertising. I venture to speak as a young man in the profession of medicine, and yet I lay claim to the right to address you as one having a long acquaintance with the code for from my earliest recollection I have known men who have been governed in their professional intercourse by the code of ethics.

It has been urged that more leniency in the matter of advertising will be of advantage to the youth of the profession. To me it seems that this will but place him at a further disadvantage for he must expect his older and more experienced rival to be as well an adept in the art of self-praise. We have been told that the laws of the profession are already disregarded by some of the leading men of medicine. This is no excuse for further laxity but an urgent appeal for their enforcement. If you, our seniors, have succeeded under the present code, we believe that some measure of good fortune will be our reward if we but have an honest zeal for our profession. We do not ask for more privileges, but we look for the protection of the law. We would not have your pity and patronage, but we want your assistance and counsel, that we too may gain the position where our achievements will command the respect of our associates. When a young physician comes to you for this aid and guidance, pray do not give the idea that he will find no obstacles in his path, nor yet that by much boasting fame may be attained. Rather let him understand that he must expect work and plenty of it. If he is worthy, he will not be a Micawber, waiting for something to turn up, but will, legitimately, by honest effort turn it up. I am sure there are many young men who wish no more opportunity to advertise than the code of ethics, as it is at present, allows.

Dr. T. D. Davis, of Pittsburg :

A question was asked in one of the papers of Saturday, as to how long a person should continue in practice of regular medicine until he could send out his card announcing he was devoting himself to a specialty. I would answer, never send out your card at all. In my opinion sending cards is about the meanest kind of advertising. They are never sent solely to the medical faculty, but are usually scattered broadcast. Why should not I send out cards announcing that I am devoting my time exclusively to general medicine? This card-business is one of the banes of specialism. I believe that when a man becomes so proficient in a special line that the profession recognizes it and forces him into that line exclusively there will be no need of scattering his cards. A card with anything more than your name and address upon it, means by inference that you know more than your fellow-practitioner and hence is discourteous if not dishonest. I agree with Dr. Craig, that the tone of the papers and remarks have been rather to lower the bars for a wider range of advertising. Don't do it. Advertising outside of a simple, name, title, and address is usually lying! Putting one's name to recommendations of proprietary medicines is another miserable way of advertising. It is beneath the contempt of a true physician. It invariably is reproduced, "The distinguished Dr. So and So says of our remedy, etc., etc." Our medical journals are full of articles written simply to advertise the writer. They are not written to convey information gained by research or experiment, but simply to magnify the compiler and are usually prefaced with his name and all the titles he can string to it, and ending with his office address. Conspicuous office signs and transparencies are resorted to, by those who usually need more than their medical knowledge to recommend them! Never exalt yourself above your fellow-practitioner nor try to build yourself up by pulling him down.

Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, of New York :

I want to say in connection with the publication of papers read before the meetings, that last year an article read before the general session of our American Medical Association was reported in full the same day or the next, in one of the Chicago papers. I think this ought to go on record with our entire disapproval.

I hope there will be some formulation of the discussions both on specialism and on medical advertising which shall reach the general public and produce interest and do some good.

Since this Academy has no control over the profession, and is not an authorized, or legalized, or representative association in the manner in which the American Medical Association is, it has occurred to me that a resolution like the following would be in order, though I will not propose it as a resolution unless it meets with the approval of the fellows.

"The American Academy of Medicine having considered the subject of medical advertising in a series of papers and in discussion, and having devel-

oped many features of discredit to the medical profession, respectively calls the attention of the American Medical Association to the subject and requests that, by special committee or otherwise, it take cognizance of the same and take action toward its suppression as it exists to-day."

Dr. George M. Gould, of Philadelphia :

The *Philadelphia Medical Journal* of last week makes this suggestion : That the association should appoint a committee or at least an official and authoritative editor of the association through whose hands shall go all the matter that is officially recognized by the association as suited to appear in the daily or other lay papers. In this way we would not, as an association, reach the absolute interdiction of this disgrace and shame, but we would make it very clear that whatever does appear in the daily papers has gone through this editorial official's hands, and in that way the self-advertiser would be stopped from sending matter directly to the newspaper.

Dr. C. T. McClintock, of Detroit, in closing :

Before writing a paper on this subject I talked over with an old friend of mine some things I would like to say. He said, "Don't do it ; it will get you into trouble." I am afraid to say all I know, much less all that I feel on this question. It seems to me a great shame that many deserving men are cut out of their reward who will not follow these practices. There is a further item ; it is a pity if it is true that much of the best energy of many of our men is taken in an effort to get patients, and as a result we, as a profession, are not doing the work that we should. If we look over what has been gained in the last generation we will find that little has been contributed by practising physicians.

Dr. J. A. Lichty, of Pittsburg, Pa., in closing :

It was suggested to me to-day that my paper did not give the remedy which would overcome the evil effects which advertising has upon medical literature. It was not tended to propose a remedy, for it was thought that the free discussion which would characterize a symposium upon such a subject would suggest a remedy ; I think it has done so. I could only emphasize it by saying that it is necessary that we hold close to the principles of the code of ethics. We dare not lower our profession to a trade, and therefore dare not resort to advertising as a merchant does, for instance.

The seemingly innocent physician's card placed in a local newspaper does an immense amount of mischief. The editor of that local newspaper at once takes it upon himself to advertise the physician who patronizes his advertising columns, and all of you know what injustice he does to physicians at times. Many newspapers exist only because they are patronized by advertising quacks and patent medicine men. These papers are never the representative papers of a city or a community. It would be well if in some way by concerted action we could have laws enacted which would make such advertising illegal. In this way we could, in a measure, assist in suppressing yellow journalism.

Dr. A. Goldspohn, of Chicago, in closing :

I have nothing special to say except that my thought chiefly in writing my paper was to call the attention of my brethren to the fact that the public undoubtedly think that the physician may advertise just as properly as the merchant and that if they don't the laity think it is merely an evidence of lack of enterprise. They do not appreciate that a valuable safeguard against imposition from quacks is afforded them thereby. It is well for us as physicians to bear this in mind and correct that wrong popular impression when we have opportunity.

CARE OF NORTHERN TROOPS IN THE WEST INDIAN ISLANDS.¹

BY GEORGE G. GROFF, M.D., LL.D., Major and Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V., Director of Vaccination, Puerto Rico.

The lively interest manifested in the United States concerning these islands justifies this paper.

While at one time in October, 1898, after active campaigning was all over, in Puerto Rico the sick-rate reached nearly 70 per cent., at the present time not 5 per cent. of the troops in this island are invalided.

The diseases which most prevailed during the campaign, and for some time afterward, were typhoid fever, diarrhea and various disturbances of the alimentary canal, dysentery, and malarial fever. The fever for August and September was almost wholly typhoid but about October first that of a malarial type began to prevail.

There is no doubt at all that the typhoid fever was imported by the troops, although the writer does not believe, with the native physicians, that this disease was unknown to the island before the advent of the Americans. It is a curious observation to make that, while every condition here exists to perpetuate typhoid fever, and while hundreds of cases existed during the last summer and autumn, the disease seems to have now almost wholly died out among both the troops and the natives. It may be here noted that while the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment lay at Utuado in the mountains, almost demoralized with typhoid fever, a full Spanish Regiment was at Arecibo, on the same river below in the lowlands, and in that regiment there was but a *single case of fever* and that called "malarial."

It is proper here to ask what the causes were which produced the great amount of sickness among the troops during, and in the months following, the campaign. The following are believed to have been the principal active causes in lowering the physical condition of the men.

1. *Exhaustion* and *enfeeblement* from the conditions of camp-life in the States previous to coming to Puerto Rico. The

¹ Read before the American Academy of Medicine, Columbus, O., June 5, 1899.

summer had been an unusually hot one. The men had been subjected to severe drilling. This exhausted them. The extreme limit of endurance was reached in the "practice marches" (the most foolish scheme ever devised to break down an army of recruits), the overcrowding in tents making restful sleep impossible, sleeping on malarious ground, the repeated occupation (in at least one case three times) of the same camp sites, badly policed camps, extremely limited water supplies so that there was little water for drinking and none for bathing purposes.

The attempt to "toughen" the men in southern camps was a mistake also. These camp conditions enfeebled the men and made them ready victims whenever any germs of disease were encountered.

2. *Life on the transports* further lessened the resisting power of the men. Men, horses, and mules were crowded together, the animals necessarily having the better ventilated portions of the vessels. Hastily prepared it was impossible to keep some of the vessels clean. Urine dripped upon the men day and night. The air was foul and hot, the drinking water warm. The travel rations could not be eaten by many. In some cases there were scant rations. Many became seasick, and nearly all were landed in the hot and rainy season with their alimentary canals completely disordered from end to end.

3. *In Puerto Rico* there was commonly enough food but the ration was *awfully unbalanced*. Of canned beef and canned tomatoes there was an excess. Of fresh meat, potatoes, onions, and all vegetables, for nearly three months, a deficiency. The coffee was a villainous compound (as made by the cooks from green coffee). Some one seemed to have thought that soldiers could live on any *one thing* as, for instance, canned tomatoes or canned beef, and to some commands these articles were issued until the stomach rebelled at the sight of them.

4. *The cooking* was more than abominable. In the heavy rains and with little or no firewood, it was often very difficult to cook at all. In future wars, if they are to be fought with men, it may be well to provide cooks, for it is a well-known saying that "an army travels on its belly." We may further add that the men were wholly without money for almost three months with which

to purchase any delicacy they might fancy, or to relieve the pangs of hunger.

The conditions above enumerated show the causes which existed both in the States and in Puerto Rico to debilitate the men. They were brought into the exact state to nourish the germs of typhoid fever, malaria, and dysentery.

5. *But still other causes of debility existed.* The uniforms were too heavy. For such a summer as 1898 they were too heavy in the States. They were too heavy in Puerto Rico. Even the Khakie uniform for campaign purposes in the tropics was too warm.

We have named the indirect causes of the sickness. The direct causes were the germs of typhoid fever imported from the States and the indigenous germs of malaria. But germs must be spread by some means. In the case of the typhoid fever in the war of 1898 it is believed by the writer that *personal uncleanness* was a principal factor in spreading the disease, house flies a second means. The lack of water in the northern camps was notorious. The strange mode of life, the heat, the dust, the perspiration, the crowding in the tents, soon made the recruits filthy beyond words to describe. How could it be otherwise with no water to cleanse?

Further, in Puerto Rico, there was scarcely any underclothing issued for *three months* and, when a patient came to a hospital, commonly his clothing was only fit to be burned. A principal work of the aid societies was to furnish underclothing for the sick. Nurses were dressed in pajamas because there was no other clean clothing for them!

With men in this debilitated condition, herded like cattle for transportation, in rain and steaming sun, with clothing saturated with filth it is well known that typhoid fever can travel from person to person. *It did do so here.*

Of the agency of house flies the writer has no doubt at all. In the camps North and in Puerto Rico they became as numerous as in the days when they were a pest in Egypt. They were like swarms of bees. They feasted in the sinks; they fell into the half-cooked food.

At Coamo, Puerto Rico, on men comatose, or nearly so, lying

uncovered, the flies were to be seen literally by the thousand. To one who saw them and all the conditions of the camp, there could be no doubt that they were assisting in spreading the disease.

It is asked, Had not climatic conditions, the use of tropical fruits, tropical rum, tropical beef, impure water, much to do with the sickness? The answer is, *they had not*. The factors which caused the diseases have been named. Had the men remained in the northern camps their condition would have been but little better than here. The only element in climate in Puerto Rico operating against the men was the heavy rain which should have been avoided by housing the troops. It is not necessary to go through any stage of acclimatization, on this island contrary to the prevalent view.

But all this sickness has passed away. The men are now in as good health as though they were in Pennsylvania or Nebraska. They are apparently happy and contented. The officers who have been here now nearly a year, look upon the climate of Puerto Rico as a peculiarly healthful one. The temperature is very uniform throughout the year, seldom rising above 85° F. and seldom falling below 75° in the daytime, 65° at night. The nights are always cool and refreshing sleep can be obtained every night in the year. Sunstroke is practically unknown. Insects and reptiles are very scarce in the open country, not a single one being dangerous. In the towns, fleas and mosquitoes, here sorts of domestic animals, are a nuisance, and are to be added to the other factors, exhausting the powers of the men. Because due to violation of well-known sanitary laws, the sickness in the army during the Spanish-American war was a *National Disgrace, without excuse*.

With these facts stated, we proceed to our theme.

SELECTION AND CARE OF TROOPS FOR THE WEST INDIES.

1. None but entirely sound men should be sent to these islands. All with weak digestion, or lungs not entirely sound, should be left in the States. No recruit under 21 years of age should be sent and it would be better to make the minimum age 22 years.

There should be no "toughening" the troops on Florida sandbanks, or by forced marches under a Virginian or Georgiansun, but they should be sent from the most salubrious camps in Maine, New York, or Montana. The better their physical condition on starting the better they will endure the life here.

2. The transport service must be so improved that the troops will leave the vessels in as good condition as they entered them. This is possible. Good ventilation, healthful food, and facilities for cooking at least two meals a day, are not beyond American ingenuity.

3. *At once*, reaching the tropics, the troops must be housed. Some sickness could have been prevented last summer if this measure had been promptly adopted, but, with the experience of Siboney before their eyes, the American commanders for several months looked upon the native houses as pest places. But wisdom has been learned from the Spanish who did not have a single tent upon the island.

4. The ration should be modified so that rice, native beans, and vegetables may be furnished to the extent that the men will eat them. Rice should largely take the place of the Irish potato. The coffee should be that grown in the Islands. Vinegar and black pepper should be supplied in abundance. Dried beef and oatmeal should be added to the ration. The native beef is good, if well cooked and well seasoned. Great attention should be paid to the quality of the food supplied. The cooking should be inspected at each meal and only wholesome food given the men. All the drinking water used by the men should be filtered through a Pasteur force filter and, in cases of epidemics, should be boiled.

5. Still further changes are needed in the uniform. Something lighter than the Khakie uniform is needed for wear on marches and in the hottest weather. The heavy pantaloons and the blue shirts should be worn after sundown and their use made imperative.

6. The barracks should be made equal to any in the United States. Especial attention should be given to securing coolness and to give large air space to each man, for consumption is the most fatal disease in these islands. There should be an abundant ventilation day and night, while wide balconies will give shade and coolness in the daytime.

7. Personal cleanliness must be insisted upon with the greatest persistence by the officers. If necessary, "bathing drills" and "wash drills" must be instituted. Inspection must extend to the underclothing and the skin beneath that.

8. A plan of securing *instant* sterilization of excreta has been devised. It is to drop these in troughs containing lime-water and, after thorough treatment, to convey them to some point distant from the camp.

9. The men must be instructed to attend sick call whenever even slightly indisposed during the heated season. Especially must any disorder of the bowels receive instant attention. It will not do here to leave these troubles go on several days without treatment.

10. The men must not be exposed to the sun between 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 or 3 P.M. The habits of the natives, learned through centuries of experience, must be in some measure respected.

11. Those towns and those islands which are notoriously unhealthy should not for the present receive any garrison until the causes for the sickness are investigated. Sanitary surveys of all these islands carried out in the most exact and searching manner should be commenced at once and followed up without intermission.

12. Such diseases as smallpox, yellow fever, typhus fever, leprosy, and elephantiasis, must be stamped out. There is no denying that this can be done. Anglo-Saxon energy is equal to the task.

There have been a very few cases of *pernicious malaria*, a few cases of enlarged liver and spleen, but practically nothing to show that a white man cannot live as well in Puerto Rico as in Ohio, Virginia, or Texas. Indeed, it is the present feeling among the Americans who have been longest in the island that the climate is more favorable than in any American state south of the Carolinas. While it rains nearly every day in the mountains, the rains are but heavy showers. The ground dries off in a few minutes after the rain ceases and, as the showers occur at the same hours each day, they occasion no inconvenience.

While it is true that the history of the Caucasian race in the

West Indies is not encouraging, yet these islands produced a Hamilton and a Josephine, and illustrations of physically well-developed families are numerous among decent people, even when four or more generations of children have been born on the island. Bad laws and bad social conditions, *bad environment*, rather than the climate, have probably defeated the ends of nature.

But a new era has been ushered in. The white man, with the aid of electricity, steam transportation, ice and cold storage, chemic and medical researches—especially researches in bacteriology,—quinine and mosquito netting *will conquer the tropics*. To the Anglo-Saxon the Americas have been given and he will occupy them all—North, Central, and South.

SAN JUAN, P. R., May 3, 1899.

"SOME REMARKS ON HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CONTINUOUS SERVICE."¹

BY DR. J. C. WILSON, of Philadelphia.

Personal circumstances have rendered it impossible for me to prepare the paper I had in contemplation when the announcement was made. I had intended collating certain numerical facts in the preparation of the paper. If you will pardon me, I would like to say a few words bearing upon hospital service with reference to continuous service, and I shall be glad if the fellows of the Academy who are either inside or outside hospital organizations, will say something bearing upon the matter which I think is one of importance for the medical profession to consider.

The great clinics of Europe, particularly of Germany, have been largely built up by the associated labor of the chiefs of the clinics and certain assistants. Owing to the organization of the profession and the transference of assistants from one clinic to more exalted posts there has been the gradual recognition of personal and professional ability on the part of certain individuals and to the extending of their opportunities for work from time to time. In this country no such arrangement has existed, and the general plan has been that a certain number of physicians and surgeons and the associated specialists have had the service divided among them so that any large hospital would have perhaps at the same time four surgeons, two gynecologists, two neurologists and so on and as a vacancy occurs a new man is put in, and in this way the organization goes on. This necessitates the division of the service into four periods so that each individual serves during a period of three months to be succeeded by one of his colleagues and so on through the year. The wards are transferred at the end of the period of three months in such a way that a new chief and a new set of residents come on duty at the same time, neither chief nor resident being familiar with the general run of the cases and not prepared to carry on any plan in regard to general management and particular diseases.

¹ Made at the meeting of the American Academy of Medicine, Columbus, O., June 5, 1899. Stenographer's report revised by Dr. Wilson.

There has been a disposition, I think, to change this as shown by the movement to put in charge a chief surgeon of the hospital and place the service in his charge from year to year. Of course it is absolutely impossible for any man to take sole continuous charge of large wards from year to year. It has been found necessary to appoint assistant physicians; an official grade between that of the physician-in-chief or the surgeon-in-chief and the resident; men who have served perhaps in the same institution as resident physicians at a previous time, who have been identified with hospital service, occupying in the absence of the chief the same position to the resident as the chief ordinarily does. Under these circumstances the hospital adopts a certain line of policy which is continuous and instead of fragmentary regulation the hospital is in a position to accumulate valuable clinical and therapeutic investigations. The new men who are appointed assistants have the same chiefs who are able to indicate to them, lines of work and methods which they can improve upon as they grow older, but without which association they would be longer in acquiring. They then get a system of work far more likely to be of service to the profession at large and to individual patients than interrupted and fragmentary work done with division of the service from time to time during the year.

In the Orthopedic Hospital in Philadelphia, this method is practised by a division of the wards. Three physicians in that institution are on duty continuously. The chief objection which I have heard urged against continuous service is that men are excluded from hospital opportunities, and I desire to point out the fact that this is not really true because (take for example an institution in which I am at present connected, the German Hospital of Philadelphia), for many years there were three attending surgeons and three physicians and the term of service four months—three terms of service during the year. Later Dr. Deaver was made the surgeon-in-chief; two assistants were given to him so that the surgical service had as many physicians as the whole service had before. When by reason of resignation of one of my colleagues I was made chief physician, two assistants, men who had worked in the dispensary service for some time and eminently qualified to carry out the work, were

appointed with me so that we still had three men in the medical as well as in the surgical service. Instead of appointing men who were busy and who had not had hospital training in this particular institution the service was organized in such a way that a chief surgeon and chief physician were installed with men to do the routine work. The only objection to this plan is the one I have mentioned and at first though it appears to be a valid one, I do not think it is really so. The same number of men are admitted ; they are graded a little differently. Each one has the right to look forward to the time when one or the other of them will succeed to the position of chief and new assistants shall be appointed. Young men when it is possible for them to gain much from association of older men are placed in a position where they shall look for advancement in the course of time. If there be other objections to the system I shall be glad to have them mentioned, because I am quite sure the time is coming when this tendency on the part of hospital organization will spread, when as vacancies occur positions will not be filled but one of the members of the staff who has shown special fitness will be called upon to fill the higher position. I am sure this movement will extend and that in many of our large hospitals the time is approaching when it will come in force.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. F. T. Rogers, of Providence,

agreed with Dr. Wilson that such a plan is best when the hospital is starting, but where it has been under divided service for a long time, it is almost impossible to bring about the change.

Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, of New York :

The New York Skin and Cancer Hospital was organized on the basis whereby two of us divide the service the year through ; we do not alternate. On Randall's Island, where I am physician, we have three men each serving four months. I have thus personal experience in both methods, and I find everything changed when I return to Randall's Island, so that it takes me a month to get the hospital into my own methods again.

Dr. E. F. Wilson, of Columbus :

I have only one objection to Dr. Wilson's method. I have been connected more or less with hospitals for a good many years, and while I have found that experience goes a long ways, and that the man who has had hospital experience for a great many years is probably more capable ; I have also

found that the older members of the profession have made as many mistakes as the younger. If I were one of Dr. Wilson's subordinates, and he came in and treated a case in a way I thought it should not be treated, there would be trouble. One man has just as much right to his opinion as another. Unless you make a hospital strictly a one-man hospital, I don't believe it will work. One man will look at the case from one standpoint and one from another. You will be called to see a case with a man as well qualified as you are, but looking at the case from a different point of view you differ with him. If that happened in a hospital, and the chief were at all overbearing, he would insist on his own plan of treatment for the sake of the records of the hospital, and if I should be his assistant, I would insist upon a post-mortem wherever there was a difference, and I should want that post-mortem report posted alongside the treatment.

Dr. J. C. Wilson, in closing :

In reply to my friend from New England I would say that if the plan is best when hospitals are organized it is the best plan after organization, and it becomes feasible in the course of time.

In response to Dr. Wilson, I have never seen better harmony or better interchange of opinion than have been manifested between Dr. Osler and his assistants in the Johns Hopkins Hospital. In speaking of my own more limited experience, I never have known more satisfactory medical work than that which now goes on in the German Hospital, both in the surgical and medical service. We occupy somewhat different grades in the institution, but we work in perfect harmony. There is an interchange of opinion ; we hear the particulars of the case, ask what has been done in the absence, what plans have been adopted, and whether it is thought well to continue the usual rule. With reference to the post-mortem, the body is sent to the dead-house with the clinical diagnosis, and if Dr. Wilson can find a first-class pathologist in any large institution who can make an anatomic diagnosis agree with the clinical diagnosis, I would be very glad to have the *rara avis* pointed out to me.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

TRANSACTIONS TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, JUNE 3, 1899.

The meeting was held in the Assembly Hall of the Chittenden, President Edward Jackson in the chair, beginning with an executive session.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The council submitted the following report :

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Your council, in presenting the report required by the by-laws, has little to communicate. The question of annual dues that would not down during the past six or eight years was settled at Denver and the fellows elected at this meeting will be charged with dues in 1900. The payment is optional with all who were elected under the old constitutional provision. Dues were paid last year by sixteen fellows, of whom seven also subscribed for the Bulletin.

The program, secured by the energy of the chairman of the committee, again demonstrates the extent and variety of the subjects included under the general department of medical sociology. Doubtless the reading of these papers with the accompanying discussion will also show the interest and value of the topics themselves.

As the order of the papers in the program was arranged without consulting the authors, we suggest, should any one not be present, when the paper is called, that it be passed and that an opportunity be given for its reading later at the convenience of the Academy, and that any papers not reached on the first day be taken up in the order after all the papers have been called.

Fewer applications for fellowship have been received during the year than for the past few years. This may be in direct consequence of the amended constitution, or it may be but the trough of the wave movement, which has characterized the accessions to our numbers in the past years.

The Bulletin has been issued regularly publishing several articles of value in addition to the transactions. The third volume is completed, making a volume of 800 pages.

The treasurer's report shows that we are free from debt, but there is not as large a balance on hand as last year. The balance of last year was exaggerated by the Philadelphia meeting reducing the secretary's traveling expenses to a minimum, and in striking contrast to that item is the expense for the Denver meeting.

Because of the increase in the size of the council by the yearly addition of

the retiring president, it has become impossible to live up to the letter of Article II of the by-laws; your unanimous consent can change it and we recommend that Article II, Section 1, of the by-laws be amended so that it will read "If the council is satisfied, etc.," instead of "If the majority of the whole council are satisfied," as it now reads.

The year has been marked by the losses from death in our fellowship. The following have been starred in the catalogue since the last report although some of them were already deceased at that time.

1. C. E. Briggs, St. Louis, died 1894; A.B. Harvard, 1853; M.D. Harvard, 1856; elected 1886.

2. A. H. Burbank, Yarmouthville, Me., died —; A.B. Bowdoin, 1843; M.D. Harvard, 1847; elected 1888.

3. Homer R. Page, Des Moines, Ia., died —; A.B. Western College, 1868; M.D. Iowa State University, 1871; elected 1889.

4. J. N. Dickson, Pittsburg, died —; A.B. Jefferson, 1866; M.D. Jefferson, 1869; elected 1879.

5. William Pepper, Philadelphia, died July 28, 1898; A.B. University of Pennsylvania, 1862; M.D. University of Pennsylvania, 1864; elected 1882.

6. C. K. Wagner, Newark, N. J., died August 1, 1898; A.B. Lafayette, 1842; M.D. University of Pennsylvania, 1848; elected 1878.

7. J. J. B. Vermeyne, Boston, Mass., died August 16, 1898; M.D. University of Utrecht, 1856; elected 1890.

8. N. S. Lincoln, Washington, died October 13, 1898; A.B. Dartmouth, 1850; M.D. University of Maryland, 1852; elected 1881.

9. R. L. Sibbet, Carlisle, Pa., died October 30, 1898; A.B. Pennsylvania College, 1856; M.D. University of Pennsylvania, 1866; one of the original members; secretary, 1876, 1877; treasurer, 1876; vice-president, 1878, 1885, 1886, 1890, 1891; member of the council, 1887, 1892.

10. H. D. V. Pratt, Jr., Elmira, N. Y., died January 12, 1899; A.B. Amherst, 1878; M.D. College P. and S., New York, 1881; elected, 1888.

11. John T. Carpenter, Pottsville, Pa., died January 22, 1899; A.B. University of Pennsylvania, 1852; M.D. University of Pennsylvania, 1854; elected 1879.

12. George H. Rohe, Baltimore, died February 6, 1899; M.D. University of Maryland, 1873; elected 1895.

The report was accepted and adopted on motion.

Drs. A. P. Clarke and Charles McIntire proposed the following amendment to the by-laws:

ARTICLE II, Section 1. Fourth line strike out the words "majority of" and "whole" and change "are" to "is," so that the phrase will read, "If the council is satisfied, etc."

The motion was put, and as no votes were cast against it, it received unanimous consent and was adopted according to the provisions amending a by-law.

A number of applicants were elected to fellowship. Drs. L. Duncan Bulkley, of New York; Leartus Connor, of Detroit, and A. P. Clarke, of Cambridge, were appointed as the Nominating Committee.

The report of the treasurer was read and referred to an Auditing Committee consisting of Drs. H. O. Marcy, of Boston; C. G. Plummer, of Salt Lake City, and T. D. Davis, of Pittsburg. The report showed a balance of \$75.10 with all bills paid.

At this point the Academy suspended the executive session to hold an open session for the reading of papers. The first series of papers was devoted to the discussion of "Specialism in Medicine." The following were read:

1. "The Evolution of Specialism,"¹ by Dr. Ruth Webster Lathrop, of Philadelphia.

2. "How Far Has Specialism Benefited the Ordinary Practice of Medicine,"² by Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, of New York.

3. "Some Obstructions to the Progress of Specialism in Medicine,"³ by Dr. G. Hudson Makuen, of Philadelphia.

The authors of the other papers promised not having arrived as yet, a discussion⁴ of the papers read was entered upon and continued until the recess for luncheon was taken. Upon reconvening in the afternoon, the following additional papers were read, after which the discussion was continued.

4. "The Ethics of Specialism,"⁵ by Dr. A. L. Benedict, of Buffalo.

5. "On the Effects of Specialism on the Medical Profession,"⁶ by Dr. J. Cheston Morris,⁷ of Philadelphia.

At the conclusion of the discussion,

6. "The Passing of Materialism,"⁸ by Dr. George M. Gould, of Philadelphia, was read and discussed.

At the conclusion of the discussion, the Academy took a recess until 7 o'clock in the evening for the reunion session, and until 10 o'clock on Monday morning for the next executive session.

¹ See p. 172 of this number.

² See p. 174 of this number.

³ See p. 179 of this number.

⁴ See p. 186, where the entire discussion is grouped together.

⁵ See p. 166 of this number.

⁶ See p. 183 of this number.

⁷ Read by the secretary.

⁸ See p. 200 of this number.

The usual very enjoyable time was experienced at the reunion session, under the guidance of Dr. E. F. Wilson, the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

At the executive session on Monday morning, June 5, the council recommended additional names for election to fellowship.

The Auditing Committee reported examining the treasurer's accounts and finding them correct, the report was adopted upon motion.

The Nominating Committee presented the following report:

For *President*, G. Hudson Makuen, of Philadelphia. For *Vice-presidents*, Charles G. Plummer, of Salt Lake City; Albert Goldspohn, of Chicago; Edward F. Wilson, of Columbus; A. L. Benedict, of Buffalo.

For *Secretary and Treasurer*, Charles McIntire, of Easton, Pa. For *Assistant Secretary*, Walter L. Pyle, of Philadelphia.

On motion the report of the committee was received and the president instructed to cast the ballot for the Academy in favor of the gentlemen nominated. This was done and they were duly elected.

The first item for the open session was the annual address of the retiring president, Dr. Edward Jackson, of Denver. Dr. Jackson had selected for his subject, "The Duty of the Doctor as a Teacher."

The papers for the day were then presented in the order given below.

1. "The Ethics of Medical Advertising,"¹ by Dr. R. H. Babcock, of Chicago.²

2. "Advertising in the Medical Profession,"³ by Dr. C. T. McClintock, of Detroit.

3. "The Ethics of Advertising Applied to the Medical Profession,"⁴ by Dr. A. Ravogli, of Cincinnati.

4. "What Shall be the Future Policy of the Medical Profession with Regard to Medical Advertising,"⁵ by Dr. E. Stuver, of Fort Collins, Colo.⁶

¹ See p. 157 of the present number.

² See p. 207 of this number.

³ Read by Dr. A. R. Craig.

⁴ See p. 219 of this number.

⁵ See p. 229 of this number.

⁶ See p. 239 of this number.

⁷ Read by Dr. G. Hudson Makuen.

5. "Some Effects of Present Methods of Advertising upon Medical Literature,"¹ by Dr. John A. Lichty, of Pittsburg, Pa.

6. "What Benefits Do the Laity Derive from Honorable and Efficient Physician's Abstinence from Ordinary Advertising, and How Can They Be Helped to Appreciate Them Better?"² by Dr. A. Goldspohn, of Chicago.

A discussion followed on this series of papers on Medical Advertising.³

7. Dr. F. T. Rogers read for Dr. George G. Groff, now on duty in Puerto Rico, a paper on "Care of Northern Troops in the West Indian Islands."⁴

8. The last paper was by Dr. J. C. Wilson, of Philadelphia, on "Some Remarks on Hospital Organization, with Special Reference to Continuous Service."⁵

In the final executive session, the council reported recommending the election of additional fellows.

It was moved and adopted that the papers presented at this meeting be referred to the council.

Dr. G. Hudson Makuen the new president was escorted to the chair and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Mr. Hoar once said on the floor of the House of Representatives that he would rather be right than be president. Mr. Reed retorted "You will never be either." Now I have always tried to be right, but I did not expect to be president; at least, not so early in my Academic career. It has been said that the policy of the Nominating Committee has been to surprise the man whom they put in the chair. I assure you that the committee succeeded in this instance, and I only fear that it was a surprise to the members of the Academy also. I would rather be right than be president, and I would rather be the kind of man who ought to hold this chair than be president of any organization.

I can only thank you for the great honor you have conferred upon me and assure you that I shall do the best I can to be deserving of it.

Dr. Leartus Connor: "We have at this session had under consideration two very important topics of medical sociology. I think it important that the papers and discussions should be crystallized into the fundamental principles that underlie them, and therefore I move that Dr. Makuen, Dr. Jackson, Dr. Bulkley,

¹ See p. 224 of this number.

² See p. 274 of this number.

³ See p. 244 of this number.

⁴ See p. 249 of this number.

⁵ See p. 256 of this number.

and Dr. J. C. Wilson, of Philadelphia, with the secretary, be a committee for the study and formation of principles respecting specialism and respecting advertising to report early in the session next year."

The motion was seconded and adopted.

Dr. Leartus Connor: "One other item; from the time the members arrived in Columbus until the present moment we have found that the arrangements for the comfort and convenience and pleasure of us all have been carried out with skill, courtesy, and grace; therefore, I move that a vote of thanks be extended, particularly to the Hotel Chittenden and to Dr. Wilson of this city who both in season and out of season have endeavored to make the meeting a success."

Dr. A. L. Benedict: "I would like to make an amendment that Mrs. Wilson and the ladies associated with her be also extended our thanks." The amendment was accepted and the motion prevailed.

The Academy, on motion, adjourned.

The following were elected to fellowship at the Columbus meeting:

S. Amberg, Baltimore; Francis Wharton Blake, Columbus; Mary Jones Brewster, Northampton, Mass.; John Edwin Brown, Columbus; Frank Dearborn Bullard, Los Angeles; Eugene G. Carpenter, Columbus; Charles Walter Connell, Fall River; Charles A. Cooperrider, Columbus; George W. Crile, Cleveland; Charles Mortimer Culver, Albany; N. P. Dandridge, Cincinnati; J. D. Dunham, Columbus; P. M. Foshay, Cleveland; C. S. Hamilton, Columbus; W. D. Hamilton, Columbus; G. A. Harlow, Boston; A. E. Hertzler, Halstead, Kas.; H. H. Jones, Codorus, Pa.; Howard Jones, Circleville, O.; W. W. Keen, Philadelphia; W. H. King, Philadelphia; D. N. Kinsman, Columbus; D. Braden Kyle, Philadelphia; J. S. Marshall, Chicago; Josiah Midbury, Columbus; D. L. Moore, Columbus; J. W. Morris, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. A. Pease, Boston; S. D. Risley, Philadelphia; W. H. Ruddick, East Boston; E. V. Silver, Salt Lake City; Frank W. Spaulding, Clifton Springs, N. Y.; L. B. Tuckerman, Cleveland; J. H. J. Upham, Columbus; Gertrude A. Walker, Philadelphia; F. F. Whittier, Boston; T. B. Wright, Circleville, O.

The following fellows attended the meeting:

Alabama, Tuscaloosa, J. T. Searcy.

Colorado, Denver, Edward Jackson.

Illinois, Chicago, Rosa Engelman, Albert Goldspohn, F. S. Johnson, J. S. Marshall, W. A. Newman.

Indiana, Marion, William Flynn.

Kentucky, Russellville, M. E. Alderson.

Massachusetts, Boston, H. O. Marcy ; Cambridge, Augustus P. Clarke.

Michigan, Detroit, Leartus Connor, C. T. McClintock.

New York, Buffalo, A. L. Benedict ; Brooklyn, J. E. Sheppard ; Clifton Springs, J. A. Lichty ; New York, L. Duncan Bulkley, Elmer Lee ; Syracuse, H. D. Didama.

Ohio, Chillicothe, G. S. Franklin ; Cincinnati, Augustus Ravogli ; Circleville, Howard Jones, J. B. Wright ; Cleveland, L. B. Tuckerman ; Columbus, J. E. Brown, C. A. Cooperrider, J. D. Dunham, D. N. Kinsman, Josiah Medbury, D. L. Moore, E. F. Wilson ; Portsmouth, D. B. Cotton ; Wheelersburg, J. L. Taylor.

Pennsylvania, Columbia, A. R. Craig ; Easton, Charles McIntire ; Philadelphia, A. A. Eshner, G. M. Gould, W. W. Keen, Ruth Webster Lathrop, G. Hudson Makuen, W. L. Pyle, J. C. Wilson ; Pittsburg, W. M. Beach, T. D. Davis.

Rhode Island, Providence, E. D. Chesebro, F. T. Rogers.

Utah, Salt Lake City, C. G. Plummer.

WHAT SHALL BE THE MINIMUM STANDARD OF REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE STUDY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE?¹

BY WILLIAM WARREN POTTER, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y.

There is less occasion at this time for extended remark than at former meetings, when it has been my privilege to address this body. Then it was important to define our purposes, to discuss problems that were embryonic or only partially developed, and to declare our intentions as to future policy. Then the schools, the state, the people, the legislatures even, were jealous of their rights and fearful that we might invade them.

Now we meet with an accomplished task, at least in part, and with well-understood purposes as to further work that confronts us. At the present time one of the most urgent, if not the paramount, questions to consider is, What shall be the minimum standard of requirements for admission to practise upon which all the states can agree?

Confessedly there ought to be a common ground upon which we all may meet as a basis upon which to build an enduring superstructure—one that shall embody all the essentials of a superior medical education.

At a period of time when the republic is taking its place in the front rank of nations, when it is putting on the vestments of strength in all that pertains to greatness in statecraft, as well as in military and naval prowess, when an American admiral is receiving the homage of the world for heroic action in the far east—for a sturdy valor that in a single day added an archipelago to a national domain and delivered 9,000,000 of people from a thralldom more oppressive than barbarism; this, I repeat, is not the time for taking backward steps in any respect, least of all in matters pertaining to medical education.

It is a matter of congratulation that since our last meeting much progress has been made in perfecting methods of teaching in the schools, as evidenced by lengthened terms and the exacting of

¹ Presidential address delivered at the ninth annual meeting of the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards, held at Columbus, Ohio, June 5, 1899.

higher preliminaries in many of the states. But it is to be regretted that here and there some lingering indications of unrest appear, and that in a few instances the states are looking if not stepping backward.

It is not my desire to particularize, but I am sure that all will agree that the recent amendment, adopted by the legislature of Tennessee, exempting the graduates of schools within its borders from examination is to be regretted. In New York, too, a bill passed both houses of the legislature last winter exempting those medical officers that served in the war with Spain from the preliminary requirements that apply to others. But our sturdy common sense governor declined to approve of it, thus saving us the humiliation of weakening our present wholesome statute.

In a former discourse I had occasion to speak of the alertness necessary to be exercised by the friends of state control to prevent the passage of insidious amendments to existing laws. Interested persons designing men, adventurers and lobby fiends are lurking about legislative halls, with a constant design to undo or weaken the bulwarks that have been erected against ignorance and quackery. Now, more than ever, vigilance seems to be required to prevent the machinations of these aberrant forces that, singly or combined, would work havoc with our system. There is at present a tendency to overlegislate, and it is becoming almost more difficult to prevent too much or too dangerous legislation, than to obtain adequate or needful action by legislators. It has always been a great mystery to me why it is apparently easier to get the ear of a legislative body for improper or needless work, than for such as would improve the body politic; why an inconsequential subject or an irresponsible person seems to possess greater attraction for the average "member," than well-considered bills offered by persons who are entitled to credence, or to those that spring from official sources!!

It is getting to be the work of humiliation for a busy physician in respectable standing to approach his "member" in the interest of the people. He frequently gets a curt answer or an intimation that the aforesaid member is very busy with his own or other affairs. To approach a legislative body in session is an expensive affair, involving loss of much time, costly and dangerous

travel, and the payment of princely hotel bills. Doctors are not likely to meet such conditions with grace or unruffled feelings, hence they let many things go by default rather than be subjected to such humiliation. These are perhaps some of the reasons why we are confronted in some of the states with retrogressive legislation.

Do not misunderstand me: there are very many good conscientious public men—industrious and honest legislators—who would be the last men to do individual wrong to a constituent, no matter how humble; but with a legislature as a whole when in session, with its never-ending list of rules, its parliamentary tactics, and its mysterious committees, it becomes quite another thing. The individual member is lost sight of in the grouping of the whole, and his vision is less acute or his sensitiveness more obtunded than when at home. This is not said in a spirit of criticism or disappointment, for, by and large, perhaps personally I have fared better than I deserved, when I have had the temerity to approach either single members or legislative bodies in session. In these remarks I have merely endeavored to point out an evil that confronts us, and to make of it an argument for united and forceful effort to hold the ground we have occupied as well as to press forward into new territory. In other words, let us permit no retrogressive legislation in those states that already have wholesome laws controlling medical licensure; furthermore, let us do our utmost to stimulate the enactment of similar statutes in states and territories where none, or at best, inadequate laws exist.

This brings me again to the consideration, for a moment, of the recognition by each state of licenses granted by others. Undoubtedly, it would be most desirable if all the state licenses were interchangeable or interindorsable, for then a licensee of any state could roam all over the country with a free lance. It so happens, however, though 28 or more states grant licenses, that no two have, in all respects, equal standards. Some of them merely visé a legal diploma; others examine only candidates that have no diplomas; still others require no preliminary education; while a few grant licenses only to those who give proof of preliminary education, three or four years of medical college teaching, and a diploma.

As a remedy it has been proposed in certain quarters to abolish state examining boards and establish in their stead a national board ; but a moment's thought will convince any reflecting mind of the impracticability, not to say impossibility, of carrying out such a scheme. The states will not surrender the right to make their own police regulations, nor will the general government deprive the states of their vested constitutional privileges.

The real remedy consists in establishing uniform standards of requirements in all the states. This should embrace the triad—preliminary education, medical collegiate training, and state examination for license. It would not, or at least ought not to, be difficult for the states to determine that a high school diploma, or its equivalent, shall be the minimum of preliminary requirement ; and that without this the schools shall not receive students. Colleges should then be required to establish four years' courses and, finally, a state examination of uniform standard in all the states, no candidate to be admitted to it unless he presents a diploma from a school recognized as maintaining the proper preliminaries for admission.

A national clearing-house made up of representatives from the several states could pass upon or visé the diplomas of such as desire to change states—such visé to entitle a diploma to registration in the state in which its holder desires to take up residence. While there are many opinions on this vexed question, most of which are made up from special cases of so-called hardship, there really remains but one equitable solution of the problem, and that is for the several states to establish uniform standards of preliminaries, collegiate courses, and state examinations.

The character of the examination imposed by the state has been the subject of criticism. One critic would ask simpler questions ; another would make them more severe ; still another says the questions are too bookish, or are not practical in character ; yet another would institute a clinical or bedside examination in the hospital wards ; while a fifth would have us divide the examination, making an undergraduate test at the end of two years in anatomy, physiology, and chemistry. It is easy to find fault, but difficult to attain the ideal. The fourth proposition is well nigh absurd because, first, it cannot be carried out, and, second,

it is unnecessary. We are examiners, not teachers, and our province is simply to determine the nature and value of the instruction candidates have already received and whether it adequately fits them to practise. These latter reasons will apply equally well to the proposition to divide the examinations.

Heretofore, an American diploma has had no standing abroad, and the holder could obtain no privileges under it; whereas, the possessor of a foreign diploma could come to our shores and practise with a free lance, not even saying 'by your leave?' Under the present system all this will be changed. A New York or an Ohio license will be recognized in Europe else a European license will not be recognized in New York and Ohio.

I am well aware that the propriety of establishing so high a standard of preliminaries as proposed has been questioned in some quarters, notably in the southwest. It has been there suggested that in the mountainous regions of some of the states a high order of education is not required; that if it is made necessary the inhabitants there will be deprived of medical aid because educated men will not settle among the mountaineers; that medical colleges cannot obtain support with such standards at their thresholds, and that for these and similar reasons a lower standard should be permitted. I am sure no one in this presence will admit the force of such arguments. For instance, shall the state of Ohio undo its great work of the past and let down the bars to ignorance and greed? When states are modeling legislation after that already established by some and are even creating systems of a higher range, it would appear unwise to "crook the pregnant hinges of the (our) knee, where thrift may follow fawning," to gratify a few who wonder if it is proper to shut the doors against those of inadequate early training.

Come with me for a moment into the regents' office in the Capitol at Albany and let us examine the records. Among the examination papers there on file we will find the following exhibition of gems:

Funic shueful for funic soufflé.

Placental shuffle for placental soufflé.

Umbilicle scoffle for umbilical soufflé.

Umbilikes and umberlicus for umbilicus.

Apetate for appetite.
 Sluffing for sloughing.
 Coxix for coccyx.
 Buttix and buttex for buttocks.
 Dessigna seretena for decidua serotina.
 Cureate for curette.
 Profolaxis for prophylaxis.
 Insission for incision.
 Sillia for cilia.
 Fetted for fetid.
 Disisses for diseases.
 Physition and phesicean for physician.
 Oxiput for occiput.

How would any person in this presence enjoy the professional services of one of these "physitions"? These are only a few specimens of illiteracy to be found in the regents' medical archives; they are taken at random from a few recent examination papers of candidates who, let it be remembered, hold college diplomas, as otherwise they could not have been admitted to the examinations. Moreover, they may be regarded in a certain sense as the selects or cream of the applicants for license, as the practice law has reduced the number of candidates who annually apply, to a number very much less than that which was registered each year under the old system.

I have purposely omitted all words from this list not pertaining to medicine. Had an attempt been made to give illustrations of strictly English orthography I fear you would have deemed the record almost apocryphal, if nothing worse.

It is deemed essential everywhere that a physican shall be a gentleman. How can he obtain this dignified position and be entitled to be so classified unless he is educated at least to the extent contemplated by the report of your Committee on Minimum Standards.

A leading medical journal¹ has lately presented in its editorial columns a timely setting-forth of several phases of this important subject. I cannot bring this address to conclusion more profitably than by quoting a few paragraphs therefrom. This writer says :

¹ *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 16, 1898.

"Those whose task it has been to read and mark medical examination papers must have often noted the lack of literary ability displayed by some students who have a fairly good comprehension of the subject. These are papers where to award one due merit is a severe trial.

It is a question whether great illiteracy — though coupled with a fair knowledge of the subject — should not at once doom the candidate to rejection. A junior or senior should, we think, be sent back to the study of his spelling-book, grammar, and dictionary, who in answer to the question, 'What is an abscess?' replies, 'An abscess is a colecshun of puss in a circumscribed cavity.' A candidate for the degree of M.D. who spells inflammation with one m; suppuration, supperation; capillaries, cappilaries; bacillus, baccilus; and even blunders just as badly with common English words, and who can hardly write a sentence grammatically, cannot be expected to honor the learned profession to which the diploma of a medical school gives him admission.

It may be said that these are very exceptional instances, but there are examiners in some medical schools who would be forced to admit that they are too common. It is from just this illiteracy and ignorance that our leading schools of medicine have obtained or are trying to obtain emancipation. It cannot but be admitted that the standard of medical education in this country is advancing. This is first of all apparent in the greater thoroughness of the matriculation examinations. The grossly illiterate must and will be excluded. Those medical schools (and they are too few) that propose to make matriculation dependent on the possession of a degree of arts, (or its equivalent) have taken a step in the right direction. Moreover, through affiliation with the Association of American Medical Colleges, many schools have raised the grade of requirements, both of matriculation, and of the entire curriculum; and there is always a noticeable feature of progress in the fact that a four-year course of study is being very generally adopted."

Concluding these somewhat rambling remarks, permit me to suggest that it would seem apparent from what I have said that the proposition with which I started, namely, that the most important question with which we are confronted assuredly is, What shall be the minimum standard of requirements for admission to the study and practice of medicine?

I trust the answer will be made in the adoption of the report of the committee to be presented to-day for the action of this body.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR ADMISSION TO MEDICAL COLLEGES.¹

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Confederation :

Your committee, appointed by the president of the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards, have labored assiduously to inform themselves of the true status of the requirements now in force in the several states, and to obtain the views of the members of boards upon the same; and now desire to submit the following report as the result of their labors:

In December, 1897, a letter was prepared and sent to the boards of the several states and territories, for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as possible, the branches in which they believed students should be examined for admission to medical colleges, and the extent of such examinations. Letters were also sent to a number of practical and well-known educators. A large number of replies, embodying very valuable suggestions, were received. Some of these had been acted on in a formal way by boards, others were over the signatures of the secretaries. A large majority of them favored a high standard—much higher than would be possible or even practicable at the present time. By the aid of such information, we hope the committee may be enabled to make a report that may prove, in a degree, acceptable. We desire to extend our sincere thanks to all who have responded so courteously to our request for information.

In the letter sent to the boards we also requested that they furnish all the information upon this subject embodied in their laws and in the rulings of their respective boards. The commissioners and superintendents of public instruction of a large number of states were written to, requesting them to forward to the committee the official reports of their departments. The object in obtaining this latter information was to determine, if possible, what class of schools of the higher grade existed in the greatest number in the several states.

¹ Presented to the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards, Columbus, O., June 5, 1899.

For the discussion of this report and the action adopting it see the Transactions of the Confederation, p. 307 of this number.

In the preliminary report made to the Confederation at Philadelphia, attention was called to the discrepancy in the requirements of the high schools in the several states. Therefore, it is unnecessary to enter into this subject more fully, as the statements then set forth have been verified by more recent research. However, we may be pardoned for inviting attention to the great disparity that now exists in the requirements made by the Association of American Medical Colleges, by the Southern Medical College Association, by the National Confederation of Eclectic Medical Colleges, by the Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy, by Physio-Medical Colleges, by the states whose minimum requirement is regulated by law, and by those states in which state boards of medical examiners are empowered to adopt rules regulating such requirements. In comparing these we will first call your attention to the

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES.

This association requires an examination in English, arithmetic, algebra, physics, and Latin, the minimum of which shall be as follows :

ARTICLE III. EXTENT OF THE EXAMINATIONS.

"1. *English*.—A composition on some subject of general interest. This composition must be written by the student at the time of the examination, and should contain at least 200 words. It should be criticised in relation to thought, construction, punctuation, spelling, and handwriting.

"2. *Arithmetic*.—Such questions as will show a thorough knowledge of common and decimal fractions, compound numbers, and ratio and proportion.

"3. *Algebra*.—Such questions as will bring out the student's knowledge of the fundamental operations, factoring, and simple quadratic equations.

"4. *Physics*.—Such questions as will discover the student's understanding of the elements of mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, optics, and acoustics.

"5. *Latin*.—An examination upon such elementary work as the student may offer, showing a familiarity usually attained by one year of study; for example, the reading of the first 15 chapters of Cæsar's Commentaries, and the translation into Latin of easy English sentences involving the same vocabulary.

"SEC. 2.—In place of this examination, or any part of it, colleges, members of this association, are at liberty to recognize the official certificates of reputable literary and scientific colleges, academics, high schools, and normal schools, and also the medical student's certificate issued by any state examining board covering the work of the foregoing entrance examination.

"SEC. 3.—Colleges, members of this association, may allow students *who fail in one or more branches* in this entrance examination, the privilege of entering the first-year course, but such students shall not be allowed to begin the second course until the entrance requirements are satisfied.

"SEC. 6.—Colleges, members of this association, are free to give to students who have met the entrance requirements of the association, additional *credit for time* on the four years' course as follows: (a) To students having the A.B., B.S., or equivalent *degree* from reputable literary colleges, one year of time. (b) To graduates and students of colleges, of *homeopathic* or *eclectic* medicine, as many years as they attended those colleges, provided they have met the previous requirements of the association, and that they pass an examination in materia medica and therapeutics. (c) To graduates of reputable colleges of *dentistry, pharmacy, and veterinary* medicine, one year of time."

THE SOUTHERN MEDICAL COLLEGE ASSOCIATION

requires that every student applying for matriculation must possess the following qualifications:

"He must hold a certificate as the pupil of some known reputable physician, showing his moral character and general fitness to enter upon the study of medicine.

"He must possess a diploma of graduation from some literary or scientific institution of learning, or a certificate from some legally constituted high school, general superintendent of state education, or superintendent of some county board of public education, attesting the fact that he is possessed of at least the educational attainments required of second-grade teachers of public schools; provided, however, that if a student so applying is unable to furnish the above and foregoing evidence of literary qualifications, he may be permitted to matriculate and receive medical instruction as other students, qualify himself in the required literary departments, and stand his required examination, as above specified, prior to offering himself for a second course of lectures. The foregoing certificate of educational qualifications attested by the dean of the medical college attended, together with a set of tickets showing that the holder has attended one full course of medical lectures, shall be essential to attendance upon a second course of lectures in any college belonging to the Southern Medical College Association."

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY

requires that "no person, unless he present a diploma or certificate of graduation from an accredited university, college, academy, or high school, or a teacher's certificate which shall be approved by the faculty as equivalent to the examinations required, shall be admitted to the second year of study, and the first course of

lectures in any of the colleges represented in this committee, without having passed a written examination upon the following subjects:

"1. *English Composition*.—By writing at the time of examination, an essay of not less than 200 words, from which may be judged the writer's proficiency in grammar, spelling, and writing.

"2. *Arithmetic*.—As far as square root.

"3. *Geography*.—Physical and political, as much as is contained in advanced school geographies.

"4. *History*.—Such an outline as the history of modern civilized nations, especially of the United States, as is contained in ordinary manuals of history.

"5. *Latin*.—Sufficient to read easy prose and give a fair comprehension of scientific terms and formulae.

"6. *Physics*.—Such as is comprised in Balfur Stewart's 'Primer of Physics.'

"7. *Biology and Physiology*.—As much as is comprised in the briefer course of Martin's 'Human Body.'

"8. *Chemistry*.—As comprised in Miller's 'Elementary Chemistry.'

"9. *Botany*.—As found in an elementary manual.

"It shall be understood that the first of these four years of study shall have been devoted to the preliminary medical studies, as outlined by this committee, and that, upon successfully passing the above examination, the student shall have fulfilled the requirements of the first year of medical study."

THE NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGES demands that the preliminary requirements shall be:

"1. Credible certificate of good moral standing. 2. A good English education to be attested by: (a) first-grade teacher's certificate, or (b) a diploma from a graded high school, or literary or scientific college or university, or (c) evidence of having passed the matriculation examination to a recognized literary or scientific college, or (d) New York regents' medical student's certificate. 3. Also an elementary knowledge of natural history or physics, and Latin.

"*Advanced Standing*. (a) Graduates of reputable and regularly established colleges of dentistry, colleges of pharmacy, colleges of veterinary medicine, which require as a condition of graduation, attendance on a course extending through three or more full years, may be allowed one year's standing on a four years' medical course only on condition that they comply with the entrance requirements of the medical college, and pass all the examinations and perform all the laboratory work embraced in the course of the freshman year. (b) Graduates of colleges of arts and sciences which require a regular attendance of three or more years as an essential to graduation, may be admitted to the second year of the medical course without examination."

THE PHYSIO-MEDICAL COLLEGES

of Chicago, Ill., *viz.*, Chicago Physio-Medical College, and the College of Medicine and Surgery, have adopted as the preliminary educational requirements those of the Illinois State Board of Health, relating to the same, which read as follows:

"1. Each applicant must present to the faculty of the college: 1st. Credible certificate of good moral character signed by two physicians of good standing in the state in which the applicant last resided. 2nd. (1) A diploma or certificate of graduation from a high school; or (2) evidence of having passed the matriculation examination of a recognized literary or scientific college; or (3) a certificate of having successfully passed the medical student's examination conducted by the examiner, or the faculty of a recognized literary or scientific college or university (not members of a medical college faculty) or by the state superintendent of public instruction, or by a principal of a high school, in the following named branches, in each of which the applicant should possess, at least, the knowledge required at the completion of one year of study in such a school; *viz.*, English grammar, arithmetic, elementary physics, United States history, geography, and Latin. One year is allowable in which to make up defects in knowledge of Latin, but the student must be provided with a certificate of proficiency in this branch of learning from the *designated authorities* before he can be accepted as a second-course student, or be given a certificate of attendance on the first year's course. Graduates of reputable and regularly established colleges of dentistry, colleges of pharmacy, colleges of veterinary medicine, which require as a condition of graduation, attendance on a course extending through two or more full years, may be allowed one year's advanced standing on a four years' medical course only on condition that they comply with the entrance requirements of the medical college, and pass all the examinations and perform all the laboratory work embraced in the course of the freshman year. Graduates of colleges of arts or science which require a regular attendance of three or more years as an essential to graduation, may be admitted to the second year of the medical course without examination, provided; First, that they furnish, beside their diploma or certificate of graduation, formal and satisfactory evidence of having creditably done at least one full year's work in the following named branches, for which they may receive credit in the medical school without examination: (1) chemistry, (2) biology or comparative anatomy, (3) histology, (4) embryology, (5) experimental physics, (6) physiologic botany, (7) laboratory physiology or experimental physiology, (8) zoology. And second, that they make up their other deficiencies in the first year's work by attendance and examination, the same as other students."

THE PHYSIO-MEDICAL COLLEGE OF INDIANA

requires that an applicant desiring to enter that college furnish:

"1. A certificate of good moral character, signed by two physicians of good standing in the state from which he comes. 2. The presentation of a diploma or certificate of graduation from a literary or scientific college or high school; or a certificate of successful equivalent examination by the faculty of any reputable university or college, or by the state superintendent of public instruction; or a medical student's certificate issued by any state examining board. One year will be allowed to correct defects in the knowledge of Latin, but students must be provided with a certificate of proficiency in this subject, from designated authorities, before he can be accepted as a second-course student."

THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

now demands as a minimum requirement the completion of satisfactory work for four years in a registered high school or its equivalent; or it grants a certificate to a student who may attain 48 counts or their equivalent by examination in the following branches: advanced English, German (2 years), arithmetic, rhetoric, botany, physical geography, geography, civics, economics, writing, plane geometry, Roman history, spelling, English composition, physiology, hygiene, English literature, algebra, United States history, New York history, American literature, Latin (1 year), physics, first part, English history and drawing.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

requires as a minimum standard that the applicant shall possess "the diploma of a college, diploma of an academy, seminary, normal school, or high school; or a teacher's permanent certificate; or a student's certificate of examination for admission to the freshmen class in a literary college," or pass an examination in the following branches: "Arithmetic, grammar, geography, or-topography, American history, and English composition.

EXTENT OF THE EXAMINATION.

"Arithmetic.—Embracing notations, numerations, fundamental rules, multiples, factors, fractions both common and decimal, ratio and proportion, percentage, denominate numbers including metric system, mensuration, square and cube root.

"Grammar.—Embracing the uses of capitals, rules for punctuation, parts of speech, declensions, the formation of plurals and possessives, distinction of gender, comparison, classification and properties of verbs, elementary knowledge of the syntax of words, and analysis of easy sentences.

"Geography.—Including the outlines of mathematical, statistical, political, with some of the elements of physical, the political divisions, routes of commerce and travel, staple productions of the different sections of the United States.

"Orthography.—Such words as are commonly used in current literature.

"American History.—Geography of North America, the early discoverers, the character and mode of life of the natives, our forms of government from colonial times to the present, embracing the period of the Revolution, Declaration of Independence, Federal Constitution, successive administrations, with important events under each, general principles of civil government, civil war, and general development. Special attention given to the history of Pennsylvania.

"English Composition.—A general knowledge of the varieties in both prose and poetry.

"Sentence.—Embracing capitalization, punctuation, grammatical classification according to form and use, words into phrases, phrases into clauses.

"Paragraph.—Uses of the paragraph, requisites in its construction, combination of miscellaneous sentences into paragraphs.

"Prose Composition.—Embracing common business forms and the principal varieties of letter-writing, transformation of poetry into prose.

"Theme.—Its form or outline, introduction, discussion, conclusion, its kind, narrative, descriptive, persuasive, or argumentative."

THE STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS OF NEW JERSEY

requires as a minimum standard that "candidates must be graduates from an accredited literary or scientific college, or have completed satisfactorily not less than a three years' course in an accredited high school or academy, or have received a preparatory education covering the following branches; *viz.*, orthography, arithmetic, English grammar and composition, geography, history of the United States, algebra and physics, or what the board may consider their equivalents. Applicants unable to present to the board credentials covering the above-named branches may take a special examination before the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New Jersey, whose certificate is accepted by the board."

We might go on until we had enumerated the requirements of all the states having laws regulating the practice of medicine, and yet we would be unable to find even two of them that have exactly the same minimum requirements. It must be evident to the mind of any one, from the foregoing, that there is an urgent necessity that some uniform standard should be adopted, in jus-

tice to the medical colleges and students of the United States, and in order to enable the examining boards of the several states to perform their duties more efficiently and with fewer difficulties. Medical colleges are kept in a state of unrest and bewilderment by an endeavor to comply with the requirements of the various states governing the reception of students. Some states have laws clearly defining the minimum requirements for medical students; others have given their state boards a limited authority in making such definitions; others, again, have conferred no such power, except that which the boards may assume under the general provisions of the law. States having a minimum requirement prescribed by law cannot be expected to adopt a standard lower than that which they now enjoy, neither have the boards power to change such standards. Therefore, in order that they can join the Confederation in adopting a uniform minimum standard, it will be necessary to bring the requirements of the states having low requirements up to those having the highest, or to adopt a standard requirement, and let the states which have no power in this direction under existing laws, enforce the standard adopted by the Confederation as far as they can; and endeavor by future legislation to cure the defect. It is only by such means that a uniform minimum standard can ever be adopted. It will bring no confusion to the states that cannot at once enforce such a requirement, but it will enable boards of those states to understand what is required, and to endeavor by all just methods to bring their requirements up to the standard.

Educational qualifications for entrance to medical colleges must be essentially uniform, in order that the technical courses of study builded upon them may also conform to each other. In no other way does it seem possible to establish that educational reciprocity, which is believed to be desired by all the states. A cogent reason why this body should take some definite action is that while the Association of American Medical Colleges, the Southern Medical College Association, the Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the National Confederation of Eclectic Medical Colleges have done much to elevate and unify medical education, they do not enroll on their lists all the colleges of the United States; moreover, neither

association has any legal power to enforce its requirements, whereas the National Confederation is composed of state boards, authorized and supported by law, and can therefore enforce their requirements uniformly and efficiently.

In spite of certain objections, which have been heretofore indicated, the committee have adopted as a minimum standard the four years' course in the high school. Having made this selection of a standard it is only reasonable that certain facts to substantiate the choice should be embodied in this report. The high school is found equably distributed over all the states and territories; furthermore, being maintained by public funds, it is enabled to furnish the best possible facilities and equipment free of charge to all our youth, whereas a college education can be enjoyed by few other than the more prosperous in the communities. Statistics are dry, but their argument is here convincing.

FIRST, AS TO THE AVAILABILITY OF HIGH SCHOOL ADVANTAGES, we find that in 1897 there were 7,209 schools of this grade in the United States, having 584,900 scholars.

SECOND, AS TO THE DEMAND FOR AND DEVELOPMENT OF SUCH SCHOOLS,

the Commissioner of Education reports that from 1889-90 to 1896-97 the increase of students was about 219,000, being in public high schools 102 per cent., and in private high schools 13 per cent. With the same ratio of increase a conservative estimate would place the attendance in 1899 a little short of 700,000.

THIRD, AS TO DISTRIBUTION AND ATTENDANCE,

let us consider the statistics of public high schools in 1896-97. The states here mentioned have been taken from the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, North Central, South Central, and Western divisions of the country to show that under widely differing conditions there exists a remarkable uniformity in attendance, irrespective of large centers of population, or the occupation of the people. In the United States, with a population of 71,374,142 and 7,209 high schools, the attendance was 8.19 per thousand.

	Population.	No. of schools.	Total attendance.	Attendance per thousand.
In New York.....	6,851,000	548	57,067	8.33
In Oregon.....	378,800	30	3,015	7.96
In Pennsylvania....	6,070,000	388	36,279	5.98
In Texas.....	2,979,000	261	17,684	5.93
In Massachusetts..	2,634,000	322	37,641	14.29
In Iowa.....	2,101,000	370	30,698	14.61
In Ohio.....	3,834,000	642	47,415	12.37
In Nebraska.....	1,131,000	234	14,233	12.58
In Maryland.....	1,179,000	84	6,191	5.25
In Arizona.....	80,650	4	449	5.54

FOURTH, AS TO BRANCHES TAUGHT,

we find a striking uniformity and a broad range in the course of study, which include Latin, Greek, French, German, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, geology, physical geography, physiology, psychology, rhetoric, and history. To show that these opportunities are utilized, allow me to give the number of scholars pursuing some of these branches: Latin, 248,250; German, 71,150; algebra, 280,358; geometry, 135,668; physics, 107,993; chemistry, 47,461; physical geography, 127,398; physiology, 155,000; rhetoric, 174,650; history, 186,580.

FIFTH, AS TO THE LENGTH OF COURSE,

it is found that four years obtain in most of the high schools. Complete uniformity is yet to be attained, though each year shows a rapid advance toward such consummation. The National Educational Association, composed of prominent educators in our public schools, has done a grand work in its efforts to elevate the standard of our high schools, and make them uniform in scope and length of course. The aim of the association is to make the high school course a recognized unit of value in entrance qualifications to literary and scientific colleges. Thus we find another reason for adopting a standard which is in harmony with existing educational reforms; and, by such action, materially assist in their attainment. The records show that in 1897, 80,180 high school students were pursuing courses preparatory to entering scientific and literary colleges. In this same year the graduates from high schools numbered 61,814, of whom 20,152, or 32.6 per cent. were prepared for college. The work of the National

Educational Association is commendable to the highest degree ; and, should their efforts continue as effective as they have proved for some years past, we may ere long behold the pleasing spectacle of all graduates leaving the high school fully equipped to enter the portals of the best colleges in the land.

Your committee would therefore, recommend : That, as far as it be vested in the discretion of the state examining and licensing boards, the rule be enforced that any college to be considered in good standing must demand as a minimum entrance requirement that the applicant possess a high school diploma or certificate issued after a four years' course of study, or attain a satisfactory grade (75 per cent.) upon examination in the following branches : to wit, orthography, English grammar, English composition, geography, rhetoric, Latin, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, physics, botany, zoology, and United States history, such examination to be conducted under the direction of the state board having the authority, by certified examiners, none of whom shall be either directly or indirectly connected with a medical college.

THE EXTENT OF THE EXAMINATION.

1. *Orthography*.—A sufficient number of words and of such character as will be a thorough test.

2. *English Grammar*.—Embracing the parts of speech, rules of punctuation, the formation of plural and possessive, distinction of gender, classification and properties of verbs, and analysis of sentences.

3. *English Composition*.—Two compositions of not less than 200 words each. One subject to be assigned and the other subject to be elective, the compositions to be written by the student at the time of the examination. They should be criticized in relation to thought, construction, punctuation, capitalization, and handwriting.

4. *Geography*.—Including some elements of physical geography, the political divisions, routes of commerce and travel, staple productions and population of the different countries.

5. *Rhetoric*.—Rules and uses of rhetorical figures.

6. *Latin*.—(Two years) the examination showing the ability of the student to translate and parse the construction of easy

Latin prose, together with the expression in Latin of English sentences, such as would indicate two years of study.

7. *Arithmetic*.—Such questions should be submitted as will show a clear knowledge of decimal fractions, percentage, compound numbers, and square root.

8. *Algebra*.—Through quadratics.

9. *Plane geometry*.

10. *Physics*.—The questions to include the elements of mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, heat, electricity, and especially of optics and acoustics.

11. *Botany*.—Embracing the structures of plants and the principles of their classification.

12. *Zoology*.—Embracing the general divisions of animal life, with the distinctive confirmations and habitat of each.

13. *United States History*.—Boundaries and possessions of the United States, history of the early discoveries, by whom and dates, mode of life of the natives; form of government from colonial times down to the present; various wars from the Revolution down to the present, causes of the same; conditions that led to the Declaration of Independence; federal constitution, form of government, various administrations, dates of the most important events under each administration; growth and wealth. Candidates deficient in *one subject* may be admitted with a condition in that subject, which must be removed before the beginning of the second year.

In lieu of the foregoing credentials, medical colleges may accept (*a*) a diploma from a reputable college granting the degree of A.B., B.S., or equivalent degree; (*b*) a diploma from a normal school or seminary, legally constituted, issued after four years of study; (*c*) an official certificate of a reputable literary or scientific school, setting forth that the holder has satisfactorily pursued the studies indicated in the foregoing examination; (*d*) a teacher's permanent or life certificate; (*e*) a medical student's certificate issued upon examination by any state board; (*f*) a student's certificate of examination for admission to the freshman class of a reputable literary or scientific college.

One year's advanced standing may be granted a student who has received the degree of A.B., B.S., or equivalent degree from

a reputable literary or scientific school; provided, however, that the applicant for such standing undergoes a satisfactory examination upon every branch included in the first year's curriculum of the college to be entered, this rule to go into effect July 1st, 1903.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE ON EXAMINATION.

In order that the foregoing rule may be enforced, your committee would suggest that those having in charge the examination of students desiring to enter medical colleges be required to issue a certificate to the applicant bearing the name, age, and residence of said applicant, place and date of examination, grade obtained in each branch, and signed by the person or persons holding the examination, with their official positions. This or other certificates of educational qualifications shall be presented by the student to the registrar, secretary, dean, or other officer of the medical college duly authorized to admit students; and such officer shall record in a register, to be duly preserved by said college, the name, age, and residence of the student, with the date, place of issuance, and character of his diploma or certificate; also the date of his matriculation; and further shall record in this same register the date on which the student leaves the instructions of the college.

Upon the request of the student, the registrar, or authorized officer, shall furnish, over his signature and seal of the college, a certificate stating the name, age, and residence of the student, the time of attendance, and grade attained in each study pursued while a matriculant of said college. This certificate must be presented by the student to the proper officer of any college other than the one where the original record exists and into which admission is sought, and shall be duly filed in the records of such college, together with the date of matriculation. The student may, as before, obtain from the authorized officer of this college a certificate, over the signature of said officer and seal of the college, stating time of attendance and grade obtained in each study pursued while a matriculant of said college, together with a copy of the certificate filed upon the admission of said student. In case the student is graduated, the officer authorized by the college granting the degree shall transmit to the student a certificate,

over his signature and seal of the college, stating the name, age, and residence of graduate, dates of matriculation in, and graduation from, said college, and the grades in each study pursued while a matriculant of said college, together with a copy of any certificates from other colleges relating to said graduate. This certificate, together with the diploma, credentials, or preliminary educational qualifications, affidavit, and all such papers as required by law, shall be filed with the state board of medical registration or examination of that state in which the applicant desires to engage in the practice of medicine.

In closing this report the committee would earnestly appeal to the members of the Confederation for an agreement upon some definite minimum standard. While it may seem impossible to adopt any requirement conforming to each individual opinion, let us remember that our personal preferences should not be the limit to our consideration, and that we have a real duty to perform in behalf of the profession, of the state boards, and of the 150 medical colleges with their 24,000 students, found within our combined jurisdiction. The actual operation of such a requirement during a year or two would do more to fix the proper standard than a decade of theoretical discussion. We cannot afford to waste time over points of minor consideration, but let us bend our energies upon a united effort to establish a standard; and it can easily be amended thereafter, if experience demonstrates the necessity.

Respectfully submitted,

N. R. COLEMAN, *Chairman.*

AUG. KORNDORFER,

T. J. HAPPEL,

GARDNER T. SWARTS,

W. R. TIPTON,

Committee.

THE TENNESSEE METHOD.¹

By T. J. HAPPEL, M.D., Trenton, Tenn., Secretary State Board of Medical Examiners of Tennessee.

It is well at times to compare notes as to the methods of procedure in the different states to regulate the practice of medicine, and protect the people from charlatans and robbers. It is only by a study of the discrepancies presented in the diverse laws of the states composing this Republic of ours, that we will ever be able to so rub off the rough points in one law, and strengthen the weak points in some other, that we can hope to attain so nearly an equality of requirements that the certificate of one state board will be accepted as satisfactory proof of the fitness of the holder to register as a legal practitioner in some other state.

At present the requirements of very few of the states are sufficiently alike to justify any hope in the near future of an interchange of many certificates. States requiring examinations, will not consent to accept the license of a board of some other state, which simply passes upon a diploma, and issues a license thereon.

The tendency of legislation has been steadily toward requiring an examination of all applicants for license to practise medicine, regardless of the possession of a diploma.

Many state laws passed to regulate the practice of medicine have been forced to begin on the possession of a diploma as conferring on its holder the right to register as a member of the medical profession, but slowly amendments have been added till finally the diploma feature has been entirely eliminated, and examinations substituted. When a large majority of the states have abandoned the recognition of diplomas, no matter from what school they are issued, then those states could soon arrange an interchangeable certificate. Another obstacle might loom up, when there are two or more boards, based on the different "isms" in medicine, in one state, and only one board in another state. But these points of difference are to be adjusted in the future, and the sooner the better for the success of medical legislation.

¹ Read before the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards, Columbus, O., June 5, 1899.

One great obstacle lying in the pathway of medical legislation is not the unwillingness of the people to have such laws enacted, but the petty jealousies in the profession, arising either from "isms" or personal antagonisms with regard to medical fads.

No matter what law is enacted to regulate the practice of medicine in any state its success or failure lies with the medical profession. Without the hearty cooperation of the physicians all through the state, the law cannot be made effective. When the board is informed by mail in a confidential way that Dr. A. is illegally practising at a certain place, but that the informant's name must under no circumstances be used in connection with the matter, then no prosecution can successfully be carried on, or the law enforced as it should be. That law is best which is best administered. In the state of Tennessee, after many unavailing attempts, we finally secured the enactment of a law based on that of Illinois, allowing all parties who were in the actual practice of medicine at the time of the passage of the act, six months in which to register with the clerk of the county court of their respective counties, making proof of their being in actual practice on the date of the passage of the law, by proper witnesses, if they held no diplomas, and presenting their diplomas as evidence when they held diplomas. The board, consisting of six members, in which each school of medicine should be represented, was to be appointed by the governor, without the intervention or suggestion of any medical body. In this way it could have been made a political machine, but fortunately for the medical profession of Tennessee, this did not occur; nor has any change been made in the personnel of the board, for any such reasons. In fact, only two changes have been made in the nine years of the existence of the board, and these changes have been made from resignations, and their places were filled at the suggestion of the board itself.

One recurrence suggests that a weak point in any medical legislation is in allowing *all* who are engaged in the practice of medicine at the time of the passage of the law to register regardless of the qualifications, or time that the parties have practised.

A loophole is thus made, through which all the Indian doctors, root and herb men are admitted to ply their trade. Our law had this defect in it, and every quack promptly took advantage of it.

Men registered as practitioners of medicine who had prescribed castor-oil and turpentine for a sick neighbor, and in some cases for mangy curs. But time cures that defect by the steady removal of all such, and as the law lays down restrictions ever so slight, the ranks of this class are never recruited.

The possession of a diploma as an "open sesame" to future registration, was the foundation stone of the original Tennessee law. The board was empowered to sit in judgment upon the standing of the medical colleges issuing these diplomas. The admittance of a physician to the ranks of the medical profession because he is the lawful possessor of a diploma issued by a medical college in good standing with a preparatory course of study of from one to four years, with or without the possession of a certificate or diploma from some high school or college, will never be a sufficient protection to the people and profession.

An experience of eight years with this provision in the Tennessee law has shown conclusively its weakness. Any quack, or traveling, advertising physician may hold a diploma from a reputable college, one whose diplomas are recognized, and under the law he must be granted license. It is true that in some states, for disreputable practices a license can be revoked, but in others it cannot be done, as the constitutions of some of the states provide that legislative powers cannot be delegated except to municipal corporations. Then too, even in those states whose boards are empowered to revoke licenses, many delays may occur and much damage may be done by unscrupulous practitioners.

As stated already, the Tennessee law provides for a "mixed board." Whatever may have been the experience in other states in regard to boards of this kind, I know that I echo the sentiment of every regular member of the Tennessee Board, when I say that the most perfect harmony has prevailed, and that our eclectic and homeopathic members have displayed as much zeal for the success of medical legislation as any other ones of the board:—that they are prompt and ready to cooperate in every movement to make our work a success, and that we owe much to our eclectic member for his efficient aid, and untiring energy in getting the last of our amendments through the General Assembly of 1897.

The Tennessee method admits of the issuance of a temporary license which may be granted by any two members of the board in the interim of annual meetings, this license to be good only till the regular meeting of the board following its procurement. The law requires this temporary license to be registered, just as is the certificate or permanent license. The moment the board convenes in annual session this temporary license expires, and the party who has held it must be examined by the board as to his fitness for a certificate.

His temporary license can only be obtained as a result of a written examination, but it matters not what grade he may have attained his papers cannot be presented to the board. He begins "*de novo*." (I am glad to be able to report, that in this statement, I am sustained in every respect in regard to temporary licenses, by the Attorney General of the State of Tennessee, in an opinion forwarded me a few days ago in an agreed case, a week or more after the above was written.)

The only method by which a certificate can be obtained is by standing a satisfactory examination before the board : and five out of six of the members must be present to constitute a quorum. Under this wise provision of our law no two members of the board can feel aggrieved because one of their examiners to whom a temporary license had been granted, is rejected by the board.

The objection to a temporary license is the fact that when once recorded, it is sometimes overlooked, and its holder thinks that he has fully complied with the law, and neglects to obtain a certificate. When the records are examined, the fact that his license is only a temporary one is not noticed, and he soon is regarded as a legally qualified practitioner of medicine. The only thing that can be said in favor of a temporary license is expressed fully in section 5 of the Tennessee law; viz., "That to prevent delay and inconvenience, two members of the board may grant temporary license to any applicant who is permanently located, etc. * * * Such temporary license shall not continue in force longer than until the next regular meeting of the board, etc." Thus it is seen that a temporary license has no value at all except to give its holder a right to practise medicine till the next regular meeting of the board. Then it ends, and before a certifi-

cate is issued, after an examination before the board, this temporary license is called for by the secretary, and its surrender is required, unless it is shown to have been lost or destroyed.

The granting of a temporary license has obviated the need so far of more than one meeting of the board each year.

Another point in the Tennessee law that is worthy of favorable mention is the fact that each year the term of office of only one member of the examining board expires, so that no abrupt radical change in its composition can be made. If any governor desired to make changes for political or personal reasons, he could put in but one new member each year. The term of service of each member of the Tennessee board is fixed at six (6) years, but there is no provision in the law prohibiting a member being his own successor, and as a result, as already stated, the present board has four (4) of its original members in it. Its personnel has changed in but two of its members, and these changes were caused by resignations, not removals.

The president of our board is empowered to call meetings at any time that he may deem necessary.

All certificates issued by our board must be registered before they are of any value to the holders. This registration must be made in the county in which the holder proposes to practise, and should he at any time change his location, he must register in the county to which he removes, though when his practice extends into adjacent counties, he must register in that county which he regards as his home. The county court clerk in each county of the state is required to make a record of these certificates in a book provided for that purpose, and until that is done, the physician practises at his peril.

Our supreme court has decided that no physician can collect by law any fee for service rendered, when he has not complied with the letter of the law in obtaining and registering his certificate, or temporary license.

The question of the validity of the law as a whole, has been passed upon, and sustained by the court on every point, but an *oral* opinion, not a *written* one was delivered. Itinerant physicians and venders of patent remedies are prohibited from plying their trade. The street fakir and healer have disappeared, but

it has so far been impossible to obtain any legislation against Christian scientists and faith curists. Twice it has been before the legislature to meet defeat each time.

An effort has been made to give our grand juries inquisitorial powers in the violation of our medical law, but a failure upon this point followed year after year till 1899. The fact that our board cannot personally reach more territory, and investigate, in person, violations of the law, is to be regretted. To make any law a success, however, there must be the cordial cooperation of the medical fraternity throughout the state. Every one must feel that he is responsible for any violation of the laws enacted. Where there are fully organized, live, active medical societies, the board experiences no trouble in enforcing the law, but where there is no county society, then it becomes difficult. The work of the board has resulted in organizing medical societies where such bodies had not been dreamed of.

The young men who pass the board realize that they have had to work for their places, and soon cast about for means of self-protection, and the result has been their organization into medical societies for mutual advancement and protection. It is upon this point alone that I can see any advantage in the Alabama system, but the disadvantages as set forth at the Philadelphia meeting far offset the benefits to be expected. A healthy public sentiment, and an educated medical profession will finally solve the question.

When the Tennessee board of examiners was organized, nearly one-half of the medical profession of the state was composed of non-graduates. To be more exact, 53 per cent. were graduates, and 47 per cent. were non-graduates, but since that time, of those entering the medical profession, a little more than 90 per cent. have been graduates, and less than 10 per cent. non-graduates.

Of the 97 who were examined by the board in April 1898, 81 received certificates, and 16 were rejected. Of the 81, 6 were non-graduates—just a little more than $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. At a glance then it can be seen that much good has been done along the line of medical education. The scholarship of the applicants for examination has shown also a similar stride.

It is true that one applicant for a certificate at our annual

meeting in April answered the question, "What are soporifics?" by saying "Soporifics are things that mixed with an alkali produce soap:" and another said, "Soporifics are remedies to be mixed with soap before they are introduced into the system," yet such answers were common at first, and are very uncommon now. Our colleges have been too lax in accepting any kind of a certificate from applicants for admission to the study of medicine. Now, knowing that their students must be examined by the board they are impressing upon them the importance of a preliminary education. The average public school certificate is not worth much. It can be accepted safely as meaning that its holder has completed the course of study in "High Hill Academy" or has graduated at "Bucksnort Secondary School." It will not be creditable to any medical school to have its graduates rejected because of their inability to write English legibly and correctly. Under the Tennessee law the English education is determined by his written examination.

It is impossible for any student applying for examination to be able to obtain the examination questions in advance of the regular meeting, as they are not printed more than 24 hours before they are used, and each member of the board, except the president to whom they are sent, can know only those questions proposed by himself.

To each member of the board a subject for the next examination is assigned by lot, and he must prepare his questions, and himself upon that branch, and must send in his questions at least one week previous to the examination to the president who prepares them for the printer. On these printed forms they are furnished the examinees at the annual meeting. The applicant's papers are signed with a number, not his name, and these papers are graded and averaged before the name is ever ascertained.

I think I have consumed time enough and have presented a fair review of the "Tennessee Method."

ON THE PREPARATION OF QUESTIONS.¹

BY EDWARD CRANCH, Ph.B., M.D., Erie, Pa.

It is beginning to be recognized on all sides that the old-fashioned green-room examinations are not the best, and should not be the sole test of fitness to practise medicine. Progressive colleges keep oral work for lectures, recitations, and quizzes, where the aim is to instruct, while they use more and more written work when it is desired to make real trial of the student's progress.

Boards in their work must remember that they only examine, never teach. In oral examinations, voice and manner may confuse, or else render too easy, the proper answer, while at the same time, it is difficult to secure strict impartiality. On the other hand, the drawbacks to written examinations are few, the chief being facilities for cheating or cribbing, and ambiguity of questions.

In certain colleges the custom has prevailed of giving different questions to each student. This insures against direct copying, but does not avoid the whisper, the book, or the "pony," while it tempts the professor to pick questions, for the ones he knows can answer them. At least one college professor favored the present writer in this manner in 1873, and one other, in 1898 confessed that this was his usual custom !

This chance of getting men through is of course denied to the average examining board, as at present constituted. If we were made up, as one editor advises, of well-known specialists, the candidate would have the advantage of consulting our publications for our peculiarities, and being governed in answers accordingly. There would be a subtle flattery in this that no average examiner could resist. Furthermore, specialists are prone to be too special, and forget that it is only general fitness, and not minute exactitude, that we are looking for.

The rule of the present writer, in the preparation of questions, has been to consult his daily practice, and look for facts and principles commonly employed in the establishment of diagnoses,

¹ Read before the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards, Columbus, O., June 5, 1899.

formation of prognoses, or determination of therapeutic or dietetic agents to be employed. The condensation of text-books, or the endeavor to elicit the latest theories of the journals, ought to be avoided, as calling for extravagantly minute preparation and needlessly elaborated work, on the part of college faculties and students. If the new theory is a vital one, like antiseptics, or the pathology of tuberculosis, it is well not to be too conservative, but in these cases, the colleges will be very sure to have anticipated us.

In mooted questions, as the theory of blood-clot formation, the etiology of cancer, the causes of vital heat and fever, the formulas of organic chemical compounds, etc., it is best not to be too particular, and nothing verging upon "catch-questions" should be permitted for a moment. A comparatively plain question may be converted into a terror, by slight change, thus, "describe a fibroid tumor," may be made uselessly difficult by writing it, "describe all the varieties of fibroid growth."

Never give questions with the feeling that "if they don't know this it will teach them something," with which remark certain startling questions have been defended in the past. Better give questions that "every doctor knows," and over which there can be no controversy in regard to too great novelty or too much theory. The most carefully elaborated questions will to some minds seem ambiguous, or a doubtful meaning will be forced into them, for the purpose of raising feigned issues, such as whether a "nursing woman" means the graduate of a training school at her work, or a woman furnishing the lacteal secretion at the usual intervals for an infant.

Against such criticisms the best questions are sometimes powerless, unless appeal be made to the common sense of justice, and we need not fear, if the proper time and thought have been taken for our work. The review of all questions by the whole board before adoption, is a step strongly to be insisted upon, for then later objectors, such as will be found when a small committee is entrusted with revision, will be headed off, and a generally high standard more easily maintained.

It is not to be forgotten that what the boards are to ask themselves is not "What have these young men and women been

taught in this or that college?" but rather "What ought they to know, for us to be able rightly to recommend them to the citizens of our respective states, to whom we owe our first duty in the premises?"

In view of the experience of the New York Board, whose secretary told our representatives that no difference in the grade of marks, or in percentage of failures followed the use of 15 questions, of which the candidate was only to answer 10, it seems better to offer only 10 questions, requiring 10 answers, in each subject. In this way, one principal discord between Pennsylvania and New York in the matter of exchange of licenses might be set aside.

It is eminently desirable, that in this work of examining physicians, as in bankruptcy and marriage laws, as much uniformity as possible be attained. After a number of questions have been propounded, the supply of subjects will inevitably be exhausted; it only remains then to vary and recombine, so that different aspects of each subject appear, and that these be not repeated too frequently, or too soon.

By publication of all questions, a very fair course of medical essentials will be outlined, and the work of the future examiner will be so far proportionally easier, while the student, by noting the drift of subjects, will be better enabled to prepare for his ordeal. No board can go far without touching often on the following heads, among others:—Bones, arteries, muscles and nerves, heart, lungs, liver and kidneys, digestion, respiration, circulation, urinology, tumors, appendicitis and hernia, amputations and celiotomy, fractures and dislocations, fevers, poisons, quarantine and water-supply, drugs in some variety, anesthesia and antiseptics, signs of pregnancy and positions of fetus.

These seem to be the topics oftenest repeated, and whose study by the candidate and examiner ought to produce the best results. If all students know these things well, they can hardly escape knowing most of the rest of medicine, and if they pass well on such main points, we should be lenient on the less noted ones.

Let all questions be just, and not burdensome. Four days is a long time to require such close application and the questions should not be too extensive in detail, nor involve too long

answers. Too short answers, on the other hand, do not call for enough individuality, and might be too widely circulated about the room. We should avoid, in general, asking for such formulas and tests as are not usually committed to memory, but for which text-books are commonly consulted when needed, and we should further shun questions calling only for technical definitions of words, preferring such as call for plain descriptions.

For the best work of such boards, it seems desirable that the membership be not too often changed, especially if harmonious work can be secured, and sustained. Prolonged experience, with devotion to work, will bring added light to all problems, and perhaps some time we will have a national set of questions, to which we can refer future colleges and students, the world over.

THE UNIFYING INFLUENCE OF THE THREE BOARD SYSTEM.¹

BY H. M. PAINÉ, M.D., West Newton, Mass.

In the abstract, the unifying influences of the *three board* system, and those of the *single* board system, are precisely alike, provided there is substantial *uniformity* as to standards of educational requirements.

For more than 30 years homeopathic physicians have been putting forth effort in behalf of higher educational standards ; these efforts, however, have uniformly taken a form under which each school could supervise and conduct its educational work, from start to finish, *under its own auspices*.

The establishment of the *single* board system was first attempted in New York State in 1867, under old-school auspices. This plan, after amendment so as to provide *equal* representation for all schools, was endorsed and vigorously supported by the homeopathic school.

Ten years later, when representatives of the old-school began an active canvass throughout the country for the elevation of the standards of medical learning by means of *single* state examining boards, thoughtful members of the homeopathic school at once experienced an *instinctive dread* of that method, lest it be made, in the hands of designing persons, an instrumentality for antagonizing homeopathic interests.

They saw, or thought they saw, in a plan providing for the examination and licensing of students educated under homeopathic methods of training, by boards composed wholly or mainly of old-school members, an element of supreme danger to the homeopathic school of medicine.

Under the *diploma* standard, the *single* board system does *not* constitute a source of danger to the homeopathic school, the reason being that the homeopathic student has nothing to fear, provided he can produce a diploma from a college showing compli-

¹ Read before the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards, Columbus, O., June 5, 1899.

ance with a recognized standard of requirements, the *medical college* being on trial, not the individual candidate.

The condition, however, is a widely different one when the student, after graduation, must present *himself* instead of his diploma for examination.

The conditions, in that case, are sufficiently different to prove at once a source of benefit to the stronger, and an element of danger to the weaker schools represented in each *single* examining board.

Homeopathic students will naturally protest against an examination by a board, the majority of the membership of which, by previous training and association, he is not in touch, and on whom he cannot depend for needed sympathy or timely assistance. The result of this feeling of doubt and insecurity cannot be other than prejudicial to the homeopathic school.

Whether this assumption of actual danger is well-founded or not, it is plainly evident that a union with other schools in a *single* board, involves a *risk* which the representatives of the homeopathic school need not, and ought not to take.

A plan however, by which homeopathic students can be examined exclusively by homeopathic examiners, will at once open a way by which the evidences of high-grade work on the part of homeopathic medical colleges will be immediately made apparent.

Homeopathic physicians have felt confident that the proposed educational reform would be promoted, and that professional welfare and public interests would be just as effectively safeguarded under the *separate* board system, and the gratifying experience of the past few years, particularly in the State of New York, fully justifies this conclusion.

As previously stated, an arrangement should be perfected in each state, in which separate examining boards are organized, for establishing an exact *similarity* of educational tests.

The separate board system, as originally established and administered under the New York medical law, provides for the application of a uniform standard of acquirements by the three boards simultaneously.

This very desirable provision, however, has not been adopted by the examining boards of several states. Instead, an arrange-

ment has been made by which each board is permitted to establish a standard of its own, the result being that there are (or may be) three different standards of variable degrees of reliability, instead of one single uniform standard.

Whether such a plan will, in the end, prove conducive to the accomplishment of the ends sought, is a matter of doubt. If it is found materially to interfere with the establishment of a reasonable degree of uniformity, plainly the law should be changed.

It is also to be noted, that while the work of securing state control of medical licensure has advanced with rapid strides, while the profession has sought through this instrumentality to diminish the evils of illiteracy, and while the way has thereby been prepared for permanently elevating the standards of medical learning, the fact is still to be kept steadily in view, that this reformatory work *will not be completed* until at least *approximate unification* of these standards is established; hence such measures as are proposed for effecting substantial agreement as to applied tests of scholarship, should have immediate and thoughtful consideration.

Still another subject, equally desirable, is that of encouraging the formation of state associations, composed exclusively of licentiates of state examining boards, to whom alone the title of State Licentiate in Medicine would be applicable.

The organization of such associations would prove a very effective means for establishing a bond of fellowship among this class of medical men; for popularizing this salutary system, and for making its protective and elevating forces still more effective.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.¹

BY A. WALTER SUTTER, M.D., Herkimer, N. Y.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Confederation:

The circumstances attending the close of the ninth year since this organization was effected, are such as to abundantly justify the reason for its existence, and to furnish indisputable evidence of the material and practical influence which it has been able to exert in the great cause of the advancement of medical education and the elevation of standards of requirement under state control.

While our mission in these respects is far from being accomplished, it must be said in retrospect of the nine years just passed, and in comparison with the long and troublesome night which preceded them, that the time is soon to be when the stigma that has been made to attach to the name and standing of the American doctor of medicine in certain quarters of the world, will have been fully effaced, if such is not at present the fact. We are led to believe that under the highly stimulating influence of an organization which brings to the common notice of educators and legislators the knowledge of the necessity for reform, a most powerful and healthful impetus is constantly imparted to the movement, now fast becoming general among the states throughout the nation, that will, at no distant date, lead to that enlightenment of the public and professional mind which will insure the promotion of the beneficent results to the accomplishment of which we are, by our constitutional declarations, determinedly committed.

It is not, however, within the province of this official incumbency to enter so much into general considerations, as it is to call particular attention to those subjects which belong to the organization in its relation to its constituent circumstances and membership.

It must be apparent to those who have followed the indications presented by the character of the proceedings of the Confederation

¹ Presented to the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards, Columbus, O., June 5, 1899.

from year to year, that we are rapidly assuming a position of vast importance in the minds of the medical public throughout the land. Evidence of this fact comes with great force to this office by the constant requests for information which it is supposed to be able and willing to impart, by the growing correspondence from all sections upon pertinent topics, and the numerous appeals for copies of our printed proceedings and transactions.

The financial condition of the organization was such as to preclude the possibility of undertaking the publication of the proceedings until the sixth annual meeting held in Atlanta, Ga., in 1896. In the interim following that meeting we felt justified in issuing a pamphlet, setting forth the executive work and some of the papers in detail under the title: "Transactions of the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards," with which was published the constitution and by-laws. This publication was continued in the year following its first issuance, and we felt warranted in including in that issue the entire proceedings, and all the papers and discussions thereon, in detail, which altogether made up a very interesting, instructive, and readable brochure of 78 pages. The printing and presswork were done in the office of the Bulletin of the American Academy of Medicine, and were such as to leave nothing in that respect to be desired. Most of the matter making up the volume had previously been published seriatim in the Bulletin which rendered its compilation a much easier task than it would otherwise have been.

Soon after its issuance, it is very gratifying to state, it was favorably noticed by various medical journals, and it seems now quite likely to occupy an indispensable position among the annual publications of national medical organizations.

It has, by special request, been placed on file in the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, at Washington, the State Medical Library, at Albany, the Library of the New York Academy of Medicine, and elsewhere. All this means that its reception will be universal, and that nothing should stand against its continuation. Should it now be discontinued for financial or other reasons, it would certainly be most unfortunate for the progress and influence of the Confederation.

Copies of the last volume published are here for distribution among those members who have not already received them, and may be had by application at the secretary's desk.

Owing to unfortunate absences and other unavoidable circumstances attending the meeting held at Denver, last year, the program arranged was not successfully carried out—an organization simply being effected, and the reports and discussions projected were postponed in the expectation that they would, in so far as practicable, be presented and acted upon during the current meeting.

It will be observed that the present program presents the titles of most of the papers that were to have been read at Denver, together with several others equally attractive; and that the committee reports and other proceedings will be repeated as then proposed, with the additional interest of being brought down to the present date.

In consequence of the incompleteness of the Denver meeting, no effort was made to bring about the publication of the papers proposed, nor was any attempt undertaken to publish the annual transactions, as was done in 1896 and 1897. This has caused a lapse in the series, but it is confidently believed that the deficiency will be largely made up by the unusual interest manifested at this time, and the promising indications presented by the program. This extended reference is made for your information, and in the hope of bringing to the notice of members the need for promoting material interest among the various state boards which have and should have membership. It therefore becomes the duty of this incumbency to urge upon all, as was done in the report of last year, the importance of affiliation and support under Article III, Section 1, and Article VII, Section 1, of the Constitution.

It is perfectly clear that universal cooperation and attendance by the boards of the various states, together with those individual members who are made eligible as such, under Article III, Section 2, would result in making the condition of the treasury such as to set aside all apprehensions of the retrogression suggested regarding the continued publication of the transactions. As it appears to this office the possession of a sufficient fund for the

purpose would enable it to issue and distribute from time to time circulars of information and report which would be of incalculable benefit to boards and individuals who are constantly endeavoring to influence legislators and others in the proposed enactment of amendments and laws calculated to advance the elevation of standards of requirements. It may truthfully be said that there is now no state or territory in the Union in which there is not some movement in progress to effect an advancement toward the much-to-be-desired final result of so unifying and systematizing the methods as to bring about the solution of the great problem which is implied in the term reciprocity. Statistics are arguments, and if we could be in position to gather and promulgate the records and suggestions which might, with little trouble and expense, be placed in the hands of those interested, we would be enabled to furnish the sinews of war, so to speak, to successfully attack the legislative reference committees when required, and thus to emphasize the importance of the Confederation as a medium.

This brings us to note and deplore the laxity of the officials of boards in this respect. They should be led to appreciate the value of transmitting from time to time to this office reports of examinations as they are made, setting forth the number of applicants, the number licensed, the colleges represented, and their relative standing. This, with other information of a similar nature, would enable this office to answer intelligently for the general good the numerous letters of inquiry which are constantly received.

It is very necessary also that this office should again urge the vast importance of having a complete statement sent from time to time noting the changes in membership and post-office addresses in order to insure the accuracy of the mailing list. It is unfortunate, as all will recognize, that the personnel of many of the boards is, to so great an extent, contingent upon the political complexion of the appointing powers. This may be exemplified by the fact that last year over one-half of the secretaries of the state boards were changed. Rotation in office for political reasons under our American system is eminently consistent and proper, but that such rotation when applied to educational affairs is entirely inappropriate and unwise, is a statement which cannot be successfully challenged.

We have, however, to meet this circumstance in our work and it is hoped that someone representing each board will individually, if not otherwise, interest himself to communicate all changes as they occur. This information will greatly facilitate the opportunities of this office and the general advancement of the service will thereby be much enhanced.

The Bulletin of the American Academy of Medicine continues to be the official organ of the Confederation, in accordance with the arrangement previously entered into, and we are greatly indebted to the painstaking and distinguished editor, Dr. McIntire, for special favors.

The medical press has been unusually generous during the years last past, and acknowledgment therefore is hereby thankfully expressed.

The report of the treasurer is herewith transmitted and will be duly referred to the executive committee for supervision and report. The report, as was the case in the last report submitted, shows a small deficiency.

NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF STATE MEDICAL EXAMINING AND LICENSING BOARDS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING, HELD AT
COLUMBUS, O., JUNE 5, 1899.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Confederation met in the Senate chamber at 10 A. M., and was called to order by the president, Dr. William Warren Potter, of Buffalo. He said :

Gentlemen of the Confederation, it is in the opinion of the chair a very fortunate circumstance that this organization, commissioned by the respective states and territories whence its delegates come, should be appointed to meet in this beautiful audience room, the Senate Chamber, in the capitol of the State of Ohio. It is a still more appropriate circumstance that in opening the session of this Confederation we should have the distinguished presence and advice and hearty cooperation, as well as the good words of cheer, that shall come from the chief magistrate of one of the greatest commonwealths of the republic. Gentlemen, I have both the honor and pleasure of presenting to you Gov. Bushnell. (Applause.)

Gov. Bushnell was warmly received. He delivered the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the National Confederation :

I assure you that it gives me extreme pleasure to appear before you this morning as the representative of a great state to welcome you to its capital city, and to offer you our best wishes for the successful performance of the business that may come before you. In this body I recognize that which may be called the executive committee of the great Association which is about to begin its sessions here. Upon the work of the examining and licensing boards of the medical fraternity depends the most important issues not only to medical men but to the community at large. The sound good sense of a progressive people has resulted in the institution of these boards in various states and the admirable result is everywhere apparent. I know that our guests will pardon me if I say that in no other state is the benefit more plain and conclusive than in Ohio. The State Board of Examination and Registration for Ohio was instituted about three years ago, and it came into existence without trouble to the mass of the people. I cannot say that for myself, however, for it gave me more than a little trouble. In explanation of this I might say that in Ohio, as in all other states in the Union, there are so many

good medical men, all of whom are patriotic, that it was a matter of embarrassment to select seven men who would do the greatest good for the greatest number. If my recollection serves me right, the friends of about 200 medical men in Ohio claimed that their particular candidate had more virtue than any other. Investigation proved that this representation was in essential details based at least upon good foundations in the vast majority of cases. I do not mean that the candidates were better than those of the profession who were not urged upon me for appointment, but that the long list contained but very, very few who were not worthy and eligible for the difficult and delicate duty allotted to the members of the board.

The initiative having been passed, the Ohio Board was received with public approval and its good work since the beginning has generally been recognized. As one of the laity I wish to heartily endorse the purpose and the design which rule in the affairs of these examining and registering boards. The demand for such service on behalf of the public is not confined to the medical profession. The necessity of its institution in pharmacy and in dentistry has been just as obvious, and I am happy to assure you that as far as Ohio is concerned, we now rejoice in that which I at least conceive to be thoroughly good conditions.

I know that your deliberations will consume a good deal of time and, therefore, I do not propose to encroach longer upon the period set for your session. I am here simply to bid you welcome to Ohio and to its capital city and further, as I said in the beginning, to offer our very best wishes for your success, profit, and pleasure in all ways. Ohio is a great state and it has a good citizenship. Those who labor so earnestly for the physical welfare of our good citizens, are well represented by the members of the board, who join with you in the proceedings, of this body. To them, as representatives of their profession and also as officials of Ohio, I commit the duty of doing for you all that can be done.

Gentlemen, I hope that your sojourn in this city and this state may be in every way agreeable and I, with sincere heartiness, thank you for the honor accorded me in being thus permitted to address you.

The President: The next business on the program is an address of welcome on the part of the medical profession of Ohio, by Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, of Cincinnati.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY DR. REED.

Dr. Reed spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards:

In rising to perform the function which has been assigned to me, I feel some little embarrassment arising from the innate modesty and diffidence so characteristic of an Ohio man. I feel this diffidence all the more pronounced in that I am called upon to practically echo the words of wel-

come which have been extended to you by our distinguished chief executive. I feel, however, that I may say a few words arising out of my connection with this organization after some years, arising out of my knowledge of its objects and purposes, and arising out of a certain practical familiarity with the great task which lies committed by the respective states of this Union to the distinguished body that is here assembled. A number of years ago this organization was conceived by the distinguished gentleman who has from that day to the present occupied this executive office as the president; it has been very potent in accomplishing two things: First, in disseminating and emulating the objects and purposes and of the details of the legal regulation of the practice of medicine in the various states of the Union. In the second place it has been instrumental in getting all of these legal organizations to moving upon converging lines looking toward a uniformity of qualification all over the union and consequent practical reciprocity between the states. When this organization first came into the field there were a number of the most influential states—as indeed there are yet—without legal organization and without legal control of the practice of medicine. Ohio usually progressive, and usually at the front, had to be numbered among these. But Ohio has since that time taken its first practical step. It has enacted, it has enforced a registration and an incidental examining law. To those of you who constitute this assembly, and who are in consequence of that fact students of the medical laws of this country, it is unnecessary for me to enter into any details respecting the statutes of Ohio. They are essentially the preliminary steps such as have been enacted in practically all of the states which have gone even farther to perfection than has yet been attained in Ohio. In other words, we have to define the legal status of the great body of the profession. If you confront the profession primarily with the onerous responsibility of subjecting itself to an all-around examination, the law will be totally impossible of passage, because every man who has been registered and has thus been given a legal status will at once concede the correctness of the proposition that every other fellow who wants to enter the profession should submit to the most rigorous examination. We are just at this point. Our law has been enforced and made practical because of the integrity of our courts, and next because we had back of the profession and of the people of Ohio an executive with an iron will, who had an intelligent conception of his duty, and who sustained the medical board in all its actions. When the other states of this Union are similarly placed, the legal control of the practice of medicine will become an accomplished fact in the Union.

Now, it is not for me to indulge in any panegyric; it is not for me to enter into a discussion of the details of this meeting, or to intercept any of the learned papers that have been prepared and will be read to you. It simply devolves upon me to say to you that the great profession of Ohio is devoting itself to-day assiduously to the perfection of a medical law within its own borders, and this profession extends to you a most

cordial greeting and wishes you Godspeed in the beneficent work that lies before you.

The President: I am sure that the chair feels very grateful to the gentlemen who have so pleasantly and eloquently welcomed us, but I am equally sure that a formal acceptance of this welcome should be tendered by one of our members from the floor.

Dr. William Bailey was assigned to discharge this function, but in his absence I will take it upon myself to assume the responsibility, and I am sure that you will all support my action in calling upon one of the eloquent and distinguished members of our profession, modest though he may be, to speak a few words in response to these beautiful, loyal, and eloquent addresses. Gentlemen, it is my pleasure to introduce to you Dr. Joseph M. Mathews, the distinguished president of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Mathews in his reply said:

Gentlemen of the Confederation and the Governor of this great State:

It has pleased me beyond expression to be here at the meeting of this Confederation of Examining Boards to be welcomed by Governor Bushnell. Down in Kentucky, where we have had a hard fight for many years, it goes without saying that politics have crept into the actions of many men, and we feared more than once that our efforts would be overturned, but like the distinguished governor who has just spoken to us, we had a man in the chair that knew the law and stood by the law, and therefore, without any discredit to any state that is represented here, I do believe that Kentucky has the best medical practice act of any state in the Union, and that great credit is due to a gentleman on the floor; namely, the secretary of the State Board of Health of Kentucky.

It takes a long time to bring about reforms in the medical profession. The hardest fight you have ever had in your medical life is to try to protect people who do not wish to be protected, and our fight has been to convert the laity; the honest, it may be, layman, the intelligent layman; but yet he seems to be impressed with the fact that there is something selfish about this move, something to be gained by the state examining board, something to bring ourselves into prominence and profit thereby, but I think we have converted him to the fact that this is not true.

There is one feature of our state board that that of Ohio does not yet have credit for—indeed can I say any state in the Union has credit for. It is good, very good, that you reexamine men who have been graduated from medical colleges, but you must not forget that your state is filled up by a more dangerous class than that. You must not forget that the

public health is menaced; that there are in your cities and in your state men without medical education, men without honor, men without knowledge who pretend to practise medicine, who are the veriest charlatans and quacks. Is not there a law by which you can get rid of these and protect the people? We have done it. Secretary McCormack has done it, and there is only one form of quackery, which is somewhat insignificant with us, and it will soon be crushed out. I refer to the so-called sect of osteopathy, the menace of them all. We have them under control.

We have their case in the supreme court of the state. We have the governor at our back and we can promise you that they won't exist long; and therefore we have not the stigma upon Kentucky that is upon Ohio in this respect. We extend to you a helping hand, if we can, and say God bless you in your efforts to run them down.

We want to thank Governor Bushnell and Dr. Reed for the kindly expression of the invitation they have given us to occupy this city and make ourselves free and easy, and we accept it with sincere thanks.

The President: The next item upon the program is the report of the Committee on Minimum Standard of Requirements, but if it be the pleasure of the Confederation the chair would choose to interrupt the program in one respect; namely, that the president's address be delivered now. Hearing no objection, the chair will proceed to deliver his address, and he will ask Dr. Reed, in the absence of both vice-presidents, to take the chair.

Dr. Reed then took the chair and President Potter delivered his annual address.¹

Dr. A. Walter Suiter, of Herkimer, New York, presented his report as Secretary-treasurer.²

The President: You have heard the report of the secretary; I do not know that it needs any action by the Confederation. It will be placed on file and printed with the proceedings; but it is accompanied by the report of the treasurer which, unless there be objection, will be referred to the executive council to be audited. Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

On motion of Dr. J. N. McCormack, the Confederation then adjourned until 2.30 P.M.

¹ See p. 267 of this number.

² See p. 302 of this number.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Confederation reassembled at 2.30 P.M., pursuant to adjournment, with Dr. McCormack in the chair.

The Report of the Committee on Minimum Standard of Requirements was read by the chairman, Dr. N. R. Coleman, of Columbus, Ohio.¹

DISCUSSION.

Dr. Augustus Korndoerfer, Philadelphia:

I signed the report that has been read by Dr. Coleman, and it seems to me that I can say very little upon it, as the report is so full and accurate. The importance of the subject is so well outlined and the features of it so clearly defined, that it would seem almost impossible for me to advance any new thoughts in regard to it. It does seem to me that this Confederation has reached the time in its life when it has become necessary for us to give to the medical colleges some definite points in reference to the preliminary education requisite to entrance on the technical course in medicine. In our own state (Pennsylvania), unfortunately, past decisions have been of a character to keep the requirements, according to our law, too low. I feel that if a decision were reached by this Confederation making the high school course, as suggested in the report, as it were, the end of our common school in education, we in Pennsylvania would have a leverage that would enable us to lift a great weight. Our law reads that all applicants for licensure must present evidence of a good common school education. Our superintendent of public instruction told me some time ago, in speaking of this subject, that while we had in the medical council a certain latitude, unfortunately he feared the usual interpretation in the state would limit us to the grammar school course, making it possible for students in Pennsylvania to present those certificates, or to pass such an examination as a grammar school boy could pass. We have, however, as Dr. Coleman presented this morning, placed an interpretation upon the law. We have made known that we require a high school certificate, or a teacher's permanent certificate, and a number of other requirements. While we are allowed a certain latitude, the strict legal interpretation of the law might compel the medical council to accept as sufficient the education of the ordinary public grammar school. This, we all admit, is not suited to the requirements for technical medical instruction in one of our advanced medical colleges. If this Confederation will place such an interpretation upon a common school education as to make the high school diploma or the certificate equal to high school proficiency requisite to entrance upon medical colleges recognized by the Confederation, it would give an interpretation to the words "a competent common school education" which would enable us in Pennsylvania to stand more firmly and to work more vigorously.

¹ See p. 274 of this number.

On that account I acquiesced in the report and gladly signed it, feeling that if it were once placed authoritatively before this Confederation and emanated from it, we would be materially helped in Pennsylvania, and I believe the course laid out is no more, but rather less than what we ought to require. The unfortunate part to-day is the fact that while medicine has advanced in the last generation by giant strides, we are still sending pigmies to our colleges for medical training. Are we doing justice to ourselves? Are we doing justice to our clientele? Are we doing justice to the young men that enter the medical profession so unpreparedly?

I trust we shall have a free expression of opinion in reference to the minimum standard of requirements suggested by the committee, and that the Confederation will unanimously accept the suggestion of the committee.

Dr. Henry E. Beebe, Sidney, Ohio:

I do not think there is anything in the report that cannot be commended. To some the standard may seem rather high, but as Dr. Korndoerfer has said, it is too low rather than too high. There is a leading feature in the report which is worthy of the highest commendation, and it is that which advises taking an examination of an academic college. We know there is not a college in the land but what has minimum requirements. But how many of them live up to their requirements? We have in Ohio some ten or twelve medical colleges, and good ones at that, but how many of them send students home, reject them on account of failure to pass the preliminary examination? Very few, if any. So long as our medical colleges are conducted on a financial basis there are going to be but few rejections on account of preliminary qualifications. That one point is sufficient to commend the report, and I move the adoption of the report as read. Seconded.

Dr. A. Walter Suiter, Herkimer, New York:

I move as an amendment that the report be received by the Confederation, and that final action thereon be deferred until the next annual meeting, that between this and the next annual meeting the report be published, and that a copy of it be sent to each member of every examining board throughout the Union, to each college represented in the Association of American Medical Colleges, the American Institute of Homeopathy, the National Eclectic Medical Association, and all other organizations interested with the understanding that final action upon the report will be taken at the coming annual meeting.

The object of this proposed amendment, Mr. President, is to have a full and free discussion of this report, and I hope the chairman of the committee will agree with me in saying that it would be better to have so important a matter as this considered for a time sufficient to elicit a full and free expression of opinion in regard to it. It seems to me, Mr. President, that the attendance of representatives of the different boards

throughout the Union is not large enough at the present time to justify the Confederation in finally passing upon so important a matter. Amendment seconded.

Dr. N. R. Coleman :

Mr. President, I must oppose the amendment. This matter was taken up two years ago in Philadelphia and very thoroughly and freely discussed. It has now rested for a period of two years. Every man who is interested has had time to express himself, and if he has not attended this meeting it is his own fault. It is simply a dereliction of duty, and I do not think a matter of this kind, when the need now exists, should be postponed a single day, and I intend to oppose its postponement. I hope the amendment will not prevail. The thing was fought off at Philadelphia and treated in the same manner. Here we have been fighting along for two more years, and now we are asked to defer the matter another year. We may as well talk plainly. The men who are interested in this matter have traveled hundreds of miles, and when they come here to make a farce of it, such as would be done by the amendment, I must oppose it. I want to see the amendment voted down. There is not a single objectionable feature in the report; therefore, why procrastinate?

Dr. W. F. Curryer, Indianapolis, Indiana :

I would like to say a word or two on this report. I have listened to the reading of it with a good deal of interest, and I must say there is exceedingly little in it that I could take exception to, and I think I see the absolute necessity for urgent action on the part of this Confederation. It is highly important, and the members of the committee who have had this matter in charge deserve the thanks of this Confederation; and yet, I suppose, there is scarcely a medical examining board in the country but what has been made an object of censure and criticism. It is to the interest of this Confederation, as well as to the individual boards scattered throughout the Union, that such a course be pursued as will render each examining board, until it is thoroughly entrenched in law, practically invulnerable; for you understand, if a fight is being made through the legislatures against medical laws, we want to stand upon such ground as will in a great measure protect us from criticism, and especially from ridicule, for this is one of the most opposing weapons in the hands of those who know how to handle it. In this most excellent report and splendid array of recommendations, there is one thing that to my mind is slightly ridiculous, and I believe it would be so construed if the report is adopted and printed as it appears. You will notice in that part of the recommendation which provides for the examination of those who have not had an opportunity to obtain a four years' course in a high school, it is stated that the examination shall consist of this and that, specifically detailing just what the examination shall cover. Among other things, I believe it states that the applicant shall have a certain specific knowledge of geography. He shall know the geography and the

current history of certain sections of the country. While this is all right, perhaps, in a measure, yet I submit that many a man may know a great deal about the science and practice of medicine without knowing much about the geography of the city in which he lives; that he may diagnose diseases and treat patients without knowing the exact length of a river, the height of a mountain, or the distance from one country to another. We want to be careful in getting into territory of that kind. Such things can be taken up and handled against the examining boards in the states.

There is nothing in the report but what is acceptable to me, and yet there are some things that render it vulnerable. I heartily endorse the amendment proposed by the secretary, not that I have anything against the report, but here is the way the matter presents itself to me: This Confederation is not in any kind of way supported by law; it is not recognized by law; it is not in any kind of way entrenched, protected, or reinforced by any executive authority. If the state boards throughout the country can be influenced to recognize the importance of accepting this report, and endorsing the action of this Confederation, all well and good. If they do not do it, we run up against a snag. We want to see, before it is accepted and recommended by the Confederation, such action as will induce practically all the examining boards throughout the country—at least, the majority of them—to accept it, for it is exceedingly unpopular in this country to go before any legislature without a majority. This is so important a matter that we should endeavor to get the active support and endorsement of the various examining boards throughout the country. If we launch this matter prematurely, a good thing will be lost. We want to be sure we are right before we go ahead too fast. That was the doctrine of a prominent American, and we are Americans. That is all I have to say. I do not want to be understood as criticising the report except in the little matter to which I referred a moment ago. I do think we should feel perfectly sure before we proceed further. I recognize the force of the argument the gentleman makes. We had better wait one year for the purpose of reinforcing ourselves.

Dr. A. Walter Suiter, Herkimer, New York:

I desire to interject a remark in regard to the amendment which I have proposed. I do not wish to be understood, personally, as not favoring the adoption of the very excellent and able report presented by Dr. Coleman. I have every reason to commend it from first to last, and I see no defects in it. My friend Dr. Coleman knows, as well as every person with whom I have conversed regarding it, that I am in favor of the proposition of the committee. I proposed the amendment because I fear that if we pass upon the report at this time the effect would not be what we desire, and because I believe that by holding it over for another year, and getting the active support and endorsement of the various examining boards in the meantime, we would obtain greater and more

satisfactory results, and much would be added to the interest of the report itself.

Dr. John W. Wright, Connecticut :

I seconded the amendment, not for the sake of causing Dr. Coleman any trouble in regard to it, but for the reasons that have been mentioned. I heard his report in Philadelphia, and this report is far superior to the one read at that time. By deferring the report for another year, a still better plan may be provided (and the restrictions placed on the report by my friend on the left are very proper), and these faults will be eliminated before next year. I do not see any harm in deferring action on the report for another year.

Dr. Williams, Ohio :

I think I recognize the spirit that prompts the advocates of both motions before the House, and I am unable to see wherein the adoption of this report would in any wise interfere with the method that has been proposed by our worthy secretary. As I understand it, the examining boards of the states cannot be bound in any way by any action that we take, that is, by law. We have no foundation in law. This Confederation is a voluntary organization, and we are banded together more as a mutual advisory confederation than anything that carries with it the force of law. For that reason, I believe that this resolution, that the report should be adopted, will carry with it the endorsement of the gentlemen present. If the report is unanimously adopted, and our secretary makes his report to the different boards throughout the Union, that such action was taken by the representatives of the boards at the meeting held in Columbus, Ohio, and recommends that they take such steps as will enable them to work with us in this matter, I think it will carry with it a weight that it is impossible to carry by simply deferring action until another year. The report has not been criticised seriously. It evidently has been in the hands of a competent committee. This committee has evidently weighed every question with a great deal of care. I would personally prefer to omit going into the minutiae as the report has done. I would say that we should be examined in United States history; let it rest there, but that surely cannot weigh against this report, and I believe that as it stands it shows evidence of being more or less a compromise measure. I know Dr. Coleman well enough to know that if he could have it entirely his own way he would place the standard so high that we would have to stand on a high box or a high pile to reach it. But it is a conservative measure; there is nothing in it that we can really find fault with, and the point that my friend Dr. Beebe referred to is an exceedingly valuable one, that these examinations should be taken out of the hands of the medical colleges. We know the commercial spirit that dominates a very large percentage of the medical colleges throughout the country. This is a fact, and those who have served on medical boards have seen it, and when we remember that the fees of the professors are dependent somewhat upon the

number of students, the temptation is very great to pass men who are not qualified to enter medical colleges, and we know that some of the very best medical colleges in this country have examinations that are an absolute farce. To be admitted to one of the best medical colleges in the west, the applicant was simply asked to write a sentence of five words on the State of Minnesota, and he was admitted to the college after this superficial examination. We all know these things; there is no chance for discussion on this point. Now, I believe that if the word goes out that this Confederation has adopted this report unanimously and recommends that all medical examining boards of the United States fall in with it, it will be a grand step in the right direction.

Dr. T. J. Happel, Trenton, Tenn.:

I hardly know in what attitude I stand before the Confederation. I am not a representative of the Tennessee Board. Dr. Jones, our president, was a representative at Denver, but in some correspondence with Dr. Coleman I set forth my views plainly, so that he knows exactly what I think in the matter. But I am sorry to say that I was not here this morning to hear the report read, and I do not know its details. As a member of the Confederation I cannot vote understandingly upon the question of the adoption of this report. But coming to the question at issue, the adoption of the amendment as offered, I must disagree with our worthy chairman upon the question of the necessity for the adoption of the report, and I would prefer to submit this matter to the various examining boards and to hear suggestions from them, otherwise we may be so extreme as to drive off some of the boards; that is, we may be so low in our requirements as to drive off a still greater number of boards, and it would be well to let this report be received, and, as suggested in the amendment, sent to the various examining boards asking criticism upon it and their wishes in regard to it, whether or not they favor the adoption of it and the ratification of the provisions therein contained. Not knowing the meeting would be held so promptly, I attended the meeting of the American Association of Medical Colleges, and they have been discussing the very important subject of medical requirements, and they have deferred final action upon their report until next year. I concur in everything that has been said in regard to the character of the examinations in some medical schools, and of their compliance with any rule of minimum requirements for entrance into medical colleges. They are a mere farce. I speak now with regard to our Tennessee medical colleges. While those colleges profess to fix a schedule of minimum requirements, they do not live up to them. How are you going to force the colleges to do it? We are not a legal board; we have no legal status; we are advisory among ourselves. We can say to the colleges what we want them to do. The Tennessee colleges do not live anywhere near up to the lowest minimum requirements; they take students who spell cat with a *k*; who spell the word *bead* for *bed*. I have no doubt some of the Ohio medical colleges have had applicants do the same thing. It is a question with the colleges as to which one can get the greatest number of students.

The point I want to make is this: Let us not be in a hurry to adopt the report at this meeting. Let copies of it go before the various medical examining boards, and copies of the amendment be sent to all medical colleges in the United States. Let them all see what we would like for them to do.

Dr. A. Ravogli, Cincinnati, Ohio:

I am one of the youngest members of the board of examiners, and it was only a few days ago that I was made a member. For nearly 25 years I have been interested in the education of students in different medical colleges, and for 18 years I have taught in the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and now in the Ohio Medical College, and I have had occasion to observe the ignorance of a great many students, as regards preliminary education. Some of the students, for instance, were farmers, and when they had nothing to do on the farm they would attend medical colleges for three or four or more months during the year, and after two or three years they were graduated as physicians. The preliminary education of many of these young men was very defective; they could neither write good English nor spell well. Through the efforts of the American Medical College Association and of this Confederation we have increased or rather raised the standard of preliminary requirements, and preliminary education of students to-day is entirely different from what it was 10 or 12 years ago. The plan outlined of raising the standard of preliminary requirements for medical students is one of the most important that could come before the Confederation, and I do not see any reason why we should not endorse what Dr. Coleman has said and vote on the adoption of the report.

Dr. B. F. Crummer, Omaha, Neb.:

I must say, viewing this matter from another standpoint, that of member of the medical staff in a medical college, I can see no objection to postponing this matter. I believe as a matter of fact that these two societies, meeting in this building to-day, would do much better by having a joint session and discussing this question freely, instead of having separate meetings. I have been a member of the college association since the Baltimore meeting in 1893, and I think this matter of postponement of action of the report has been going on for a year or more. As I understand the question, this matter is simply stiffening up the backbones of medical examining boards in the different states to go before their respective legislatures and say here is something that the examining boards agree upon. If there is any one object in adopting the report, it is to try to get a uniform standard among the different states of this Union. I have had a limited experience as a registrar of applicants. We have no examining board in Nebraska, but a board which supervises the diploma, as you will see, when I read my report. As a member of a medical college, I would not oppose the adoption of the report. It is true, that this does not make a law, but it will enable boards, as our board in Nebraska has done, to go before the legislature to get a specific law defining what a good medical college shall consist of. (Here Dr. Crummer

read extracts from his paper relative to preliminary requirements for entrance to medical colleges in Nebraska.) I would like to see the report endorsed by this Confederation, instead of being postponed for a year. I cannot see any advantage to come from postponing it.

Dr. Felix A. Larue, New Orleans, La.:

As the report has been presented by the chairman of the committee and has been freely discussed, and this matter has been dragging along for two or three years, I really think we should not let the matter remain *in statu quo*, but should adopt the report, and a copy of it should be sent to every medical examining board throughout the states, and let them communicate either directly with the medical colleges or with the secretary of the Confederation. While it may be time enough to take action on the report next year, I do not think we ought to go backwards or remain where we were last year, and I believe it would be better to adopt the report at this session, although there are some specifications in it to which I might possibly take exception.

Dr. Coleman (closing the discussion) :

I have listened with deep interest to the discussion that has taken place on this report, and I shall not occupy very much of your time. But it becomes my duty to run over the report hastily and to answer some questions that may be considered in the light of slight objections. In framing the report you will notice that every organization now has requirements, commencing with the Association of American Medical Colleges, with the Southern College Association, with the Intercollegiate Confederation of Homeopathic Colleges, with the National Confederation of Eclectic Medical Colleges, and the physio-medical colleges. They were placed in the report to show you two things: First, that there was a lack of uniformity; the disparity between the reports was not very great, not so great but what they could be harmonized without harming either those that were a little higher, or those that were a little lower. I think that is clearly shown. Let us see for a moment. We have in the United States 153 medical colleges. Of this number, there are 118 regular schools, 21 homeopathic, 12 eclectic, and 2 physio-medical. We have of the regular schools, I say 118, 13 of that number are in the Southern Confederation or the Association of Southern Medical Colleges, and of the entire number of 118, there are only about 65 to 70 in the last report that are members of the Association of American Medical Colleges. They do not enroll upon their list all medical colleges; they have only a fraction, and the other colleges do as they please. Let us say we have a standard which is consistent, and if it proves to be objectionable in certain features, as honest and intelligent men let us amend, remedy, or cure the defects as we find them. If we find the standard that has been reported by your Committee is a little too low, it is easy to elevate it. It is not a high standard. If considered too high, we had better start a little bit low and gradually come up to a higher standard. I must say that the standard adopted by your committee is not any higher, but it is unified. There is no objection to the report in any particular that I can see. I wish to say, that

personally I have given the matter the most serious attention for years ; I have been working for the last three years on this matter, and to-day you have heard the whole report, and it contains the requirements of the organizations that exist in America. There is no doubt but what all of these requirements have been considered carefully and cautiously line by line, paragraph by paragraph, and every single requirement has been rendered harmonious.

Passing on, in the report we have stated that the examination of candidates for entrance to medical colleges should be taken out of the hands of the faculties. If there is no other reason for adopting this report, that is sufficient. Every gentleman who is a member of a state medical examining board recognizes that there is more or less commercialism in these examinations. Let us place that commercialism as far beyond the reach of the colleges as we can, and by so doing we will do a greater justice to the colleges, to the students, and the general public.

Following the report up, we have tried to show you that the high school was the natural unit, showing that there is no other class of educational institutions that now have so many students. That, I think, is clear to the mind of everyone, and it is the logical standard of to-day. In a few years we may behold the pleasant spectacle that no man can enter a medical college unless he holds a literary degree. To-day that is not possible. The high school standard is not going to work a hardship to a single young man. We say in our report that those who hold an A.B. or B.S. degree, or its equivalent, shall have one year's advanced standing, provided they stand all the examinations in the curriculum of the first year. Gentlemen, it is our duty to encourage high grade education; it is our duty to receive the degree of A.B. or B.S. from a literary school. It was the object of your committee to encourage that, and I think it was a commendable thing to do. I am sure there is not a member of the Confederation but what will endorse that part of the report. So in passing on through the report we have placed other institutions, academies of various kinds, that equal four years in a high school, on this footing. So we have taken in everything that will give a man a minimum amount of education. I do not intend to enter into the necessity of a higher grade of education at this particular point because you all recognize the importance of it. We want opinions on that subject, but we can pass it by as being taken for granted by all.

We have tried to be moderate, consistent, and reasonable in all of our work, and I am sure that the report will meet the hearty endorsement of every state medical examining board, of every medical college, and of every medical student in the United States.

The gentleman from Indiana referred to geography. I wish to say to him, it is necessary that we should specify the amount of geography in which the person is to be examined, not ask the applicants two or three questions in geography and pass them. But if we state the extent of the examination, then we have something as a guide. I had a talk with the late Dr. William Pepper, of Philadelphia, and he said to me, "If you will allow me to give

you a word of advice, I would suggest that you specify and enumerate every branch in which students are to be examined, and not only every branch, but the extent of the examination in each branch." Pennsylvania, I believe, has adopted that plan; the homeopathic school has adopted that method, and so has the Association of American Medical Colleges. I do not think we can have any objection to that. If we should find our specifications are a little too high, it is a comparatively easy matter to modify them. If we expect to adopt any minimum standard of requirements that is going to meet the various views of the several boards and the individuals who constitute those boards, the day of judgment will be at hand long before it can be done. It can never be done in my opinion. Let me implore you, gentlemen, to stand by this report. Let us adopt it, and if we find any defects in it, let us amend them.

The foundation-stone of the edifice is the entrance requirement. The moment you have that laid, you have something on which to erect a system. We have been working on the top of the question all the while; there comes a time when the physicians of this country should start at the bottom and see to it that students commence right; then we will have no trouble in following curricula in any degree we may wish.

In conclusion, I ask and implore you in the name of the 153 medical colleges, attended by 24,000 students, and the 4,000 teachers within the limits of the United States and under our jurisdiction, to adopt this report. It is the only way by which we can ever stand. We can change the requirements from time to time as we deem best, or until we think the system of preliminary education is as near perfect as it is possible to get it.

The president was about to put the question to postpone the report for a year, when Dr. Coleman arose and moved as a substitute that the report be adopted.

The president put the substitute, and it was carried.

Dr. T. J. Happel, of Trenton, Tenn., read a paper entitled "The Tennessee Method."¹

Doctor Happel's paper was not discussed.

Dr. B. F. Crummer, of Omaha, Nebraska, followed with a paper entitled "The Old and the New in Nebraska."²

The election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

President—Dr. J. N. McCormack, Bowling Green, Ky.

First Vice-president—Dr. N. R. Coleman, Columbus, Ohio.

Second Vice-president—Dr. B. F. Crummer, Omaha, Neb.

¹ See p. 288 of this number.

² Dr. Crummer's paper has not been received by the Bulletin up to the time of going to press.

Secretary-treasurer—Dr. A. Walter Suiter, Herkimer, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Drs. William S. Foster, Joseph M. Mathews, T. J. Happel, William Warren Potter, and Augustus Korndoerfer.

On motion, the Confederation then adjourned.

SECRETARY'S TABLE.

This number is devoted to the papers and minutes of the Columbus meetings of the Academy and Confederation. The October number will be devoted to the meeting of the College Association. In the preparation of these transaction numbers, it is the rule to submit the galley proof of the papers read to the writers for revision, and to have the transcript of the stenographer's notes of the discussion revised by the speaker. This method, while it makes glaring misstatements almost impossible, has its drawbacks. In more than one instance in the present number, the stenographer's notes were not returned. It is true, there was a duplicate copy in the office, but it was thought better to omit the remarks altogether—unless merely a question—than to publish them without revision.

While this is the rule, an exception is made in this number, because the transcript of the stenographer's notes of the meeting of the Confederation was received so late as to prevent the sending of the discussion for revision and to issue in this number. As the report discussed was already in type, it was thought advisable to trust to Mr. Whitford's accuracy rather than publish the report and its discussion in separate numbers.

* *

While the space devoted to these meetings naturally crowd out the usual editorial departments, some of them will not be renewed again unless there is the assurance of the financial success of the venture. Our readers are requested to read the prospectus in the advertising pages; if they think the plan there outlined will be of value, will each one assist to the securing of one new subscriber at least.

The plan has received the approval of a number of physicians when presented to them by the secretary, and it was the uniform opinion that a series of annuals after this model would be not only convenient for reference, but of distinct value. If this be so, the plan ought to be tried. The only way to secure the trial is by active cooperation, whereby the necessary additional subscribers may be obtained.

The Council of the Academy left the selection of the place for the meeting for 1900 in the hands of a committee, stipulating that the selection of the place be made conditional to the securing of a railroad concession. The committee has selected Atlantic City, and the president has appointed Dr. W. Blair Stewart as chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. The question of railway rates cannot be determined as yet; it is to be hoped that this subject will not cause a change of place.

* * *

The most important item of business transacted by the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards was the adoption of the report of the Committee on a Minimum Standard for entrance examinations. We commend this report to the careful perusal of our readers, especially the recommendation, beginning on page 284. The report is conceived in the proper spirit. The preliminary studies should be culture and not technical studies, and it is singular that the only criticism of the report in the discussion took exception to this well-founded principle. The Confederation is to be congratulated upon adopting the report.

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THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE is not responsible for the sentiments expressed in any paper or address published in the BULLETIN.

A PROFITABLE MEDICAL EDUCATION.¹

BY HENRY O. WALKER, M.D., of Detroit, Secretary Detroit College of Medicine.

In the following remarks, which it is now my pleasant duty to make, I shall bear in mind that I am addressing a select body of medical gentlemen on a most familiar topic; one that is uppermost in our minds on the occasions of these annual meetings; of the utmost importance to us as teachers as well as to our students, and a subject concerning which there are honest differences of opinion. It is not my intention at this time to elaborate a complete system of medical education, but rather to bring again before our minds some of the main elements in what constitutes for the nowadays average graduate in medicine a profitable training. In doing this I am aware that you may recognize some old straw being rethashed, but I am put to it by the conviction that they are worthy of frequent repetition.

The most conspicuous fact relative to medical education is its continual change. From the crude ideas on anatomy, which the early Egyptians must have had through their practice of the healing art and the embalming of dead bodies, and from the rules in hygiene with which the Book of Leviticus abounds, through the mysticism, fanaticism and reforms of the several intervening periods up to the present, medicine has been an ever-changing art, a constantly growing science. Within our own

¹ President's address before the Association of American Medical Colleges, Columbus, June 5, 1899.

memory, with the progressive development of the older correlated branches of medicine proper, such as physiology, physiologic chemistry, hygiene and pathology, and by the birth of histology, bacteriology, electrotherapy and other newer sciences, the curricula of medical schools have of necessity been greatly modified and expanded. Prescribed schedules of study have from time to time been lengthened to admit of additional courses, and at the same time a system of compression has been practised in all of them in order that new matter might be introduced. In calling attention to these incidents no thought of destructive criticism is indulged in. They are the inevitable results and evidences of the growth of knowledge. They are in fact evolutionary changes. As we have observed them in the recent past so they may be looked for in the future.

While these modifications are entirely consistent with real progress, it is nevertheless profitable for us as teachers to be frequently reminded of the true purpose of medical education and of what it should consist. As the mariner, in pursuing his journey of the trackless deep, turns ever and anon to the compass and by it shapes his course, so we, in guiding our pupils through the maze of useful and curious knowledge, need now and then to get our bearings lest we unwittingly stray from the proper path.

In considering the various uses of knowledge they are pertinent questions to ask: whether the accumulation of medical and correlated science, and whether mental discipline in medical lore do in themselves fulfil the most desirable intent of our instruction? Again, is the chief end of our college work to develop Harveys and Huxleys and Grays, and men like Agassiz, scientists who unravel bits of Nature, but doctors who do not practise? Even were we capable of doing this, something beyond the most of us, suppose we were to pick from off the benches those who gave promise of scientific discoveries, how rarely would future years demonstrate the wisdom of our choice! I feel confident that you will agree with me that the product of our medical schools should be first and always men of action; men whose professional ability depends upon perfection in not so much the science as the art of healing. Such are they whom

the world most needs and demands, to whom it gives a substantial reward. Ideals are as noble and as attractive in our profession, presumably, as in any other, but the bread-and-butter motive will always be with most of us the more determinate force.

Equally as important as a proper appreciation of the ends of study is the administration of the needed training. There is involved in this an understanding of both the character of our raw material and the management of the machinery at our command. Some persons have regarded it of sufficient importance to declare the advisability of laying the foundation for technical study in early childhood, if possible, or in youth. This would seem to be an ideal and most desirable plan, but unfortunately for the bulk of those who come under our care it is only a dream of a lost opportunity. They come to us from the cities and from the farms, with limited literary attainments as well as after prolonged preparation. We hold entrance examinations, and during the successive terms also weed out the incompetent and unfit. There is left, we are wont to say, a lot of picked young men; but if we think them to have more than fair average capacities we are most truly mistaken. This fact should be borne in mind as we gradually raise the standard of admissions to our schools. I would in no wise curtail the requirements which the Association has already fixed. I do not forget the part which I feebly played in putting the standard to its present height. We shall doubtless learn that further advancement in this direction will be made with difficulty and at some cost in some of the schools. It is nevertheless most desirable, must come, and will most easily follow a rigid adherence to the rules we are now pledged to obey.

Upon the improved qualifications of our applicants will depend the solution of some of the problems now pressing their attention upon us. Our curricula have been taking on new, yet essential, branches, and in some respects need revising. Our laboratory work, so promising in its results, has been wonderfully increased in both breadth and depth, and, unless due caution is observed, is apt to crowd out other equally important training. To meet the exigencies we have lengthened the term of study and still the work is crowded. In our enthusiasm for diversified knowl-

edge and special training for our students, we should not forget the object in view. However patient and persevering our young Lydgate may be, his fellows will not be content with dry crumbs and long years of waiting, and we have no right to expect it of them. They are not destined to be martyrs to science, nor to be secluded by a cloistered wall. They are to be working doctors; men of affairs and of the world, partaking of its joys as well as soothing its sorrows.

There is no doubt as to the value of the fundamental branches of medicine. A fair elementary knowledge of physics, botany, general chemistry, biology and embryology is essential to a proper understanding of the superstructural branches and should, without exception, be insisted upon. Preliminary preparation in physics and botany is already very generally required for admission, and there is no sufficient reason in my mind why all the other subjects named above should not also be relegated to the preparatory schools. Gradually this list might be extended to include elementary physiology and general bacteriology, including a limited amount of laboratory instruction. In this direction there may be afforded a degree of relief and provision made for desirable changes affecting the more technical branches.

As to the instruction itself, what I have to say appertains, perhaps, less to the Association than to the faculties and teachers whom we severally represent. Its important bearing upon the subject in hand is my excuse for bringing it in here. It has reference, first, to the modes of teaching, and secondly, to the subject-matter in which we deal. The modes of instruction which we have adopted are, in the order of their probable origins, the clinical, the lecture or quiz, and the laboratory methods. They are distinctive in style and function. No one of them can be made to serve as a satisfactory substitute for either of the others. Each one has its place. Their comparative values for our present purposes is, however, the important matter. The question is, To what extent shall each be employed? For an answer to this inquiry we have only to consider the end in view. On this point Doctor Holmes has so pertinently expressed an opinion with which I fully agree, that I

quote his words. He said: "I, myself, have nothing to do with clinical teaching, yet I do not hesitate to say it is more essential than all the rest put together, so far as the ordinary practice of medicine is concerned; and this is by far the most important thing to be learned, because it deals with so many more lives than any other branch of the profession." For the great majority of our graduates the clinical features of their college work will have been found to have served them best. When time shall have erased the theories and details of the lecture-room, and effaced from the mind the laborious distinctions of the laboratory desk, the pictures of diseased yet living forms will still remain as a perennial spring of knowledge and advice. As far as the subjects are adapted and our facilities will allow, the clinical mode should predominate, and neither of the others should be permitted to encroach upon it. By reason of its objective and tangible style the laboratory method will be found preferable to the scholastic whenever a choice is possible.

Concerning the matter of instruction distinctions should be made between the essentials and non-essentials of knowledge. At best facts are only scintillations of truth. We see one here and another there, with a blank between. As Holmes has also remarked, "Science is the topography of ignorance. From a few elevated points we triangulate spaces inclosing infinite unknown details." While it is true that related knowledge is more easily taught and remembered than isolated facts, it is folly to unnecessarily consume our time and cumber our minds with useless non-essentials.

There is one more reform which appeals to me as worthy of our attention. For many years we have had laid before us the desirability of adopting the metric system of weights and measures. I need not go into details regarding the bungle and inexactness of the system we use and the obvious advantages of the other. Most of us have a working knowledge of the newer method, but habit and the want of unanimous action delays its exclusive use. We advise the teaching of it, and many of the schools have followed our instruction. Its general adoption is, however, too long delayed. Progressive men in other lines have very generally discarded the older modes as obsolete, and we

have the authority of their national association that the pharmacists are only awaiting our consent before doing the same. They have suggested a plan of action which commends itself as both feasible and promising in its results. It is that in our schools of medicine the metric system *only* shall be taught. As I am aware of no serious objection to this plan, I heartily recommend to this Association the grant of its influence and authority in promoting its success. It is in the line of progress, will have an incalculable effect upon the science we love and by which we live, and should receive our serious consideration and approval.

THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM IN MEDICAL EDUCATION.¹

By JOHN MILTON DODSON, M.D., Chicago.

Mr. President and Gentlemen :

The remarkable advance in medical education during the last two decades is a justly matter for pride on the part of the medical profession. This progress far exceeds that which had been made during the previous two centuries. It surpasses, moreover, the advance in any other department of education during the corresponding period, though it is to be noted that this is in large part due to the low standard which prevailed in medical education twenty years ago, and the large room for improvement which in consequence obtained. This progress has been the more creditable to the members of the profession because it has resulted solely from their efforts. The numerous legislative enactments, the changes in medical curricula and the development of public sentiment have been secured by the labors of the medical fraternity, oftentimes in the face of strong opposition from the general public for whose benefit these changes have been made.

Again, it is the more remarkable that the teachers in our medical schools, who have been so largely the efficient agents in this movement, should have developed the medical curriculum so greatly along purely pedagogic lines, though with few exceptions, they have been only incidentally teachers, being chiefly occupied with the practice of medicine.

Justly proud as we are with this gratifying growth, there fortunately seems no disposition to remain satisfied with it. The proceedings of this Association and of the American Academy of Medicine, the numerous articles in our medical literature, and the enactment each year of new medical practice acts or the revision of those already in force, furnish abundant evidence that this progress is to continue.

While this advancement has been going on in medical education, great progress has been made in other educational lines,

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and especially in our colleges and universities. Pedagogy has developed greatly and the methods of teaching have radically changed. It will be interesting and profitable to compare the advance in medical education with that which has taken place in the literary and scientific colleges,—to note the lines along which this progress has been made, and to ascertain in what respects medical education can still further profit by the experience and thought of professional educators.

The lines along which medical education has progressed may be briefly stated as follows :

1st.—The increase in the number and duration of the courses required in attendance upon the medical school in order to procure the degree of M.D.

2d.—The increase in the requirements for admission to the medical schools.

3d.—The substitution of a graded course of instruction for the repetitional course of lectures.

4th.—The introduction of new branches into the medical curriculum, among them, histology, pathology, embryology, bacteriology, and the several specialties.

5th.—The employment, in all of the larger schools, of teachers for the fundamental branches whose time is exclusively devoted to teaching.

6th.—The development of the clinic in its true sense of instruction at the bedside to small groups of students.

7th.—The large increase in laboratory and practical courses, and, in connection therewith,

8th.—The encouragement of original research.

In collegiate education, the direction in which progress has been made may be summarized as follows :

1st.—An increase in the requirements for admission.

2d.—The introduction of new branches, especially the much larger place given to the sciences in proportion to languages and mathematics.

3d.—The great development of laboratory and seminar methods of instruction.

4th.—Encouragement of original research.

5th.—The change to a continuous session in a few universities as exemplified in the quarterly system now in vogue in the University of Chicago and the University of West Virginia, and finally,

6th.—The elective system in which the student is given his choice of a large number of courses of which he need take only a limited number.

On comparison of these statements, it will be observed that the advancement which has been made along certain lines is common to both medical and collegiate instruction. The increase in the requirements for admission has not been so great in the literary colleges, but, on the other hand, it has not been so uniform, and the great difference which exists in these requirements in the numerous colleges and universities of the country, far exceeds that which at present obtains in the medical schools. The introduction of new branches has been common to both the collegiate and medical course, and medical education has profited greatly by the large development of scientific instruction in the university course. It has made it possible for the student to lay a much better and broader foundation in those branches which are fundamental to practical medicine, such as physics, chemistry, and the biologic sciences, and this the medical schools have been glad to recognize by giving a credit of one year on the medical course for such training.

The large development of the laboratory method and the encouragement of original research, are also advances which have been common to both collegiate and medical education. The increase in the number and duration of the courses required in attendance, the introduction of the graded course of instruction, the employment of teachers whose time is exclusively devoted to that work, and the development of the clinic, are advances which are peculiar to the medical college.

It will be observed, therefore, that medical education has profited by all the advances which have been made in college education with the exception of the continuous session and the elective system.

The elective system is regarded by many of our best educators as the most conspicuous advance which has been made in educational methods in recent years. It has found its largest development, perhaps, in Harvard University, where practically all of the courses from the freshman year onward, are now elective. How generally it has also been adopted by the leading universities and colleges of our country, is known to all. It has even been adopted in some of the leading secondary schools; that is, the high schools and academies, and those pedagogic

experts who have been studying our public school system of late years, urge the adoption of some similar method (perhaps better, in such case, called a selective method), in even the primary grades.

Cannot this method be adapted with advantage to the medical curriculum? It is the purpose of this paper to present this question, and I address myself, therefore, to the discussion of the following queries:

1st.—What is the elective system and in what respects may choice be allowed the student?

2d.—What are the advantages of the elective system? and,

3d.—Is it applicable to the medical curriculum, and, if so, to what extent and under what restrictions or limitations?

First, then, what is the elective system? Election may be defined as that method under which the student pursuing a certain course looking to the acquisition of degree or diploma, is allowed some choice in the courses of study which he may take. To illustrate: In the institution with which I am connected, credits are reckoned in majors, a major comprising 60 hours of didactic or recitation work, or 120 hours of laboratory, practical, or clinical work. About 12 majors are required to be accomplished in each of the four years. Of the twelve majors of the senior year, it is proposed that about seven majors be in specified courses, which every student shall be required to take; for the remaining five majors, he may elect from a number of courses, aggregating say, 15 or 20 majors, a sufficient number to make up the twelve required. The term "election" is not applied to those studies which are taken by special students who enter the college with no intent of completing the course and receiving the degree. It is convenient, furthermore, to distinguish between elective and what may be called "optional courses," an optional course being defined as one which a student may take in addition to his regular work, but which is not accepted as part of the required majors of study, and for which no credit is given, excepting perhaps, a special certificate setting forth the fact that the student has taken the said optional course.

Election may be permitted the student in one or more of the following respects:

1st.—Choice of subject.

2d.—Choice of teacher, or,

3d.—Choice of the method of study.

In the election of subject the term applies not so much to choice between major branches, as for instance between anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and the like, but to choice of topics or portions of each subject.

In the election of teacher, the several instructors in a particular department may offer courses on the same topic, or courses on different topics, in which latter case the student choosing a particular course would have choice of both subject and teacher. In the matter of method, choice may be afforded a student as to whether he will pursue a subject taught by didactic lectures, by recitations, or by laboratory instruction, or by one or more of these combined.

The elective system presents advantages both to the student and the instructor. It enables the student to adapt his course to his abilities, his tastes, and his needs or purposes. The fundamental idea of the elective system is adaptability, or adjustability to the peculiarities of the individual. It recognizes the fact that, if all men are born free, they are by no means born equal in respect to mental capacity. No fact is more obvious than that individuals differ widely, not only, and perhaps not so much, in respect to what may be styled the "sum total of capacity," as in regard to the relative strength and development of the several faculties. Some men excel in powers of observation, others in memory, others in judgment, and if it is the purpose of an educational system to develop a well-balanced, thoroughly trained mind, it is manifest that, if there are wide differences in the individuals to be trained, the method of training must differ in different cases. This difference is noticeable in the child, as the result of inheritance, and it becomes increasingly manifest in the later years as the added result of differences in environment and in opportunity. Under the elective system, these differences are freely recognized and opportunity afforded for the student to adapt his line of study to

his peculiarities of mind, aided, of course, in his choice by the advice of his instructors.

Some consideration ought to be given also to the taste of the student. He pursues more earnestly, and with greater profit to himself, those subjects which interest him, while in many cases he should be advised, and perhaps compelled to take subjects which will develop and strengthen those faculties which are weak. In so far as possible, his interest should be aroused and sustained by giving him those subjects which appeal to him.

Again, the very opportunity and act of election on the part of the student himself has been found to be an educational resource of no mean value. This act of choice involves a careful estimation of his own faculties and a study of the courses offered and their adaptability to his peculiar needs.

In the collegiate course it is of decided advantage to the student to be able to select, for at least part of his work, those branches which will prepare him for his future life-work, and so elective courses have been provided in most of the larger colleges which are fundamental to medicine, or to law, to journalism, to engineering, and more and more provision is being made for lines of study which will, in part, equip one for the various pursuits in life. This election to suit the purposes of the student is less applicable to the medical curriculum, as will be explained later.

To the teacher, the elective system presents the advantage of the greatest possible incentive to good work. An instructor whose students are required to be in attendance upon his lectures, whether they would or no, is under no obligation to make his course the best possible, and he is very prone to become careless and indifferent in his teaching work. If, on the other hand, the attendance upon his classes is left to the choice of the student, who is at liberty to elect other similar courses taught by other teachers in the faculty, that attendance will depend solely upon his efficiency as a teacher and constitutes a continual and most powerful inducement to the best work.

It is, however, the testimony of all who have had to do with the elective system, that the greatest benefit which results therefrom is the difference in the spirit which animates both

student and teacher. It is wonderful, indeed, to observe the difference in the interest, the enthusiasm and the energy with which a student will pursue a course of study which he has himself chosen, in contrast to that which he manifests in a course that he has been compelled to take. I have seen this illustrated many times in students under my own observation, who have entered upon the study of medicine after pursuing a college course. The record of such a student may have been very indifferent in the literary college, the subjects in which did not especially appeal to him. Having decided, however, upon medicine for his life-work, and with, perhaps, an inborn taste and aptitude for the kind of work which is offered in the medical curriculum, he becomes, as it were, a new man when he enters a medical college, and the difference in the spirit which animates him, the energy and enthusiasm which he displays in his work, is gratifying indeed.

I have observed, too, that in some cases during his college course, where some of the branches were fundamental to medicine, his work in these would be excellent, while his work in the languages and literature, taken at the very same time, would be very mediocre.

The same difference in spirit animates the teacher, and the feeling that the studies are being pursued under different conditions seems to be mutual between teacher and pupil. The instructor is stimulated to vastly better and more satisfactory work, who feels that his students are pursuing his course, not from compulsion, but from choice, and their increased enthusiasm and interest reacts upon him.

Can the elective system be adapted to the medical curriculum? In the discussion of this question, let it first be noted and emphasized most strongly that the primary object of the medical course is *education*, and not the imparting of information. As it is the primary object of fundamental education to draw out, develop, and strengthen the faculties of the mind symmetrically, so it is the primary object of the medical course to teach the student to observe accurately, record faithfully, and think clearly upon medical subjects, and in connection therewith, to develop acuteness of perception in the eye, the ear, and the other

senses, and to train the hands in those manipulative procedures which are used in medical and surgical practice. The accumulation of facts is important, but secondary. But, granting the importance of acquiring information, what is our present situation in regard to the matter? It will be conceded by everyone that the amount of information which the best student can acquire upon any subject of the medical curriculum bears but a small ratio to the sum total of knowledge in that subject. The professor of anatomy, for example, devotes his life to the acquisition of knowledge upon his chosen subject, and finds that life all too short for its mastery. How obvious that the amount of anatomical knowledge which he can impart to his students is but a fraction of the sum of knowledge which pertains thereto. Conceding this fact, is it certain that the course of study which has been mapped out in any medical curriculum is the best possible for every medical student? Is it at all probable that any course which might be outlined by the wisest faculty, would be the very best course which might be arranged for each individual student? A sufficient answer to this query may be found in the report of your committee on the condition of medical colleges, to be presented at this meeting. That report sets forth very clearly that there is the widest range of difference between the curricula in our various medical schools, not only in the subjects which are included in the curriculum, but also in the relative amount of time assigned to each. It is certain that each one of these schedules of study cannot be the most perfect one possible. If, then, medical teachers differ so widely among themselves as to the best course of study, why may not the student be allowed some choice in the matter, and permitted to arrange his course to suit his individual capacity and temperament? He should not, of course, be allowed to omit any of the major branches, but in each of these he may, with advantage, be allowed to select those topics and to pursue their study by that method which is best adapted to his own case. For the present, it is perhaps better to restrict the election of subject to the junior and senior years, but in the choice of teacher, especially in the recitation or quiz courses, there seems no good reason why choice should not be permitted in the freshman and sophomore

years. Allusion has been made to the great stimulus which is thus afforded to the teacher. Illustration of this effect is afforded in the system of *privatdocents* in vogue in the German universities. These instructors offer private courses in preparation for the regular examinations, which are accepted as equivalent to those given by members of the regular faculty. A fee is exacted by the *privatdocent* for this course, and his income therefrom depends upon the number of students which are attracted to his classes, and this in turn depends directly upon the strength and efficiency of his teaching. The advantage of this plan in developing teachers is obvious. Many of the most distinguished professors in the German universities began their teaching career as *privatdocents*. Nothing is so essential to the development of a teacher as the opportunity to teach. How frequently it happens in this country that a physician who may have attained some distinction in the practice of a special branch in medicine, has been called to fill a professor's chair with no previous experience in teaching whatever, and, if, as has often happened, he is no longer a young man, though he may be a recognized authority upon his special branch, he never becomes an efficient instructor! The elective system affords a plan by which younger men may be kept in constant training for the higher positions in the faculty, under conditions which will induce them to continue in teaching work, though in subordinate position, for a long time. The regular professor, too, will feel a new incentive to better work if the attendance upon his classes depend upon the usefulness and attractiveness of his course and not upon the compulsion of college rules.

The choice of method of study is to my mind of great value. To be sure, every student should take advantage of all of the means which are offered,—the didactic lecture, the recitation, the laboratory course, the practical and clinical courses are all needful to him,—but the relative amount of time given to each, or the manner in which he shall pursue a particular topic may be well left to his choice. We have had, of late, much sweeping, and in part, unjust and foolish criticism of the didactic method of instruction. The imparting of knowledge by word of mouth is doubtless the oldest of teaching methods. It still has,

and always will have its place, and is of especial value to certain students. Some individuals acquire more readily and retain more permanently, knowledge acquired by the spoken word than that communicated by the written page. Some students, on the other hand, especially need the laborious exacting drill of the quiz room, while others do better work in the laboratory, and may be safely left to follow out their own bent, it being certain that they will do faithful and efficient work. There is great latitude, therefore, in the choice of a method of study, at least in certain branches.

Some consideration, too, may properly be given to the tastes of the student, for no student does as faithfully or as profitably to himself, work which is not to his liking, as that which he thoroughly enjoys.

Should a student be allowed to adapt his course to his purpose in after-life, that is, to a preconceived intent, to follow some special line or practice? I would answer this question most emphatically, "No!" We have had far too much of callow specialism and of the embryonic specialist. It is to be hoped that the near future will deliver us from the precocious young man who becomes a specialist, that is, endowed with special knowledge and special experience along a particular line of practice, by suspending a shingle on his office door announcing that fact the day after his graduation. It is to be regretted, that in the profusion of legislative enactments in regard to medical practice with which we have been favored in recent years, some consideration should not have been given to this matter and some means not have been provided to protect the public against the imposition of the pseudo-specialist.

As has been indicated, it should be the aim of the medical college to develop the all-round general practitioner. No encouragement, whatever, should be given to the student to prepare for a specialty. Every student should be advised that no man can properly enter upon the practice of a specialty in the profession until he has been in general practice for a number of years. Parenthetically, may I remark, that it seems to me the special branches have come to occupy too large a place in our curricula, and one of the advantages of the elective system will

be that it affords a ready means of subordinating these special lines of study to the more important fundamental branches.

If the elective system be adopted in our medical schools it must be done under certain restrictions and limitations which would not be necessary in the collegiate courses. First, there are restrictions properly imposed by the several medical practice acts and the rulings of the state boards of medical examiners requiring that instruction shall be given in certain specified branches. This problem can be readily met, however, by the adoption of a rule specifying that no student shall present more than a stated number of majors of credit in any one branch. This would indirectly compel him to give a minimum amount of attention to each of the major studies, and that is as it should be, quite irrespective of any attitude of the examining boards.

The number of elective courses which can be offered in many schools will, for the present, be limited by lack of space, restricted laboratory facilities, and the small size of the faculty. The need, however, for larger equipment in all of these respects is already upon us if the demands of modern medical education are to be met. The time is past when a series of didactic lectures delivered to large classes will suffice to comprise the curriculum. While the didactic lecture even to large classes has, and will continue to have, a useful function, it must be accompanied by abundant recitation, laboratory and practical courses given to small groups of students, and this means more space for laboratory equipment and more teachers, quite irrespective of the elective system. On the other hand, the elective courses provide an opportunity to utilize the clinical facilities of many hospitals not directly connected with the medical college, whose resources are not now being used.

May not the elective system, furthermore, point the way to a concentration and cooperation of resources now wastefully distributed in rival schools? In the city of Chicago there are eight medical colleges of the regular school, with an aggregate attendance of over two thousand students, and a combined faculty of over five hundred teachers. What a waste of administrative energy is involved in this arrangement! How much better it would be to have one medical school with eight professors in

each department, and a corresponding number of assistants, than to have eight medical schools with one professor in each department! What an increase in enthusiasm, strength and efficiency might result of combination and cooperation of the resources of these several colleges! This condition is not confined to Chicago, but is to be found in almost every other large city in the United States, and in many smaller ones as well. The elective system affords a ready means of utilizing all these forces in a single institution in each city.

Finally, to summarize briefly the points of this discussion :

1st.—The elective system is one of the greatest advances which has yet been made in educational methods.

2d.—It is one of the two improvements in pedagogic science which has not yet been adopted by the medical colleges.

3d.—The election is not necessarily confined to choice of subject, but pertains also to choice of teacher and method of study.

4th.—The elective system possesses great advantages for both student and teacher, especially in the difference in spirit which animate both, and

5th.—It is readily adaptable to the medical curricula under certain restrictions and limitations, and ought to be promptly introduced into our medical colleges.

DISCUSSION.

DR. JAMES W. HOLLAND, Philadelphia: Mr. Chairman—I was deeply interested in this paper. The subject-matter was extremely interesting and inspiring. I will, however, have to take issue with the gentleman in some points stated. One point was in anatomy classes, allowing the student to select for his study the particular parts of the body which would interest him. As to electing to follow out of a number, a particular teacher, nobody could complain of that. One good effect would be the stimulus given the teacher in vieing with other teachers so as to make himself popular. I think that is an excellent thought. The only difficulty is how are we going to pay so many teachers to teach one branch? But when we come to letting the students elect certain parts of the body, I do not see how we could recommend such a method. We cannot allow the student in his first year to say to himself: "I will not study the joints; they are hard, they are disagreeable and I will never be a joint specialist, so I will limit myself to the viscera or the surgical regions." We do not know what he will be, nor does he know what he will be. I do not believe that we should consider one part of the body more important to the student than another. I would say that while

studying fundamental branches, it is not desirable that the student should elect a particular part or function of the body that he will study. When it comes to electing the specialties that he will study in his second or third year, we meet with another difficulty. A school I was connected with tried this one year. We permitted the student to elect three out of six or seven special branches to be examined in. The result was that certain of those branches, that everybody would consider highly important for an all-round practitioner, were neglected. The average student is looking for snaps. We found about three-fourths of them would elect genito-urinary diseases and gynecology, and these three-fourths would divide in two groups, one taking the eye and the other the larynx. But as to diseases of the ear and nervous system, we could hardly get together a sheriff's posse to listen to those lectures. And yet what physician is prepared to make even a provisional diagnosis without some knowledge of these departments? The amount a man can learn in those special branches is small even when he gives all his time to them. In the four-year curriculum we now compel every student to study all the special branches, in addition to the general branches. But there is only one examination. Each examiner asks a question upon each subject. So the student does all his work in every department—in the eye, ear, nose, throat, and so on, for he knows the day of judgment is coming. But after all, it is only the practice of medicine and surgery divided among a number of teachers. The professor of surgery cannot cover the whole ground, as he did, or pretended to, some years ago. What we have done is simply to divide up general medicine among a number of teachers, each one having a part. Surgery is divided in the same way. For these reasons it seems to me it would not be advisable to allow the student to pick out the subjects he prefers, permitting him to ignore others, while he is an undergraduate.

DR. W. H. WATHEM, Louisville : Mr. President—I did not have the pleasure of hearing all the paper read, but I heard the discussion of Dr. Holland, which called my attention to the parts of the subject discussed. I am fully in accord with Dr. Holland in that it is a bad principle to allow medical students, during their collegiate course before graduation, to select subjects such as they may deem proper in accordance with their own judgment as to what they think might be to their interest. These students do not know what is best for them, and they do not know what course of work they will pursue after they have been graduated in medicine. Again, no student ought to begin a specialty until he has mastered, as far as possible, during his collegiate course, every subject alike. Then, when that has been done, according to the best judgment of the teaching faculty, he is prepared to come to a more intelligent conclusion as to what department of medicine he prefers to elect as a specialty, if any, and he is better prepared with a solid and a lasting foundation upon which to base his future work. It is a great misfortune, I take it, that in many of the schools private prizes are allowed upon individual branches, because every student wants some honor and he will apply himself more especially to that department to the exclusion of other depart-

ments equally important, and therefore, he is not the well-rounded educated doctor that he ought to be when he graduates. So I do not think we should allow any student to elect any special departments or subjects. But the school should direct its course of study in every particular, and every student alike should be compelled to conform to it. But when he has graduated he should be permitted to enter the college and elect any course he may desire and prepare for a post-graduate course in special departments, or general medicine, or general surgery, or what not. But I consider it pernicious for any college to allow any student to elect certain subjects and neglect others.

DR. J. E. MINNEY, Topeka, Kas.: Mr. President—I am certainly in accordance with the paper, with the sentiment and idea expressed. Working it out is another thing. The emergency is upon us and we have got to meet it. The medical schools must keep up with the literary schools and their methods of education. Now to take one instance, for example, how many graduates of the schools of our country, when they enter into the practice of medicine, can diagnose the common diseases of the eye? It matters not from what school they come, from Jefferson, the University of New York, or any of them—as oculists we meet them all—and I am not speaking disrespectfully of them either, but how much knowledge have they of that one subject? It shows us, gentlemen, that the field of medicine at the present time is so great and broad and wide and deep, that it is impossible for us to cover the ground, and we are forced to the elective plan, difficult as it may now seem to us.

DR. HENRY D. DIDAMA, Syracuse, New York : Mr. President—The paper that was read was a very fascinating one, and we followed it throughout and cheered the writer as he deserved to be. But, as he admitted, there are some difficulties in carrying out the plan that he suggested. If the student during his four years' course is to select the things that are to his liking, and the teacher who is fascinating, rather than the sound teacher, then we are likely to have some difficulty, at least in New York State. In the school with which I am connected, after the student has had all his examinations by his particular professor, he has an oral, extra examination by a committee consisting of his teacher and two others who are not connected with that department. This examination is to ascertain his fitness for graduation and to prepare him for the state licensing examination after he has received his diploma. If this elective plan is followed he may fail to pass the state examination, for the questions there are prepared for those who have taken the entire course and not for those who have taken only what pleased them. The questions are alike for all, and those who elect certain things in the general course and neglect others, may be left without a license to practise in the State of New York.

DR. ROBERT REYBURN, Washington, D. C.: Mr. Chairman—I am opposed to letting the student elect any branches. I consider it one of the great evils that a young man may start out as a specialist before he is acquainted with general medicine. If we adopt this course, shall we leave out chemistry, or hygiene, or bacteriology, or any of those things? We must leave out

some things if we adopt such a course. But students are men, and they will select the branches that are easy for them and neglect other possibly more important branches. I do not see how such a plan can be carried out. My belief is that the field is so vast, and there is so much to cover, that we cannot leave the student any choice of branches. After he graduates he may take up any specialty he desires, but I believe it would be a great mistake to allow them to become specialists. They ought to practise medicine five, ten, or fifteen years, before they attempt a specialty, for the reason that when an individual becomes a specialist he becomes narrowed. The medical man must not only see the organ, but he must understand its relation to the body. The man is spoiled by paying exclusive attention to any one organ ; so I am very much opposed to the suggestion.

DR. BAYARD HOLMES, Chicago : Mr. President—I want to try to help Dr. Dodson just a little bit, for he seems to be either misunderstood or else he is altogether on the wrong track. My own opinion is that he is right, and that the assumption which has just been made that the elective system would be designed to make specialists, is incorrect. The elective system is not designed to make specialists but to educate men in medicine. It is designed to educate, not to instruct. The course it seems to me has three distinct objects in view: The first is liberty for the student; the second is intensity, that is, intensity of study on the part of the student so that he may be red-hot in his pursuit of knowledge in some particular direction, so that he may pursue the anatomy and physiology and histology and embryology or some particular part of the body in a red-hot manner, so that he may get as much as possible out of it. At present our courses of study are designed for the most stupid men in the class, and the less stupid men and the brilliant and original men are at a terrible discount. He is either filled with great discontent in college or he leaves and goes into some other profession, or scenting in advance this unreasonable method of education, he chooses some other profession, leaving only about 10 per cent. of our graduates as graduates from colleges, while in law 30 or 40 per cent. are graduates of universities and colleges. Unless we can make our education more intense and adapt it to the medium and the most brilliant and the mediocre, we cannot expect to get the best men to study medicine. The third thing is adaptability. The medical curriculum should be adapted to the ability of the teachers and to the ability of each student, so that if we have first class work in anatomy, anatomy can be pursued, because it is not essential that the man should go skimming over the principles of anatomy, physiology, etc. We do not want the principles of these things at all but an actual concrete understanding of them. It is not that our students know anatomy when they get through, but it is essential that they should know how to know some anatomy. At the present time our students not only do not know any anatomy, but they do not know how to know anatomy. They do not study any one organ until they understand what it is possible to know of the anatomy of that part. I have some other things I want to say, but as the discussion is limited to five minutes, I cannot say them. I have worked over

this elective course since 1894, and have urged it in season and out of season. As it is we are losing men and educational power, and what we need most of all,—well trained men. If the elective system is adopted we will not have specialists but the old-fashioned doctor who went riding about with his preceptor. The student will study medicine from the standpoint of being a doctor, instead of from a lot of text-books and all of those deceitful things. Text-books will be at a discount, and we shall be opposed by the publishers of text-books on this account. But experience will be at a premium and real medical teachers will increase.

DR. LEWIS SCHOOLER, Des Moines, Iowa: Mr. President—As to the specialist, I think the paper answers its own argument. Although there may be many defects, the elective system is calculated to do just what the argument was against. If the student is allowed to select his course, he comes to the college imbued with the idea that he is adapted to some particular class of work, and if you encourage this you will soon have some men connected with the colleges (in fact, those connected at the present time, as well as those who will connect themselves with colleges in the future), who will divide the subject so that we will have abdominal schools and ophthalmologic schools, and thus the schools will be divided into specialist schools as the legitimate outcome of the elective system advocated this morning. I do not believe there is anybody here who would like to see such a division, yet the views advocated here this morning have a strong tendency that way. They will imbue in the coming generation the idea that they will want a school of that kind. One will go to a school for nervous diseases, another to an eye and ear school, and another to a school for diseases for women, and so we will come to have many schools that we now do not know of. All schools want students, and if the elective system is adopted, catalogues will soon appear advertising great advantages for students who desire to take elective courses. The old ads. are well worn and something new is demanded.

DR. WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE, Chicago: Mr. President—It is often advanced, as a reason for the elective course, that the scientific colleges are following this plan. Well, the cases are not quite analogous. Medicine is itself a special department of knowledge, and while it is true, as the doctor has suggested, that the student should learn how to learn, the medical school is not so much for that purpose. Let us have that taught in the common schools, and then the medical school can be a place for acquiring information, and not so much a place for learning how to learn.

DR. H. W. LOEB, St. Louis: Mr. President—I arise to express my thorough support of Dr. Dodson's position. These oppositions to election present the same arguments that were advanced against the elective system in the universities, and they have been fully answered by the universities without exception. This matter of election in the universities is not of the last few years. It began a great many years ago, and as I understand Dr. Dodson, he does not advocate that this should be a rapid change, begun to-day and concluded to-morrow, but that it should be a gradual, with, at first, perhaps

two or three electives and then later five or six. It finds its greatest sphere in graduate work. I incline to the opinion that we should have this object in view, to adopt an elective course eventually if we cannot adopt it just now.

DR. SAMUEL E. WOODY, Louisville: Mr. President—It seems to me the essayist has been entirely misunderstood. I did not understand him for a moment to advocate special knowledge *instead* of general information, but that this special knowledge should be in addition to, and built upon, a general knowledge of scientific medicine. He would not expect the gynecologist to learn pelvic anatomy and surgery to the exclusion of general anatomy and surgery. The well-educated specialist should, in medicine at least, fill Lord Bacon's definition of a clever man—"One who knows something of everything and everything of something." The day is past when he can claim all knowledge as his realm; life is too short and the art too long for a man to be a master in all.

Now that we have a four-year curriculum, and will perhaps make it still longer, it seems perfectly feasible, according to the means suggested by Dr. Dodson, for the student to get a full, round knowledge of medicine, and at the same time acquire the special knowledge that will enable him to do special work. One gentleman here advocates a man's waiting fifteen years in general practice before undertaking a specialty. That would bring him to at least forty years of age, when the mind loses much of its power to learn new things, when the tactile and muscular sense begins to be blunted, when the eye loses its accommodation, and the would-be specialist must fumble into special operative skill with the help of spectacles. You can't teach such an old dog new tricks. I heartily endorse Dr. Dodson's paper and believe he has shown us that this special teaching and training is feasible in medical colleges.

DR. C. H. HUGHES, St. Louis:¹ Mr. President—I do not share the apprehensions of our friend from Des Moines, in regard to the outcome of election, and I believe the gentleman from Louisville is on the right track. I do not believe as one of our friends does in regard to prizes. I think the prizes are about as hurtful as the prizes in a baby show, where the woman with the big fat baby goes away satisfied and all the others disgruntled. But, to make it rather ungrammatical, we have *got* to do it. The emergency is upon us now and we cannot escape. We have to provide for election, although we may have to do it by adding another year, making a five-year curriculum. Let these gentlemen, who wish to have the approval of a medical college, take another year and let them graduate in a specialty. These young men do not stay long in the profession as specialists before they get out of the business. I think the fault lies largely in our text-books and methods of teaching. We go into too much detail for the general practitioner of medicine. Each teacher seems determined to show the importance of his department and saddle upon the student a large amount of special knowledge that may be of no value to him when he gets out into practice. We should revise our methods so as to give a more practical course. We have to think about this;

¹ Stenographer's report without revision by Dr. Hughes.

there is no question about it. The requisites for medical education nowadays, according to the present methods of instruction, are such that no medical student can acquire the knowledge that is thrust upon him. The average medical student is paralyzed by the manner that we come at him in our several departments. I usually endeavor to be as plain as possible and to teach nothing more than I think is necessary for the medical student to understand, and nothing that is beyond his comprehension. But I do not suppose there is a single teacher here who has not realized what an extremely difficult thing it is to teach medical students so they will actually learn what you are talking about. You often see that revealed in the primary examinations, and also in the final examinations. I am in accord with the sentiment of the paper. We should consider how we will provide for the necessities of medical education. This probably confronted other scientific institutions and it is confronting the medical students to-day. I do not believe that we should allow the man to select too soon what his subjects shall be. But I believe we ought in the third year adopt this system of elective studies, for the men have not tastes for every department.

You will recall, Mr. President, when you were a student, which was a good while ago—it was some time ago since I was—how we abhorred the chair of chemistry and hoped to get by that chair without paying attention to all the multitudinous details of that multitudinous subject. We must stare these facts in the face.

DR. DUDLEY S. REYNOLDS, Louisville: Mr. President—If those who are discussing this subject will stop to think for a moment that the study of medicine is not to be undertaken until after the preliminary training of the elementary schools, up by regular gradation through the high schools, and the undergraduate departments of the universities, it will easily appear to them that the medical college is simply an advancement in regular order of proceeding; it is, therefore, necessary to insist upon every medical student giving due consideration to each subject in the curriculum. It must then, be apparent that none but the trained expert specialist in each of the several departments of the medical curriculum should be engaged to conduct such important work.

From the student possessing reasonable preliminary training, surely we can demand the same standard of familiarity with each subject of the curriculum, giving no undue importance to any one subject. That is the only kind of training which can prepare for any branch of practice.

DR. FRANCES DICKINSON, Chicago:¹ Mr. President—I fully agree with the last speaker. And when every teacher is a specialist and fully able to take care of every student desiring an education, he must have a salary, for he cannot depend upon his practice for his salary if he is to attend to the elective student. When every student gets a living salary, then we can take care of our elective students. There are a great many facts to be considered.

¹ Stenographer's report without revision by Dr. Dickinson.

I think, as a number have said, it is a question whether the student should elect a single study. If it is anatomy, they need anatomy taught in a medical atmosphere; they can bring something later, in physiology, for instance, to text-book teaching. In the second year they need also the anatomy and physiology, and all those branches. Possibly by the third year he has a chance, but until he has had all that early training he has not the judgment. When we take into consideration a four- or five-year course, the method of teaching in each subject, the time necessary for each department or branch, the number and character of the students, we are forced to conclude that the majority of the undergraduates of the 25,000 students to-day cannot be left to the elective course. We are giving them opportunities to-day in small classes, but to adopt this method as a whole I think would be a great mistake at this time.

DR. ROSA ENGELMANN, Chicago: Mr. President—It seems to me that there is an absolute misunderstanding as to the point made by Dr. Dodson. From what he said, election was modified in the first two years of the medical course only, and the primary studies were obliged to be taken, but there was an election of different parts of the primary studies, while later in the course election might be freer.

DR. JOHN M. DODSON, in closing: Mr. President—The author of a paper like my own must always lay himself open to the possibility of being misunderstood, because he is compelled to be so brief. I am not surprised, therefore, to have been misunderstood. There is no necessity that the course I have advised should lead the student to specialism. As the doctor in front of me said, we are forced to an elective system because of the impossibility of teaching more than a fraction of the sum total of medical knowledge in the time at our disposal. What we have now may be properly styled a *selective* system. A student desiring a four-year course in chemistry alone could employ his full time in that branch very well, but the professor of chemistry in a medical college has only part of a year at his disposal. He must select, therefore, those facts which the student most needs to know. In outlining a course in medical chemistry it is perfectly certain that no two professors of chemistry would agree. Is it not a bit egotistical for us to assume that we have selected absolutely the best course for every medical student, especially in view of the fact that no two faculties in the country are agreed as to what that is? Is the student not entitled to some choice in the matter? It is not meant that one student ought to choose anatomy, another physiology, or another chemistry, for each student should acquire a good knowledge of every one of these subjects. But why may not the student have something to say, with the advice of his teachers, as to what portion of these subjects he shall take, and as to the method by which he shall pursue them?

As to the necessity of a larger number of teachers, it was remarked that this would be very expensive. That is true, but we must meet that difficulty, gentlemen, whether the elective system be adopted or not. The time has passed when the didactic lecture, delivered to several hundred students in an amphitheater, will alone suffice. Students must be taught in small classes,

and a sufficient number of teachers must be provided for that purpose. If that be done there seems no good reason why the student should not be given some choice in the matter of teachers. It is argued that students will select the teacher who is most fascinating.

Ought not a teacher be fascinating, or at least interesting? A teacher who gives a dry, uninteresting course, ought not to teach.

In the matter of examinations, the teacher who gives the course should not do the examining for that course, but an examining board or committee should be appointed to examine all students. Then the student will select that teacher who gives him the best possible preparation and equipment for that examination.

And now let me say that I believe a wrong attitude is often adopted toward our students. The character of the medical student in America has changed greatly in the last few years. Our students are men and gentlemen. I have found that when students are treated as gentlemen we are far more likely to secure gentlemanly behavior from them. When they are treated as rowdies and hoodlums they are pretty sure to behave as such.

The elective system, gentlemen, is not coming: it has arrived. It has already been adopted by a few of the medical schools, among them the Medical Department of Harvard University, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, the University of Pennsylvania, the Medical Department of Johns Hopkins, and Rush Medical College. I predict that if there be a discussion of this subject of election in this association five years from now, we will all be in favor of it. But the subject will be beyond the point of discussion long before that time.

Harvard University for the last 20 years has exercised a larger influence in educational matters than any other half dozen colleges in the country. And why? Because it has been so thoroughly progressive. No step taken by Harvard has exerted so powerful an influence, and has been so emphatically a step in advance, as the introduction of the elective system. The whole course in the literary and scientific departments at Harvard is now elective. I confidently believe that the work of our medical curricula, at least in the junior and senior years, will be wholly elective within five years.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CON-
DITION OF MEDICAL EDUCATION IN
THE UNITED STATES.¹

Mr. President and Representatives of the American Medical College Association :

GENTLEMEN—In the preparation of this report your committee has written to all of the colleges whose names have appeared as members of this Association during the last two years, 82 in number. To every college from which we have received no report we have written at least three times and to some colleges we have written four or five times. We have received reports from 56 of these colleges, the figures from a few of which are given with some misgivings as we fear the writer misunderstood our meaning. However, from a careful analysis of all the letters we have to make the following report which appears to us to accurately represent the teaching facilities and the requirements of the 56² colleges that have answered our letters. These colleges may fairly be considered the whole number that are interested in our work for the advancement of medical education.

It is understood that all colleges of the Association now require that before graduation a student must have studied medicine in college for four years embracing not less than four courses each of at least six months' duration, but there is nothing in our constitution or by-laws specifying how much work must be put into each course, so that at present it would be possible for a school to meet our requirements that demanded only one hour's work a day during each of these courses or even less time than this.

The subjects involved in our inquiry may be considered under three heads; *viz.*,

1st. Preliminary requirements,—that is, the amount of education, a student shall be required to possess before he can enter one of our colleges.

¹ Presented to the Association of American Medical Colleges, Columbus, O., June 5, 1899.

² Letters from two or three other colleges have come in too late to be incorporated in this report.

2nd. Advanced standing,—that is, the credentials he must have before he can advance from a given year in one college to a more advanced class in some other college. In this connection we might also profitably consider the conditions that should be imposed upon a student before advancing to a higher class in the college he is attending.

3rd. The number of actual hours' work in college that should be demanded of each student before he is eligible for examination for the degree of doctor of medicine and the facilities for teaching as follows :

(a) Laboratory such as dissecting, and work in the laboratories of chemistry, pathology, bacteriology, physiology, etc.

(b) Practical work, as ophthalmology, physical diagnosis, bedside and dispensary study of patients in small classes, etc.

(c) Obstetric cases ; *i. e.*, the number of obstetric cases personally attended by each student.

(d) The number of clinical cases available for teaching purposes during each year.

(e) Clinical lectures. The minimum number of clinical hours' teaching each student is required to attend during his four years' course.

(f) Didactic work. The minimum number of hours including all didactic lectures, and recitations that each student is required to attend during his four years' course.

(g) The minimum total number of hours' work in college demanded of each student during his four years' course.

We will consider these subjects, *seriatim* :

1st. Preliminary requirements. We find that *seven* colleges require nothing more than a common school education, a term capable of very loose interpretation. *One* requires only a teacher's certificate. *Three* require the student to have studied only one year in a high school, which implies an education that is often attained by boys and girls before they are 13 years of age. *Eleven* require for admission evidence of having completed the course of instruction in a common high school. *Thirty-four* require a diploma from a high school giving a thorough preliminary education. We believe that the time has come when no student should be allowed to commence his course in medicine before he has a thorough high school education.

2nd. Advanced standing. *Four* colleges apparently require no evidence of previous college attendance, excepting the student's statement, to allow him to enter one of the higher classes. *Six* require no evidence of attainments but allow a student to enter a higher class who brings evidence that he has previously attended for one or more courses, any other college without any evidence of having successfully passed any examinations. *Twenty* require nothing more than evidence of previous attendance for one or more courses at some *recognized* college without evidence of having passed any examinations. *Fourteen* require certificates of having passed examinations in recognized medical colleges with examinations in the branches embraced in their own curriculum that are not covered by such certificates. *Eight* require that these certificates must have been issued by colleges, members of this association. *Three* require examination on all branches.

While the latter appears to us the ideal method of ascertaining whether a student is qualified to enter a higher class, it would necessarily restrict the student largely in his selection of a college. We would recommend that before a student may enter an advanced class he must present certificates from a college whose requirements fully equal those of this association, of having successfully passed the examinations in at least three-fifths of the branches embraced in the curriculum of the previous years of the college he desires to enter or must pass examinations on the same; upon the remaining branches he may be conditioned but these conditions must be removed by taking the work, providing it has not already been taken, before he can enter the succeeding class (that is, a man cannot carry conditions for more than one year) providing, however, that this shall not prevent colleges from allowing students who have earned the B.A. or B.S. degrees, or graduates from dental, pharmaceutic, or veterinary colleges, who possess the proper preliminary education, to enter the sophomore class.

(Students in passing from one class to a higher class in the same college should not be allowed to carry over as conditions more than two-fifths of the branches of the class they wish to leave, and all of these conditions should be removed before they

can advance to the class succeeding the one they are allowed to enter.)

3rd. The number of hours of college work to be demanded in a four years' course.

(a) Laboratory work including dissections. *One* college makes no report. *One* college gives less than 300 hours' laboratory work in four years. *Five* give between 300 and 500 hours; *twenty-seven*, between 500 and 1000 hours; *fourteen*, between 1,000 and 1,500 hours; and *eight*, over 1,500 hours. We would recommend that every college in this Association should provide at least 500 hours' laboratory work.

(b) Practical work. *Five* colleges offer less than 100 hours' work.

Ten give from 100 to 200; *thirteen*, from 200 to 300; *eleven*, from 300 to 500; and *sixteen*, over 500 hours.

We should recommend that every college should offer at least 150 hours in these various practical methods.

(c) Obstetric cases. *Five* of these colleges afford their students no opportunity to attend obstetric cases before their graduation. *Twenty-eight* afford the students opportunity to attend personally from one to three cases; *seven*, from three to five cases; *six*, from five to ten cases; and *seven*, over ten cases.

We would recommend that all colleges, members of this Association, should withhold the degree of doctor of medicine from every student until he has attended personally at least one case of obstetrics.

(d) Clinical cases *yearly* available to the college for teaching its students. *Three* colleges furnish no evidence of having even one patient to present to their students before graduation. *Four* have less than 500 patients all told from which to select clinical cases. *Four* others have less than 1,000. *Five* have between 1,000 and 2,000. *Nine* have between 3,000 and 5,000. *Eight* have between 5,000 and 10,000. *Six* have between 10,000 and 20,000. *Six* have between 20,000 and 40,000. *Three* have between 40,000 and 100,000.

We believe that no college can be considered properly equipped for teaching the practice of medicine which has not at least 3,000 individual patients per annum from which to select cases to pre-

sent to its classes; therefore, we would recommend that colleges belonging to this Association unable to obtain this number of clinical cases for class instruction should limit their teaching to the branches of the first two years.

(e) Minimum number of hours' clinical attendance by each student.

Six colleges offer less than 300 clinical hours' work in four years.

Six give only from 300 to 400 hours. *Seven* give only from 400 to 500 hours. *Nineteen* give from 500 to 800 hours. *Fourteen* give from 800 to 1,200 hours. *Four* give over 1,200 hours.

The best medical schools throughout the world are to-day making a large part of their instruction of a clinical nature, and we believe that the fair name of this Association suffers greatly by permitting any of its members to continue in the archaic methods of teaching represented by some of these figures. We therefore recommend that any of our members that devote but little time to clinical work modify their curriculum so that they shall give at least 750 hours' clinical teaching to each student during his junior and senior years.

(f) Didactic work. *Two* colleges give less than 1,000 hours' work in four years.

Seven give from 1,000 to 1,500 hours. *Twenty-two* give from 1,500 to 2,000 hours. *Thirteen* give from 2,000 to 2,500 hours. *Four* give from 2,500 to 3,000 hours. *Eight* give over 3,000 hours.

The number of didactic hours' work that a college should give depends upon the number of hours devoted to clinics so that the college giving the minimum number of hours' clinical work should give a large number of didactic hours.

(g) Total number of hours college work to be demanded of medical students. *Three* colleges demand less than 2,000 hours; *two*, from 2,000 to 2,500 hours; *eleven*, from 2,500 to 3,000 hours; *seven*, from 3,000 to 3,500 hours; *seven*, from 3,500 to 4,000 hours; and *twenty-six*, over 4,000 hours.

Children 12 years of age usually put in five or six hours a day in school and many of them two or three hours' study at home, and college students do more than this. The undergraduate in literary colleges is expected to put in at least 3,000 hours' solid work in four years.

Thirty hours' work a week for 24 weeks would give medical students 2,800 hours' work in four years, but when we consider the age of the average medical student the amount he has to learn, and the short sessions, there is no good reason why he should not do much more than the child.

Laboratory and clinical work require only a moderate amount of mental effort; therefore, the medical student who puts in only 2,800 in four years does only about half as much work per year as the child in our public schools.

The majority of our medical colleges require over 3500 hours' work of their students, therefore we would recommend that the minimum number of hours' work in college required of each student by colleges of this association before he may take his final examinations for the degree of doctor of medicine shall be 3300. It is understood that one hour's didactic work in college requires of the average student about two hours of study in preparation therefor, and one hour of laboratory, practical or clinical work about half an hour's study.

Your committee recommend that the constitution and by-laws of the American Medical College Association be altered so as to embrace the following provisions and that all parts of the same inconsistent with these provisions be repealed.

I. We recommend that from and after July 1st, 1900, and until more stringent rules be adopted, students beginning the study of medicine must possess a diploma from a high school giving a thorough preliminary education, or must pass a thorough examination in all the branches usually taught in such schools. This examination is to be conducted by a state superintendent of public instruction or some one delegated by him, or by members of the faculty of a university or college, who are not connected with the medical faculty of the college the student wishes to enter, or by such a body as the board of regents of the university of the State of New York.

II. Before a student may enter an advanced class he must present certificates from a college whose requirements fully equal those of this Association of having successfully passed the examinations in at least three-fifths of the branches embraced in the curriculum of the previous years of the college he desires to

enter or he must pass examinations on the same ; and upon the remaining branches he may be conditioned, but these conditions must be removed by taking the work, providing it has not already been taken and by passing examinations before he can pass on to the succeeding class (that is a man shall not carry conditions for more than one year), providing, however, that this shall not prevent colleges from allowing students who have earned the B.A. or B.S. degree and who have had an adequate course in science, or graduates in dentistry or pharmacy, who possess the proper preliminary education, to enter the sophomore class.

III. Before a student can be eligible for the degree of doctor of medicine he must have attended in a well-equipped medical college, four courses of lectures of at least six months each. These courses must embrace at least 3,300 hours' actual work in the college, including beside didactic lectures and recitations : (a) 500 hours' laboratory work ; (b) 150 hours of practical work ; (c) One or more obstetric cases personally attended by each student ; and (d) 750 hours' clinical teaching. At least 45 months must intervene between a student's matriculation and the date of his graduation. All of the work should be fairly apportioned throughout the four years.

IV. No college can be considered capable of giving the requisite instruction that cannot command each year at least 3,000 hospital or dispensary patients for presentation to its classes.

Signed,

E. FLETCHER INGALS,

THOS. H. HAWKINS,

JOHN C. OLIVER,

Committee.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.¹

BY G. C. SAVAGE, M.D., Nashville, Tenn.

The subject suggested by Dr. Holmes, your secretary, when he invited me to address you on this occasion, will not be considered in its broadest sense, so far as territory is concerned. If the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Missouri were included in our study of "Medical Education in the South," I would have to announce that there are forty medical colleges located in the South in which regular scientific medicine is taught. This number does not include the three medical colleges that have been established for the negro race. The status of the three colleges in the District of Columbia, the three in Maryland, the four in Kentucky, and the ten in Missouri, is well known to you, for these help constitute your membership. One in Arkansas and one in Virginia are also your members. Deducting these 22 colleges from the entire number located in the South, there remain 18, 12 of which constitute the membership of the Southern Medical College Association, the remaining six belonging to no association. Within the past eighteen months two medical colleges, one in Georgia and one in Alabama, have ceased to exist.

It is of medical education, as conducted by the colleges constituting the Southern Medical College Association, that I shall speak. Prior to 1893 literary qualifications were not considered in matriculating medical students in our colleges. This was neither better nor worse than the practice of most colleges east, north and west before your organization was effected in 1890. Only two courses of five months each were required before graduation, as was the prevailing custom among colleges all over this country up to 1890, only a few of the eastern colleges having required three courses before that date. Each of these courses, here as elsewhere, was an exact repetition, the one of the other. Not infrequently the first-course student came a month late and left a month before the close of the session, having received only three months' instruction. The second session was often entered a month late, and now and then a

¹ Read before the Association of American Medical Colleges, Columbus, O., June 5, 1899.

premature examination was asked for, and sometimes granted, two weeks before the end of the course. The actual attendance on college instruction, before graduation, in many instances, was only seven months. The examinations were oral and light, else 90 per cent. of the students would have failed. What I have said of our southern colleges prior to the organization of the Southern Medical College Association, could be said, with equal regard for the truth, of the colleges now constituting the Association of American Medical Colleges before this organization was effected. I know it is true for I graduated at one of the best of your colleges, the one with which your presiding officer of a year ago, is now connected.

Laboratories for the training of the individual student were, at that time, few and poorly equipped. Practical chemistry was taught by experiments performed by the professor and his assistant before the whole class, the greater number of whom were so far away as not to be benefited by such exhibition. Microscopes were few in any of the colleges, and were not often called into requisition. Surgical operations were performed on the cadaver by the professor or his assistant, while the whole class looked on, and not by the student himself handling the knife and the saw. To do these operations himself, and even to learn, by personal experience, the application of bandages, the ambitious student was forced to fee some enterprising young doctor who often did not have even a nominal connection with the college. Physical diagnosis, if experimentally learned at all, was acquired in the same way. Nor were these conditions peculiar to colleges in the South. In my honored alma mater I performed no chemical experiments, for I had no opportunity to do so; and the only things I saw under the microscope were a section of bone and the circulation of the blood in the web of the frog's foot.

Such conditions ought not to have been; and yet in spite of them many medical students of the olden time, by hard work in college, and still harder work after entering actual practice, became learned in medicine and surgery, and that too without having gone to Europe.

To us, it is now astonishing that the old methods of medical teaching in America should have lived so long. While they

were still in vogue, it is not to be wondered at that a great number of young doctors, ambitious to learn more under more favorable conditions, should spend a year or two, as soon as able, in the medical centers of Europe. To have gone to Europe then for study meant much; to go now means but little, for medicine is as well taught in America to-day as on any other part of the globe.

In the advancements that have been made it was only natural that the colleges in the east, the north, and the west, under more favorable environments, should take the initiative. It is well known to you all that less than two generations ago, the South was devastated by the most dreadful war recorded on the pages of history—by the fortunes of this war the rich were made poor, and the poor were made poorer still. Hindered by pestilential yellow fever, it was an Herculean task to scatter the ashes of war, and throw aside the sackcloth of the poverty it entailed. While the work of restoration has been largely accomplished, there yet remains much to be done in the way of acquiring wealth with which to endow and equip institutions of learning.

The history of your own association is well known to you. Your first steps looking towards the advancement of medical education had not grown cold before the colleges of the South began to feel their way in the same direction.

On November 16, 1892, in response to a call issued by the late W. T. Briggs and myself, the representatives of eleven medical colleges assembled in Louisville, Ky., and effected the organization of the Southern Medical College Association. The following declaration was then made:

"The objects of this Association are to cultivate a closer and more intimate relation between medical colleges, and to elevate the standard of medical education by requiring a more thorough preliminary training and an increased length of medical study." The minimum requirement as to preliminary education, as adopted at that meeting, was "educational attainments required of second-grade teachers of public schools." As to the length of the course the following was enacted: "Candidates for graduation, in addition to the usual requirements of medical colleges, must have attended three courses of not less than six months

each, in three separate years; must have dissected in two courses and attended two courses of clinical or hospital instruction; and must have attended one course in each of the special laboratories: (1) histology and bacteriology; (2) chemistry; (3) operative surgery." These requirements were made to apply to all students who should matriculate for a first course after September 1, 1893. Though the beginning was small, it was certainly a distinct advancement.

The Association held its second meeting in Nashville, Tenn., April 20, 1893, representatives of twelve southern colleges being present. At this meeting a resolution was passed allowing each college to regulate its own fees. Another resolution passed was to the effect that all legislatures be asked to repeal laws compelling their colleges to take beneficiaries. The two following certificates were adopted, and ordered to be published in each annual announcement:

CERTIFICATE NO. 1.

.....189..

Dear Sir:

Mrof.....is a gentleman of good moral character. I recommend that he be allowed to enter upon his medical studies in your college.

Yours,

.....M.D.

CERTIFICATE NO. 2.

.....189..

Dear Sir:

I have examined Mr.....of.....and find his scholastic attainments equal to those required for a second-grade teacher's certificate in our public schools.

Yours,

.....

Supt. of Public Inst.

As is shown in certificate No. 2, the scholastic attainments were to be determined by a school official, and not by a college itself, a principle to which the colleges of this Association still adhere.

It was at this meeting that the secretary was instructed to correspond with the secretaries of the several state medical

societies with the view of procuring the passage of a resolution to the effect that medical colleges should not be recognized whose requirements were less than those of the Southern Medical College Association. This became unnecessary, for all existing colleges at once adopted the advances instituted by the Association.

At the meeting of the Southern Medical College Association in New Orleans in November, 1893, this resolution was adopted: "After the next annual session, 1894-5, every medical student, whether first admitted before or after 1893, must have attended in a regular and reputable medical college, three full courses, in three separate years, before he can be graduated," thus setting the final time limit for graduating two-course students.

At the Charleston meeting, in 1894, no advance steps were taken, but there was no receding from the advances before made.

At the Washington meeting in 1895, no further advances were made, nor was there any disposition to take steps backward.

At the meeting in Atlanta, May, 1896, the constitution was amended so as to allow advanced standing to such students as may be,

(1) Graduates in dentistry, pharmacy, or veterinary surgery.

(2) Graduates and matriculates of colleges of homeopathy and eclectic medicine.

(3) Graduates of recognized colleges and universities, who have completed therein prescribed courses in the elementary branches of medicine, including chemistry and biology.

At this meeting, also, there were added to the regular requirements previously adopted, "hygiene, ophthalmology, otology, and laryngology."

At the same meeting an amendment was offered to advance the preliminary requirements from "a second-grade teacher's certificate" to "first-grade," the latter to be procured, as was the former, from some county superintendent of public instruction. This was a distinct step forward and became a part of the organic law at the meeting which was held in Nashville in 1897.

It was at the Atlanta meeting, also (in 1896), that it was proposed to pass from three to four courses before graduation. This would have been incorporated in the constitution of the Associa-

tion at the meeting in Nashville, in May, 1897, except for the request of one college that final action be deferred until the next annual meeting.

At the Memphis meeting, December 5, 1898, the amendment, introduced two years before, to establish the four years' graded course was unanimously adopted. This amendment has been effective since January 1, 1899. This amendment does not apply to students who matriculated for a first course prior to that date; but if, for any cause, they should not apply for graduation, at or before the annual commencement in 1903, they must attend a fourth course. Thus is a time limit set for the graduation of any student at the end of his third course. In doing this we have but followed the example of the colleges constituting the Association of American Medical Colleges; for, if I mistake not, your last third-course classes graduated at your commencements of last year, some years after you had adopted the four courses. We believe that we are both legally and morally bound to give those who matriculated under the old régime, a reasonable length of time, after due notice, in which to complete their medical studies at the end of the third course.

A third advance in the line of preliminary educational requirements was proposed at the Memphis meeting and will come up for final action at the meeting in New Orleans in November, next. When adopted the minimum will be:

(1) In English, a composition on some subject of general interest. This composition must be written by the student at the time of the examination, and should contain at least two hundred words. It should be criticized in relation to thought, construction, punctuation, spelling, and handwriting.

(2) In arithmetic, such questions as will show a thorough knowledge of common and decimal fractions, compound numbers, and ratio and proportion.

(3) In algebra, such questions as will bring out the student's knowledge of the fundamental operations, factoring, and simple quadratic equations.

(4) In physics, such questions as will discover the student's understanding of the elements of mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, optics, and acoustics.

(5) In Latin, an examination upon such elementary work as the student may offer, showing a familiarity attained by one year of study; for

example, the reading of the first fifteen chapters of Caesar's Commentaries, and the translation into Latin of easy English sentences involving the same vocabulary.

(6) In place of this examination, or any part of it, colleges, members of the association, are at liberty to recognize the official certificates of reputable literary and scientific colleges, academies, high schools, and normal schools, and also the medical student's certificate issued by any state examining board covering the work of the foregoing entrance examination.

(7) Colleges, members of this Association, may allow students who fail in one or more branches in this examination the privilege of entering the first year's course, but such students shall not be allowed to begin the second course until the entrance requirements are satisfied.

Thus I have shown you the remarkable advances that have been made in medical education in the South within the remarkably short time of seven years. The preceding half century had not been attended by such advances. To emphasize these changes allow me to recapitulate.

First, as to preliminary requirements: seven years ago, none; first, a second-grade teacher's certificate; then a first-grade teacher's certificate, each to be obtained as the result of an examination by a county superintendent of public instruction; and now the requirements are proposed which are the same as those of your own organization.

As to course of medical instruction: the session has been lengthened from five to six months; the number of sessions was in 1893 increased from two to three, and in 1898 from three to four; before 1893 the second course was a repetition of the first, while now the course is graded and students complete the fundamental branches before taking up the practical. This is well-shown in the following schedule for the four year course:

FIRST YEAR.

General Chemistry; Anatomy; Histology; Physiology; Materia Medica; Pharmacy; Physics; Dissecting; Chemical Laboratory; Pharmaceutical Laboratory; Histological Laboratory.

SECOND YEAR.

Organic Chemistry; Anatomy; Histology; Physiology; Therapeutics; Regional Anatomy; Physical Diagnosis; Hygiene and Sanitary Science; Embryology; Dissecting; Chemical Laboratory; Histological Laboratory; Clinics.

THIRD YEAR.

Therapeutics; Pathology; Medicine; Surgery; Throat, Nose, and Ear; Obstetrics; Gynecology; Physical Diagnosis; Pathologic Laboratory; Medical Laboratory; Venereal Diseases; Clinics.

FOURTH YEAR.

Medicine; Surgery; Ophthalmology; Obstetrics; Gynecology; Bacteriology; Nervous Diseases; Genito-urinary Diseases; Electrotherapeutics; Medical Jurisprudence; Pediatrics; Autopsies; Skin Diseases; Bacteriologic Laboratory; Medical Laboratory; Surgical Laboratory; Gynecologic Laboratory; Physical Diagnosis; Clinics.

In view of the advances that have been made, and in consideration of the resolution affecting southern medical colleges, introduced and passed at the Denver meeting of the American Medical Association, it is not to be wondered at that Dr. Hays, president of the Louisiana State Medical Society, should move, and that Dr. Cocran, president of the Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners, should second the following, which was passed unanimously by the Louisiana State Medical Society on May 17, 1899:

"Whereas the American Medical Association, at its last annual session, June, 1898, adopted a resolution, that: hereafter no professor or other teacher in, nor any graduate of, any medical college in the United States—which shall, after January 1, 1899, confer the degree of doctor of medicine, or receive such degree, on any conditions below the published standard of the Association of American Medical Colleges—be allowed to register either as delegate or permanent member of the Association.

"*Resolved*, That the Louisiana State Medical Society strongly protests against the resolution as unfair and unjust, for the following reasons:

"1. Said resolution is in conflict with the constitution of the American Medical Association in regard to the requisites for membership.

"2. This constitution should not be so amended, as to membership, that professors and teachers would be allowed to violate their contract with students to graduate them at the end of the third course; that professors and teachers on the one hand and graduates on the other, would be discredited because they honorably maintain their mutual obligations.

"3. Said resolution threatens and boycotts many of the most reputable members of the American Medical Association and of the medical profession, and thereby greatly encourages discord and disunion; such action is not in harmony with the tolerant and forbearing spirit of the medical profession and, heretofore, of the American Medical Association, and it is not by such means that the association has gained the power it now threatens to abuse.

"4. The adoption by the Southern Medical College Association of the three-year course in 1893, and of the four-year course in December, 1898, gives conclusive proof of the commendable determination of these colleges to advance the interests of medical education as rapidly as their environment justifies.

"5. During the many years prior to 1890, the conditions, surrounding the great majority of the colleges whose representatives urge invidious action against southern medical colleges, were far superior to the conditions still confronting the latter; and yet the former persistently maintained only a two-year course. The southern states were devastated by war, and their medical colleges have been at great comparative disadvantage as regards such important influences as public wealth and education, density of population, and the deficiencies and needs of sparsely inhabited states. Hence, southern medical colleges deserve not condemnation but the very highest commendation for the unprecedented progress they have made during the past eight years; and the American Medical Association should be foremost in manifesting its appreciation of this progress, and in exercising the sympathy and the wisdom indispensable to securing the support of every reputable physician in every section of our country, thereby best promoting its own future influence and progress."

DISCUSSION.

DR. HENRY D. DIDAMA, Syracuse: Mr. President—May I ask, if the requirements of the Southern Medical College Association are just the same as those of the American Medical College Association, why don't they unite with us?

DR. S. F. EARLE, New York: Mr. President—Do I understand that this paper was read by invitation?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, sir.

DR. EARLE: Then I move that the thanks of the Association be extended to the essayist and that the paper be exempt from discussion.

DR. G. C. SAVAGE, Nashville: Mr. President—The object Dr. Holmes had in view when he asked me to present this paper was that it might be discussed. I would rather have a discussion than otherwise. If any point can be made clearer, I would like that other members of the Southern Association who are here, may be permitted to speak.

DR. EARLE: I only made the motion as an act of courtesy, but since he wishes to have it discussed, I will retain only the first part of my motion, that the thanks of this organization be extended to Dr. Savage. (The motion was put and carried.)

DR. JAMES W. HOLLAND: Mr. President—We could not pay the essayist a higher compliment than to show him that we listened to his paper and that he stimulated our minds to certain lines of thought. I think the gentleman who spoke a while ago probably misunderstood the doctor's paper to a certain extent. When he spoke of the entrance require-

ments, he told us, what the Southern Medical College Association intended to do, and not what standards are in actual operation. Am I right about that, Doctor?

DR. SAVAGE : Yes, sir.

DR. HOLLAND : It is not what they have done but what they hope to be able to do, so there is still a well-marked difference in the standards of the Associations, and I think the doctor will agree that we could not unite while our standards are not the same.

Now, there is one plea, made by the Louisiana Board, which I think must appeal to every right-minded man who wishes to deal justly with his fellow men. If it be conceded that an obligation has been entered into, we would lose in our respect for these gentlemen if they violated their obligation for fear of incurring reprobation from another body. They have got to stand by their word. Now, if it be conceded that they are bound to their matriculates to continue the same three-year curriculum until those matriculates are graduated, that does not involve any obligation on their part to the matriculates of other colleges, nor does it involve any obligation on the part of the student to take advantage of it. If the resolution of the American Medical Association, instead of condemning any professor or instructor in a medical college which does not conform to the regulations of the college association, had said, that any person graduating hereafter under requirements which are beneath those of the Association of American Medical Colleges shall not be considered in good standing. The main point is that the men who come into the medical association hereafter shall come up to our standards. We have already passed upon the men in the medical association and found them all right. But suppose it says that no man shall hereafter enter the association who has not taken a four-year course, how would it affect the obligations the professors in the colleges of the South have made? Our friend, Dr. Savage, can go back to his students next year and say . "Gentlemen, we will keep our obligations with you, but it is my duty to give you warning that if you graduate in less than four years, the American Medical Association has said that after a certain date you will not be accepted as members, and my advice to you is to take four years of college study. The school is prepared to fulfil its obligation and graduate you but the American Medical Association will not accept you as members." What would be the result? Perhaps three-fourths of the students would take the four-year course. Some of them who were in a hurry and those who intended to be quacks anyhow, would perhaps graduate in less time. But it will give a great stimulus, to the higher education if the American Medical Association will still adhere to that part of the resolution. The college then will be exempt from any condemnation. You can fulfil your obligation to the student. But the student has not entered into any obligation to graduate in three years. He has not, for instance, obligated himself to attend Vanderbilt University for three years. If there is any obligation at all, it is all on one side. The student

is at liberty to stay four or five years. I hope, whatever shall be the outcome of the action of the American Medical Association upon this request of the Louisiana Board, that the distinction will be drawn very sharply, first, that the southern medical colleges are under no obligation to graduate, in three years, men who have not yet matriculated or who have matriculated somewhere else; next, that while the faculty may be under obligation to graduate in three years, yet the student is under no obligation, to avail himself of a privilege considered hurtful by the association.

DR. W. H. WATHEM, Louisville: Mr. President—I live on the borderland of the South and the North. Probably because I live just across the river from Jeffersonville I am in the South. I have had relations with the southern schools, in regard to medical students, more than most of us have had, because the northern schools have but little such relations. I am much interested in doing what I can to bring about the proper feeling between the schools of the Association of American Medical Colleges and those of the Southern Medical College Association. And the difference is now so little that it requires but few concessions on the part of each association to bring together this entire country into one college association. The southern schools claim that they are, in an honorable way, compelled to allow previous matriculates in their respective schools to graduate after having attended the next two years, which I am willing to concede, provided that does not extend to any school save the one in which such students may have matriculated. For instance, there is certainly no obligation that compels any school to graduate students of other schools in that time, and in this position Dr. Savage agrees with me.

In the Southern College Association there is a provision that permits any school to matriculate a student to the succeeding year within three months after completing his course in another medical school. Hence a student who matriculated in a medical school in Louisville on the first of January, completing his course in the first week of July, may in the same year, within nine months after his first matriculation, matriculate again for another year in a college of the Southern Association. In other words, it is in positive conflict with the requirement of the Association of American Medical Colleges as acted upon specifically upon more than one occasion by our judicial council and unanimously adopted; namely, that no part of any two years of the graded course shall have been taken within the same twelve months. Now many students who matriculated in Louisville in January 1898, entered, the various schools of the South in October. That must be changed if these two associations are to become blended. Again some of the southern schools do not seem to understand what constitutes credit for a course of lectures to enable them to advance a student to a succeeding year. Several of the students of the Kentucky School of Medicine accepted by these schools for advanced standing who had passed no examination whatever and had nothing but a receipt for the money paid and a matriculation ticket and tickets admitting them to the laboratories, without any evidence of having attended lectures in the

school. I wrote them about this but received no satisfactory reply. The question must be decided, as to what credentials shall be received by the colleges as evidence that the student had attended a regular course of lectures.

DR. PHILIP R. TAYLOR, Louisville: Mr. President—The direction in which this discussion is going does not have a bearing on the paper by Dr. Savage. Neither he nor any of the schools in the South are amenable to our law. We have two other members of the southern schools present and I would ask that they be heard from as well as Dr. Savage.

PRESIDENT: All visitors are invited to take part in the discussion.

DR. CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS, Medical College of Virginia: Mr. President—I heard with a great deal of interest Dr. Savage's paper and am heartily in sympathy with everything he said. The school I represent is the Medical College of Virginia which is in its sixty-first year. It is not the Medical Department of the University of Virginia. At the end of the Confederate War, when I was a boy, I saw all of the business portion and a good part of the residential portion of Richmond destroyed by fire. In the State of Virginia at that time, and for many years afterwards, all that was required in the eye of the law to constitute a man a doctor was to put up a sign and pay \$5.00 license. I graduated in a Virginia medical college and then finished my medical education in one of the large schools in the North. I have, along with others, been greatly impressed with the progress made in medical education in this country. But, comparatively speaking, the progress that I have seen made during these years in the north is as nothing compared with the progress made in the South.

You, gentlemen, I hope will hold up our hands and help us to make still further progress, and not, by hostile legislation, cut us off from membership in your medical associations and make it impossible to longer hold fellowship with you. We ask you rather to encourage us to go on with the great work that we are now doing. Dr. Savage will recollect that I spoke in favor of increasing the college term in the South to four years at the meeting of the Southern Medical College Association in 1897.

We have three medical colleges in Virginia—two in Richmond where I reside. The school, which I have the honor to represent, voted to go into the four-year course, and did go into the four-year course, not knowing what the other two schools in the state would do. The Medical College of Virginia did this in the face of what was then expected to be great competition,—a competition that it was thought would threaten its existence.

The medical men of the South more often visit the North than do the medical men of the North visit the South. It is not uncommon for us to spend our vacation in the North, and it is perhaps true that we know better what is being done in the North than those in the North know what is being done in the South. To illustrate the straitened circumstances of some of the people with whom we have to deal and its baneful influence,

I will state, that not long ago I was interviewed by a student, who wished to matriculate in my school. He was offered matriculation and his tuition fees in another school for \$25.00 less. I explained to him that \$25.00 should not deter him from going to the school that he thought the best. He said to me: "Doctor, \$25.00 looks as big as a house to a man who comes from my section of the country." He voiced the sentiment of very many others. Under such circumstances our advances have to be made much more cautiously than in other sections of the country that are more prosperous.

Many of us belong to the best of the medical associations and consider it an honor to be members of such associations. We hope that at no distant day the educational requirements of medical colleges of the south will be the same as those of the Association of American Medical Colleges. We ask this body to aid and assist us in the attainment of this end.

DR. DUDLEY S. REYNOLDS, Louisville: Mr. President—I would like to make two suggestions: First, we have nothing to do with the action of the American Medical Association. We have no right to criticize that body in this assembly. Secondly, the Medical College of Virginia is announced here as being one of the institutions that exacts the same requirements as are required by this Association.

DR. TOMPKINS: I should like to know upon what authority that statement is made.

DR. REYNOLDS: That is what I want to know.

DR. TOMPKINS: I am the dean of that institution and should know.

THE SECRETARY: I am responsible for this, so far as it goes. I sent out from the office in Albany, N. Y., the best abstract that possibly could be made from the catalogues of each and every college in the United States, and I sent them to the deans of the several colleges with the request that if they were incorrect in any particular, that they correct them and return. Many were corrected and returned, and if this were returned, and I see by the appearance of it that it was, it must have been corrected in the office of the dean, and therefore I assume that it is correct.

DR. TOMPKINS: I corrected that report myself, but knew full well at the time that it did conform with the requirements of the American Medical College Association. There are many ways in which our school differs from the schools of this Association, as pointed out by myself, and I could explain any discrepancies that may appear.

MR. PRESIDENT: (Reading "four years for those graduating after '98").

A MEMBER: That is intended for the new matriculants after '99. The report from the secretary was received after January, '99.

DR. REYNOLDS: Please permit me to make my point, then. I have

nothing but this to say in reference to the institutions which are announced in the Bulletin to require four courses after '98. I noticed then in the list of eleven colleges, printed as members of the Southern College Association, the name of the Medical College of Virginia, and that is why I asked that question. I hoped it was true as announced. I would say, also, to facilitate discussion, that there is a college in Nashville, for the colored people, announced as exacting precisely the same requirements as those of our Association, and on that basis it has been admitted to membership here. This school requires the same preliminary training and exacts the same graded instruction before conferring the degree. And in New Orleans, there is another institution for colored persons, known as the University of New Orleans, which has the same preliminary exactions and the same graded course of instruction required by us before conferring a degree. I do not see why the white folks of the South cannot come up to the standard when the colored people are able to do so. I would like to ask of Dr. Savage whether those requirements, which have been mentioned, are actually in effect, or is it only a promise that they will do it on and after 1903; and, further, whether those requirements in regard to the subjects to be studied, are part of the law or only proposed amendments to the law to be acted upon hereafter.

DR. H. A. MOODY, Mobile, Alabama (Medical College of Alabama):—I wish to say, Mr. President, that we, who are here from the South, very highly appreciate the courtesy which accords us the privilege of the floor this morning, and we will not abuse that privilege. We, who are members of the Southern College Association strive to the best of our ability to conform to the requirements set forth in the little circular just referred to by Dr. Reynolds. There is nothing in that circular which is a mere promise. If I am not misinformed, and if I am misinformed I will ask the secretary, who is present, to correct me, everything there stated has been put into effect. No student could matriculate in any of the colleges therein listed since the first day of last January, except with the understanding that he must take four full courses of medicine before he can graduate at that college. In my own college the understanding is, I believe, in sympathy with the views expressed by Dr. Holland, that to only matriculates of our own college do we owe any obligation to graduate sooner than four years. And if a student from another school were to come down there, matriculated under the four-year course, we would not consider ourselves at liberty to graduate that student at the end of three years. Am I correct, Dr. Savage?

DR. SAVAGE—Yes, sir.

DR. MOODY—We are all here, gentleman, for the same purpose, that is for the elevation of the standard of medical education. The pendulum is swinging very rapidly in that direction and it seems to me not impossible that it may swing a little too far; as Dr. Hughes has said, we may impose upon our students impossible conditions for honest graduation. I

will say here that the members of the Southern College Association have the highest regard for your Association, but we feel that you are riding a faster horse than we are. The whip fell upon our flanks last fall and we did not feel at all pleased, knowing that because of geographical and other causes we could not keep up with you though our advance is rapid, honest, and thorough; and we are rapidly catching up, but we felt it better to come here and have a familiar talk with you before the meeting of the Southern College Association. I am satisfied, gentlemen, there is not one here who is not thoroughly in accord with the effort to raise the standard of American medical education, and when sensible men want a thing and can get together they generally secure it.

We all desire four years of thorough collegiate instruction, and honest, practical standards of examinations. When these are secured we can safely leave the results to the genius of our students and the practical common sense of the American people. Such, I believe, are the objects of the two great Associations of American medical schools.

DR. C. B. STERMAN, Ft. Wayne, Ind.: Mr. President—We certainly appreciate the efforts of our good brethren of the South to elevate the standard of medical education. But this Association is not in a position to go backward. The probabilities are that we will increase more rapidly in our requirements and elevate the standard higher in the next few years. We are glad our brethren in the South are honestly laboring to elevate the standard of medical education and we would be glad if all sectional lines could be eliminated and we could be but one Association. But we could not lower our standard, and from the remarks made, it seems that they cannot elevate theirs to comply with the requirements adopted by the Association of American Medical Colleges. Consequently, I cannot see any way that we can unite, except possibly this matter might be referred to a committee to report hereafter.

DR. M. F. PORTER, Ft. Wayne, Indiana: Mr. President—We have heard from our southern brethren, and we often hear from our northern brethren, that they have a great many men who cannot afford to spend quite the four-year course in school, or, on the other hand, that they cannot afford to pay quite as much as the good colleges charge for a medical education. I submit, Mr. President, that this argument is a specious one; it is likely to carry with it more weight than it deserves. I may very much want to ride and drive thoroughbred horses but if I have not money enough to do it, then, sir, I should be content with a cob. If a man has not the money to buy stock, he must do without it. I submit that the time is past when men, who cannot spend money for a medical education, should expect to be educated. I state this not from the standpoint of a man who has money but of a man who must get it. A man cannot have his pie and eat it too, and I do not believe that the argument that has been advanced should carry any weight with this Association

DR. E. FLETCHER INGALS, Chicago : Mr. President—I am entirely in harmony with the sentiments of the last two gentlemen who have spoken. But I feel very greatly interested in the paper we have heard. I am greatly pleased to know that the Southern Association has made such an advance. As has been said, we cannot recede, but it would be only a little step for the Southern Association to come to our standard. The southern colleges could do this now as well as at any time in the future. We do not expect them to violate their obligation, and they would not need to for their new requirements would only apply to students who matriculated after they were adopted. If they will adopt a standard as high as ours they will lose nothing, for experience has shown that the more a college asks, the larger its classes will be. I hope these gentlemen from the South will go home and impress this fact on their colleagues. I believe we can have one association and can go forward together from year to year, steadily increasing our requirements until our graduates will rank with those of European schools.

DR. BENTLEY, Arkansas :¹ Mr. President—I am under the impression that my constituents will expect me to say something on this question as the representative of a southern college. The institution I represent is a young college, scarcely 21 years of age, that in its beginning joined the American Medical College Association, and has abided by that standard to the present day. I am delighted, as I know others will be, that Dr. Savage has given us so good an account of the southern colleges, and I am only sorry they did not come to these requirements three years ago. During these three years of the future, which he asks, those feeble institutions of the South, that have stood by the American Medical College Association, must continue to suffer as they have suffered. Students coming to our college, we requiring four years, will say and do say, "Here are medical colleges all through the South where we can graduate in three years, and we will go and graduate from them." It is not fair that this allowance should be given to them, that they may say "We will graduate your students; they may come in with us in the three-year course." No member of the Association would be more delighted than myself, and no class of men more delighted than my colleagues, to receive the whole Southern Association as a band into this Association. But there is a disadvantage in extending to them this courtesy of three years that we have not enjoyed. They were better able to stand the pressure which we have stood. We began in a country not blessed with advantages, and we have grown until we have now a standard as high as that required by this Association. And if they wish to come into our Association, they should come in now and not wait three years longer.

DR. G. C. SAVAGE, Nashville, in closing : Mr. President—I am glad the matter was discussed here and not by individuals after they had gone out, because I would not have had an opportunity to answer individuals and I can answer the remarks here.

¹ Stenographer's report without revision by Dr. Bentley.

Dr. Reynolds has said that this body has nothing to do with the matter. I must say that we have been greatly deceived if the Denver resolution was not an emanation from this Association; it certainly was an emanation from a member of this Association. Whether or not that is correct, it does not affect my good feeling in the matter at all. If ever I had kind feeling upon any subject I have it upon this subject and have had since I commenced the preparation of the paper.

The question was asked by Dr. Didama: Why not unite with this Association now? You will remember at the banquet last year, under the impulse of the moment, I was guilty of a breach of etiquette in that I interjected a remark that the southern colleges had already moved in the direction that Dr. Holland said he wished they would move. But I suppose everything that ends well is well. Why not unite now? Some of our institutions could have come in before now, but we felt it better to try to elevate all the colleges rather than to elevate only ourselves and leave the others out. Our constitution says that nothing shall be enacted into organic law without laying over one year. I stated, when reading my paper, that amendments already proposed would be enacted at the next meeting. These requirements, equal to your own, having been enacted then, we are ready to apply for membership or not as we may think best. If we desire to enter this Association, as I believe we shall, we can then ask to be admitted. Then will come the time, as I prophesied at the banquet last year, when we will all be one, and no one desires that more than I and my confrères from the South.

We desire the union of all the medical men, in the various departments of medicine, throughout the country. It has been a long, hard pull for our colleges to get where we are now but we are determined to go forward still. Once we catch up with you in our equipments and requirements we dare you to get ahead of us again.

It has been asked "How about our second-course students entering your third-year class?" They cannot do it unless they have had one year in the practical branches, in addition to having completed the fundamental branches. We require of our own students two years in the practical branches. If I am not clear on this point, I would like to state it more clearly. Students must present evidence that they have taken two courses in the practical branches of medicine before they can apply for graduation.

Your first-year students who matriculated before January 1st, 1899, can apply for, and obtain, admission into our second-year class, but only by means of a certificate or examination.

It is the consensus of opinion that we are under both a legal and moral obligation to graduate our men who matriculated before January 1st, 1899 at the end of the three-year course, if they take the third course within a reasonable length of time. Eleven medical colleges appear on that list of members; one was admitted only a few days ago, now making our membership number twelve.

Now as to the colored schools of the South. It is wonderful the progress the colored people of the South have made, and largely that progress has been

due to the money spent by the men who were impoverished by the late war. The white men of the South have spent much to educate negroes. Northern and western money has largely endowed the medical schools for the colored men while no such good endowment has come to any of our white medical schools.

A MEMBER—How about Tulane University?

DR. SAVAGE—Tulane University, so far as I know, has no endowment. I know of none that have any endowment except the universities of Texas, Arkansas, and Virginia. I refer, of course, only to the medical department. There are many well-endowed literary institutions in the South.

A MEMBER—How about Vanderbilt?

DR. SAVAGE—Vanderbilt has a great deal of money, but it is spent on other departments than the medical.

DR. REYNOLDS—How about the handsome building you have there?

DR. SAVAGE—It was built with Vanderbilt money and is owned by the Board of Trustees.

Much more, Mr. President, could be said on this subject. I do know that there is deep down in our hearts a desire to be as high as anybody in medical matters as well as in other matters. We have had a long and hard pull to get to the height we now have attained in medicine. We desire our colleges to be on a par with those in other parts of our own country, and with those of other countries as well. I have visited the schools in Europe and I believe that medicine is better taught in the United States to-day than it is in Europe.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES.

TRANSACTIONS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 5, 1899.

The Association of American Medical Colleges met, pursuant to call, in the hall of representatives in the State House, at 10 o'clock A.M. Dr. H. O. Walker, the president, called the Association to order.

The minutes of the last meeting having been published for almost a year were approved without being read.

Dr. John M. Dodson, junior dean of Rush Medical College, of Chicago, then read his paper on the "Elective Course in the Medical Schools."¹

The president then appointed as a Committee of Nomination: J. W. Holland, of Philadelphia; J. E. Minney, of Topeka; and W. H. Earles, of Milwaukee.

The Association then adjourned to meet in business session at 3 P.M. The following named colleges were represented:

Little Rock, Ark., Medical Dept. Arkansas University. Edwin Bentley.
Los Angeles, Cal., College of Medicine, Univ. So. Cal. H. Bert Ellis.
San Francisco, Cal., Medical Dept. of University of California. Douglass V. Montgomery.

Denver, Colorado, Gross Medical College. Thomas H. Hawkins.

Denver, Colorado, Medical Dept. of University of Denver.

Washington, D. C., Medical Department Howard University. Robert Reyburn.

Washington, D. C., Medical Department National University. Noble P. Barnes.

Chicago, Ill., Am. Medical Missionary College. Alfred B. Olsen.

Chicago, Ill., College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., Harvey Medical College. Frances Dickinson.

Chicago, Ill., Illinois Medical College. R. N. Hall.

Chicago, Ill., Jenner Medical College. Wm. Rittenhouse.

Chicago, Ill., Northwestern Univ. Medical College. Frank A. Johnson.

Chicago, Ill., Northwestern Univ. Woman's Medical School.

Chicago, Ill., Rush Medical College. E. Fletcher Ingals.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., Ft. Wayne College of Medicine. C. B. Stemen, Miles F. Porter.

Indianapolis, Ind., Central College of Physicians and Surgeons. Joseph Eastman.

Indianapolis, Ind., Medical College of Indiana. Wm. Flynn.

Davenport, Iowa, Medical Dept. State Univ. of Iowa. Wm D. Middleton.

Des Moines, Iowa, Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons. Lewis Schooler.

¹ See p. 331 of this number.

- Keokuk, Iowa, Keokuk Medical College. George S. Jenkins.
 Sioux City, Iowa, Sioux City College of Medicine.
 Topeka, Kansas, Kansas Medical College. J. E. Minney.
 Louisville, Ky., Hospital College of Medicine. P. Richard Taylor.
 Louisville, Ky., Kentucky School of Medicine. Wm. H. Wathen.
 Louisville, Ky., Kentucky University, Medical Dept. Sam'l E. Woody.
 Baltimore, Md., Baltimore Medical School. Samuel F. Earle, Jr.
 Baltimore, Md., Baltimore University School of Medicine.
 Baltimore, Md., College of Physicians and Surgeons. Wm. S. Gardner.
 Baltimore, Md., Univ. of Md. School of Medicine. Randolph Winslow.
 Baltimore, Md., Woman's Medical College of Baltimore. W. M. Lewis.
 Boston, Mass., Tufts College Medical School. Frank G. Wheatley.
 Ann Arbor, Mich., University of Mich., Dept. of Medicine and Surgery.
 Detroit, Mich., Detroit College of Medicine. Henry O. Walker.
 Detroit, Mich., Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery. Hal C. Wyman.
 Minneapolis, Minn., Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons, Hamline Univ.
 Minneapolis, Minn., University of Minnesota College of Medicine and Surgery. Parks Ritchie.
 St. Louis, Mo., Barnes Medical College.
 St. Louis, Mo., Marion-Sims College of Medicine. H. W. Loeb.
 St. Louis, Mo., St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.
 Omaha, Nebraska, John A. Creighton Medical College. B. F. Crumer.
 Omaha, Nebraska, Omaha Medical College.
 Buffalo, N. Y., University of Buffalo, Medical Dept. Eli H. Long.
 Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse Univ. College of Medicine. Henry D. Didama.
 Cincinnati, O., Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. W. E. Lewis.
 Cincinnati, O., Medical College of Ohio.
 Cincinnati, O., Miami Medical College. J. C. Oliver.
 Cleveland, O., Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons. A. R. Balcer.
 Cleveland, O., Western Reserve University, Medical Dept. John P. Sawyer.
 Columbus, O., Ohio Medical University. D. N. Krusman, G. M. Waters.
 Columbus, O., Starling Medical University. Starling Loving.
 Portland, Oregon, University of Oregon, Medical Department.
 Salem, Oregon, Willamette University, Medical Department.
 Philadelphia, Pa., Jefferson Medical College of Phila. Jas. W. Holland.
 Philadelphia, Pa., Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. John A. McKenna, William L. Rodman, James N. Anders.
 Philadelphia, Pa., Woman's Medical College of Pa. Ruth Webster Lathrop.

Nashville, Tenn., Meharry Medical Dept., Central Tenn. College. G. W. Hubbard.

Nashville, Tenn., Vanderbilt Univ., Medical Dept. G. C. Savage.

Richmond, Va., Medical College of Virginia. John P. Davidson, Christopher Tompkins, George Ben Johnston.

Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee Medical College. W. H. Earles.

Milwaukee, Wis., Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. A. H. Levings.

The following visitors were present :

H. A. Moody, Mobile, Alabama; Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.; Mrs. Catherine Reyburn, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Corinne S. Brown, Chicago, Ill.; George F. Bretter, Chicago, Ill.; John Milton Dodson, Chicago, Ill.; Rosa Engelmann, Chicago, Ill.; J. Lase Stubbs, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. W. F. Waugh, Chicago, Ill.; B. S. Horne, Bluffton, Indiana; Mrs. J. E. Minney, Topeka, Kansas; H. Z. Gile, Topeka, Kansas; Dudley S. Reynolds, Louisville, Ky.; James U. Barnhill, Columbus, Ohio; R. E. Jones, Gomer, Ohio; N. M. Dodson, Berlin, Wis.; Geo. V. I. Brown, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. B. Hill, Milwaukee, Wis.

The afternoon session was called to order at 3 P.M. by the president, who then read the annual address.¹

The Committee on the Condition of Medical Education in the United States then reported by a paper² which was read by its chairman, Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals, of Chicago.

On motion of Dr. Holland, of Philadelphia, this report was accepted and ordered printed. The recommendations relative to the amendments to the constitution were referred back to the committee, with instruction to report to the secretary in time for the next annual call.

The judicial council reported favorably on the application for membership of the following named colleges :

American Missionary College, Chicago; Harvey Medical College, Chicago; Medical Department Kentucky University, Louisville; Medical Department University of Buffalo; Jenner Medical College, Chicago; University of North Carolina; Meharry Medical Department Central Tenn. College, Nashville, Tenn.

The judicial council reported unfavorably on the application for membership of the following named colleges :

Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio; Grand Rapids Medical College,

¹ See p. 325 of this number.

² See p. 351 of this number.

Mich.; Marion Normal and Business College, Marion, Indiana; Cornell Medical College, N. Y. City.

On motion of Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals the report of the judicial council was received. On motion of E. Fletcher Ingals the report of the judicial council in relation to the following named colleges was referred back to the council for further investigation, and a report at next meeting:

The American Missionary College, the Jenner Medical College, and the Harvey Medical College, all of Chicago.

The following named colleges were then elected to full membership:

The Medical Dept. Kentucky University; the Medical Dept. University of Buffalo; the Meharry Medical College of Nashville.

Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds, chairman of the judicial council submitted the following action:

I.

In reply to interrogatories of the University Medical College, Richmond, Va., it was held that, schools holding their sessions for a longer period than six months are not recognized by the College Association as superior to other institutions holding membership in that body, and which comply with all the details of a graded system of instruction, character of equipment, and methods of instruction, within the minimum period of the time requirement.

II.

In answer to the inquiry of the Gross Medical College, it was held, that the scientific character of instruction at the American Missionary College of Medicine, at Chicago and Battle Creek, is such as to entitle it to recognition by the members of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

III.

In answer to the Ohio Medical University it was held that, registered pharmacists, and practitioners of pharmacy cannot be accorded advanced standing.

Second Section.—Two students from the National Normal School, at Lebanon, Ohio, might be accorded advanced standing, provided they possessed the preliminary educational requirements of the constitution, and successfully passed the intermediate examination.

IV

Before proceeding further, the Chairman of the Council requested the

Association to decide whether the *ad eundem* degree is, under any circumstances, to be conferred by members of the Association. On motion of Prof. Wathen, of the Kentucky School of Medicine, the Association unanimously decided that no diploma of graduation shall be issued to any previous graduate, without full examination on all the branches of the last year's curriculum in the college granting the post-graduate degree; and, that no *ad eundem* degree shall be conferred, or recognized, by any member of this Association.

V.

In reply to the Kansas State Board of Health, the Kansas City Medical College, of Missouri, is a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and amenable to all its rules and regulations. The Judicial Council can take no action against either the Missouri Medical College, or the Kansas City Medical College, until written charges, supported by documentary evidence, are submitted in due form.

VI.

In answer to interrogatories of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Milwaukee, it was decided that, "If a person matriculated for the first time in September, 1896, he cannot be allowed to come up for examination in April, 1899. The Association of American Medical Colleges cannot recognize the right of any of its members to grant advanced standing to a licentiate in pharmacy. Licentiate and graduate are different terms. It is the graded instruction of college training which the College Association recognizes, and not the so-called knowledge implied by the granting of a license by a board of examiners appointed by political authority. No college has authority to grant such advanced standing, and you cannot recognize it without violating the requirements of Sections 5 and 6 of Article III of the constitution. Section 4 of Article III carries no obligation, but extends the privilege of members to honor official credentials, except in the branches of study embraced in the last year of their own curriculum."

VII.

In answer to interrogatories of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Indiana, it was held that graduates in pharmacy are entitled to advanced standing on the first one of the four courses, and not on any subsequent course.

VIII.

Replying to interrogatories of the University of Denver, Colorado, it was held that, reputable graduates of the dental department of that university are entitled to advanced standing, on subsequently entering the Medical Department.

Second Section.—Certificates of state boards of examiners do not entitle registered pharmacists to advanced standing in a medical school.

Third Section.—No student who claims to have taken lectures in

another college can have credit, without presenting an official certificate of the institution, setting forth full attendance upon the instruction for which credit is claimed. Such official evidence must show attendance upon the entire course of instruction required for the grade which the claimant occupied ; and, unless it shows successful intermediate examination, he cannot be passed to a higher grade, without successfully passing the required examination for advancement.

IX.

In reply to a communication from Walter V. Metzenbaum, of Cleveland, Ohio, who claims he will receive the degree of bachelor of arts, June 15th, 1900, and asking for a year's time on his medical course, which is to terminate May 1st, 1900, the council decides that no amount of study, excepting that set forth in Section 6 of Article III of the constitution, entitles any student to advanced standing. The conditions entitling a student to advanced standing must exist at the time, and cannot be made up afterward. The first of the series of four courses may alone be conceded to eligible applicants. Literary studies pursued during the medical course are of no avail, excepting to make up deficiencies specifically set forth in Section 3, Article III of the constitution.

X.

With reference to the death of Prof. James H. Etheridge, of Chicago, the council, on February 20th, 1899, sent the following communication, which the Association is respectfully requested to record in its minutes :

MRS. JAMES HENRY ETHERIDGE, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Madam : The Judicial Council of the Association of American Medical Colleges has just learned of the sad bereavement which has come upon you. We share your grief, and tender our sincere sympathy and condolence.

The death of your illustrious husband has cast a gloom upon the whole country. Nothing is dearer to the interests of humanity than the elevation of the standard of medical education, and the maintenance of the dignity and honor of the profession of medicine. As a champion of these good causes, your late husband won renown, and endeared himself to his colleagues in the council, as well as to vast numbers who gained wisdom from his instruction.

Be assured, dear Madam, we shall always cherish the memory of our departed colleague with reverential devotion.

We are, with profound respect, the humble survivors of our esteemed colleague and friend,

Very faithfully yours,

STARLING LOVING,
JOHN B. ROBERTS,
RANDOLPH WINSLOW,
ALBERT R. BAKER,
VICTOR C. VAUGHAN,
DUDLEY S. REYNOLDS.

February 20, 1899.

XI.

For final answer to interrogatories concerning the application of the Hiram College, of Ohio, the Marion Normal College and Business University, of Marion, Ind., and other similar institutions:

First, the Association of American Medical Colleges cannot accept into its membership any but regularly organized and properly conducted medical colleges.

Second, the judicial council of the Association of American Medical Colleges is not sufficiently informed as to the merits of the several institutions having preparatory medical courses, to justify an expression of opinion as to which, if any of them, are entitled to recognition by the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Third, the only claim for advanced standing which can be recognized by the members of the College Association must be the degree of A.B., B.S., or equivalent degree from reputable literary colleges, homeopathic or eclectic colleges, reputable colleges of dentistry, pharmacy, and veterinary medicine, and such official credentials issued by medical colleges of equal requirements, as members may choose to recognize, excepting however, the requirements of the curriculum for the last year's work, in colleges conferring degrees.

Fourth, the practice of colleges in small towns of adding a preparatory medical department, open to all students, the entire course in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and materia medica being conducted by one professor, is entitled to no respect, and should not be encouraged, or in any way recognized, by members of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

XII.

ANSWER TO THE LETTER OF PROF. JAMES W. HOLLAND, M.D., DEAN
OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
OF NOVEMBER 10th, 1898.

It is the opinion of the council that the constitution of the Association of American Medical Colleges does not contemplate all the circumstances which may arise in relation to claims for advanced standing, based on previous collegiate training, received in regular and systematic order.

Section 4, of Article III, of the constitution authorizes the Jefferson Medical College to recognize the credentials issued by the Ohio Medical University. The student referred to by Prof. Holland seems to have complied sufficiently with the requirements of the constitution to entitle him to the advanced standing accorded him, provided it can be shown he possessed the preliminary education exacted in Sections 1 and 2, of Article III of the constitution.

The council does not presume to say what recognition should be given to the work done by students in the Ohio State University, nor the West Virginia State University, in their preparatory medical courses. Deans

must be allowed some discretion in individual cases, not specifically provided for in our constitution.

It is the opinion of the council that it is permissible to recognize the two years of medical preparatory work in certain universities as equivalent in time to the first year of the medical curriculum, provided, however, that the applicant exhibits the required preliminary education, and passes the standard intermediate examination for admission to the second-year grade.

The report of the judicial council as submitted, was, on motion of Prof. James W. Holland, of Philadelphia, unanimously adopted.

DECISION IN ANSWER TO INTERROGATORIES OF THE MILWAUKEE MEDICAL COLLEGE, OF WISCONSIN.

The following interrogatories are propounded by the Milwaukee Medical College of Wisconsin, Nov. 26th, 1898.

FIRST.—How many years' attendance, under our association rules, must be exacted of a graduate who had taken but two years' college work in the school from which he graduated, before permitting him to apply for the post-graduate degree?

ANSWER.—The Association of American Medical Colleges exacted, in 1895 and subsequently, of all candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, three courses of graded instruction of not less than six months each, in three separate years. Graduates, therefore, of all recognized colleges must have taken at least the minimum number of courses required at the time of graduation, and possess all the other required qualifications to entitle them to enter for the post-graduate degree. If a person had attended some other recognized college before the two years' college work, in the school from which he graduated, that might be placed to his credit. In no other case should a graduate of medicine be accepted for the post-graduate degree referred to, unless the degree was conferred in regular order by a recognized college, and the holder thereof has attended one full course in the last college conferring the degree. It is admissible to allow graduates of other colleges, after having fulfilled the time requirements of our association, on completing the final course, to apply for the degree of doctor of medicine in ordinary, just as other students are required to do. Prior to 1895, reputable colleges did not all require more than two courses. Deans should, therefore, exercise some discretion in giving recognition to graduates of that period. Section 6, Article III, of the constitution of 1891, provided for the exemption of students who matriculated in a recognized college, prior to July 1st, 1892, and demanded of all others attendance upon three graded courses, in three separate years. The council decided, in a published opinion, that the students must continuously pursue the study to avail themselves of that exemption.

SECOND.—Does a diploma from a normal school, not conferring degrees, entitle the student to one year's advanced standing?

ANSWER.—A diploma from a normal school not conferring degrees does not entitle a student to one year's advanced standing. The council decided, in answer to interrogatories of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Nov. 23rd, 1898, that the constitution of the Association of American Medical Colleges does not contemplate all the circumstances which may arise in relation to claims for advanced standing, based upon previous collegiate training, received in regular and systematic order. Deans must be allowed some discretion in individual cases, not specifically provided for in our constitution.

"THIRD.—What time credit, if any, may be given to a student who having matriculated about October 1st, 1897, and having nominally attended the session of that year, but failed at the close of the term to secure any college credentials either as to time or studies?"

ANSWER.—If it can be shown by official evidence that he met the entrance requirements and actually attended the full course, and, that he had lawful and satisfactory reasons for his failure, he is entitled to intermediate examinations, on offering to matriculate for a second course; otherwise he should be treated the same as a person who had never matriculated in a medical college. Section 3, Article III, of the constitution, provides that students who fail in one or more branches in the entrance examination shall not be allowed to begin a second course until the entrance requirements are satisfied.

The amendment proposed by the Medical College of Ohio was then discussed, and it was unanimously adopted as follows:

Article 5, Section 5. Every penalty for violation of an article of the constitution (such violation having been reported to the association by the judicial council, after due examination made by said council) shall be determined by vote of the association at the annual meeting at which the violation has been reported, a three-fourths' affirmation vote of the colleges represented being required for expulsion.

The amendment to Article 3, Section 5, was laid upon the table.

A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Charles McIntire, of Easton, Pa., and to J. Russell Parsons, Jr., of the University of the State of New York, for valuable assistance given the Association.

A vote of thanks was extended to the local Committee of Arrangements for the unequalled preparations made for this meeting.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was then read, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year :

President, Prof. Parks Ritchie, University of Minnesota ;
Vice-president, Prof. Edward Bentley, Little Rock, Arkansas ;
Secretary and Treasurer, Prof. Bayard Holmes, Chicago ;
Judicial Council, Harold Williams.

The president-elect was then led to the chair, and after a few remarks appointed the following committee on the elective course in medical schools: Dr. John M. Dodson, of Rush Medical College; Dr. Llewelyn Barker, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. R. O. Beard, University of Minnesota.

The Association then adjourned.

[Signed]

BAYARD HOLMES, Secretary,

104 E. 40th St., Chicago.

SECRETARY'S TABLE.

ELECTIVES IN THE COURSE LEADING TO THE M.D. DEGREE.

The transactions of the Association of American Medical Colleges, have a value to a far wider circle than encompasses the members of the Association. Every inhabitant is liable to have a direct personal interest in the ultimate results of the deliberations; and every public-spirited citizen is interested in the processes to be employed in the production of physicians. It is not, then, *ultra crepidam* for an onlooker to contribute a word to the discussion of Dr. Dodson's paper. It is offered more especially because, as is so often the case, much of the actual discussion was not upon the paper itself, but on some creature of the imagination substituted for the paper. Those who will take the pains can see how many speakers took exception to the paper because, so they said, it advocated the very conditions actually condemned by the essayist. Because of this and of the importance of the subject, the Bulletin will be pleased to publish a limited number of brief communications in continuing the discussion.

Exception can be taken to the broad assertion that the course in a medical school is primarily for *education*, and not for *instruction*. That pedagogic scheme which divides the educational process into the essential, the liberal, and the technical affords a good working basis upon which to found an educational system. That which provides mental exercise ("mental gymnastics") pervades the entire scheme; and one characteristic of modern pedagogy is to obtain this mental development while employing apparatus affording useful knowledge. Hence instructing goes hand in hand with the educating. Keeping this in mind, the effort at the first is to impart knowledge. However, much mental discipline may be given when teaching the "three R's," the chief object is to enable the child to read, to write, and to cipher: this is the essential.

Then follows the liberal education, where, formerly, the subjects were selected solely for mental drill and development, apart from any idea of conveying any information directly of use in the world's workshop. The mind being trained, then follows the

technical course, wherein the acquirement of knowledge to be used in the pursuit of one's calling by the liberally educated, is the prime end in view. If this is the correct idea, any argument favoring electives in a technical course for educational value rather than for instruction, fails because founded upon a false premise.

Exceptions might be taken to other suggestions in the paper, which are excellent in their idea, but only serve to make the proposition more complex when studying it as a question of a course of study best fitted to furnish a technical training for intending physicians. To make these exceptions here would in like manner cloud this criticism.

The point is well taken that any medical school—or, more broadly, any educational institution sets its standard for the pupils of minimum ability acceptable to it. If an institution does not afford the opportunity for the brighter pupils to accomplish more than this minimum, it is pursuing a very short-sighted policy. As a matter of fact all institutions do so provide in one way or another.

The questions arise: What is the minimum standard to be set for a medical course? and, what is the best provision to be made for those who can accomplish more than this minimum? The first of these questions is answered by the requirements of the various states for their licensing examination. Any college having a student fail in a state examination (provided always the applicant is in a physical condition to take the examination) has its standard too low.

The second question is not so easily answered, but the essayist suggests *e. g.*, if, while some of the students must give their entire time to acquiring this minimum, a fair proportion can readily make use of educational advantages beyond the minimum, provision should be made by which these can elect certain studies of their liking and pursue them beyond the minimum required. If one man must put all the time assigned for anatomy to secure the necessary amount, and another can easily acquire it in one-half the time, why not make provision for this one to take up some special study in anatomy, or, if the proficient student, having secured just as much knowledge of anatomy as his less able classmate, has a fondness for chemistry, why not permit him to

advance beyond the minimum in chemistry. Surely an election of studies upon these conditions must needs be stimulating to study.

Again, students do not all acquire knowledge of the same subject with equal readiness in the same way. One may easily acquire the required amount of chemistry by attending the lectures and demonstrations, while another must needs perform the experiments with his own hands in the laboratory. Why not permit the former to elect a maximum amount of lectures with a minimum of laboratory practice, while the other reverses the method of study, each knowing that the same examination awaits him.

Election of studies involving either of these principles does not train specialists, except incidentally. Each man must acquire the minimum, and the extra work the student is able to do will be that much gain to him, whether it develops a specialist or not.

Of course a procedure of this kind must be adopted cautiously and permitted to grow. A person so desiring, could acquire an A. B. *summa cum laude* at Harvard, after pursuing a very odd course of study. It would not be advisable for some smaller college to arrange a series of electives which would work out one of these *outré* possible courses as a most likely consequence. The question of the subjects to be made elective, however, is foreign to this discussion and will not be pursued further at this time.

It may not be useless reiteration to repeat the invitation for a limited series of brief communications to the Bulletin in continuation of the discussion.

* *

The members of the faculties of the colleges affiliated with the Association of American Medical Colleges, are urged to consult the prospectus of the BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE sent to their deans during the summer. While the response to the request for additional subscriptions has been gratifying, many more must be secured to render the proposed plan practicable.

BULLETIN

OF THE

American Academy of Medicine.

VOL. IV.

ISSUED DECEMBER, 1899.

No. 4.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE is not responsible for the sentiments expressed in any paper or address published in the BULLETIN.

HANDBOOK OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE. 1899-1900.

INTRODUCTION.

For a number of years, the catalogue of the Fellows of the Academy, along with such other information as may be of interest and value, has been issued every second year. The effort has been made with each edition, to issue a more useful compendium of facts relating to the Academy and its membership; consequently, this number differs in several features from its predecessors.

The most marked innovation is in connection with the list of the fellows. Dr. F. H. Gerrish, in his president's address in 1888, proposed the issuing of a catalogue of the fellows, giving, in addition to the name and post-office address, certain other facts. The proposition was approved by the Academy and Dr. Dunglison, the secretary, prepared a blank and collected the required information from a number of the fellows. The returns were not complete enough to warrant their publication until after several years' effort. When the material was ready, the state of the Academy's treasury did not warrant its publishing, unless the expense could be guaranteed by advance subscriptions. An effort was made to secure these, but did not meet with much success, and the project was abandoned. The catalogue issued in the present handbook, follows the suggestion of Dr. Gerrish in part.

The compiler is aware that the information is very incomplete and, perhaps, inaccurate. But none of the fellows can feel aggrieved if there are either omissions or inaccuracies in connection with their individual names. Both last year and this, a circular letter was addressed to every member asking for this information and for this purpose. Every reply has been carefully filed and used in the preparation of this catalogue. In addition other information which was readily at hand was consulted supplying the neglect to reply in many instances. Should this plan of a catalogue meet with approval, each fellow has it in his power to have an accurate statement concerning himself.

Possibly very little method is employed in grouping the information. This defect can be remedied in a subsequent issue after the criticisms upon the present list have been made. It will be noted that, for the most part, membership in medical and scientific societies has been omitted. Possibly in other places, the line has been drawn arbitrarily and unequally, the compiler's only excuse being that the list must be tentative, at the best, and it was prepared along the line of the least resistance.

Although the American Academy of Medicine has been somewhat prominent before the profession for nearly twenty-five years, inquiries as to its purpose and usefulness are still made. While not so formulated at the beginning, the Academy has always been a society engaged in the investigation of the sociologic problems of the medical profession. And it has always endeavored to put in practice the results of its investigations.

Hence, at the beginning, when it was believed that one faulty condition of the profession was a lack of preliminary and technical education, it made a relatively high scholastic requirement essential for membership. The early years of its history were spent almost exclusively in defense of its standard, until the tide set its way and there was no further need to expend all its energy in that direction. It has since then, and is now engaged in the study of other questions included in the same department of knowledge. The researches of the Academy are strictly scientific—indeed they may be called pure science, for there is little or nothing of the commercial in them. Such questions, while not as popular as problems in applied science, are none

the less important, and are of direct value to the profession. It is so in any branch of science; the highest efficiency of the application of the principles of the science to the arts depends upon the thoroughness of the research on the part of the investigator of the purely scientific question.

Physicians who are interested in their profession as a profession, in addition to its relation to their own practice can not but help finding much of value in the researches of the Academy. The promulgation of truth in any branch of knowledge exercises a controlling influence upon the application of that knowledge to the activities of life. Hence, not from any especial merit in the personnel of the Academy, but because of whatever of truth its researches reveal, it is formative of a truer professional life,—a higher plane of professional living.

OFFICERS.

1899-1900.

President.—G. Hudson Makuen, Philadelphia.

Vice-presidents.—C. G. Plummer, Salt Lake City; Albert Goldspohn, Chicago; Edwin F. Wilson, Columbus; A. L. Benedict, Buffalo.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.

Assistant Secretary.—Walter L. Pyle, Philadelphia.

THE COUNCIL.

A. L. Benedict, Buffalo; L. Duncan Bulkley, New York; J. H. W. Chestnut, Philadelphia; P. S. Conner, Cincinnati; Leartus Connor, Detroit; H. W. Elmer, Bridgeton, N. J.; J. E. Emerson, Detroit; J. McFadden Gaston, Atlanta; F. H. Gerrish, Portland, Me.; A. L. Gihon, U. S. N. (retired); Albert Goldspohn, Chicago; G. M. Gould, Philadelphia; H. F. Hausall, Philadelphia; H. M. Hurd, Baltimore; Edward Jackson, Denver; S. J. Jones, Chicago; Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.; G. Hudson Makuen, Philadelphia; H. O. Marcy, Boston; C. G. Plummer, Salt Lake City; W. L. Pyle, Philadelphia; E. F. Wilson, Columbus; J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia.

Time and place of meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., June 2 and 4, 1900.

1898-1899.

President.—Edward Jackson, Denver.

Vice-presidents.—William L. Estes, South Bethlehem, Pa.; J. T. Searcy, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; William Elmer, Trenton, N. J.; Robert H. Babcock, Chicago.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.

Assistant Secretary.—Walter L. Pyle, Philadelphia.

THE COUNCIL.

R. H. Babcock, Chicago; L. Duncan Bulkley, New York; P. S. Conner, Cincinnati; Leartus Connor, Detroit; H. Bert Ellis, Los Angeles; William Elmer, Trenton, N. J.; J. E. Emerson, Detroit; W. L. Estes, South Bethlehem, Pa.; J. McFadden Gaston, Atlanta; F. H. Gerrish, Portland, Me.; A. L. Gihon, U. S. N. (retired); G. M. Gould, Philadelphia; W. J. Herdman, Ann Arbor, Mich.; H. M. Hurd, Baltimore; Edward Jackson, Denver; S. J. Jones, Chicago; Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.; H. O. Marcy, Boston; Walter L. Pyle, Philadelphia; R. A. Reeve, Toronto; J. T. Searcy, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia.

Time and place of meeting, Columbus, O., June 3 and 5, 1899.

1897-1898.

President.—L. Duncan Bulkley, New York.

Vice-presidents.—John B. Roberts, Philadelphia; V. Y. Bowditch, Boston; Charles Denison, Denver; F. T. Rogers, Providence.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.

Assistant Secretary.—Walter L. Pyle, Philadelphia.

THE COUNCIL.

V. Y. Bowditch, Boston; L. Duncan Bulkley, New York; P. S. Conner, Cincinnati; Leartus Connor, Detroit; Charles Denison, Denver; J. E. Emerson, Detroit; W. L. Estes, South Bethlehem, Pa.; S. A. Fisk, Denver; J. McFadden Gaston, Atlanta; F. H. Gerrish, Portland, Me.; A. L. Gihon, U. S. N. (retired); George M. Gould, Philadelphia; E. M. Green, Easton, Pa.; J. N. Hall, Denver; H. M. Hurd, Baltimore; Edward Jackson, Philadelphia; S. J. Jones, Chicago; Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.; Henry O. Marcy, Boston; W. L. Pyle, Philadelphia; J. B. Roberts, Philadelphia; F. T. Rogers, Providence; R. S. Sutton, Pittsburg; J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia.

Time and place of meeting, Denver, June 4 and 6, 1898.

1896-1897.

President.—J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia.

Vice-presidents.—J. T. Searcy, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Elmer Lee, Chicago; Everett Flood, Baldwinville, Mass.; J. W. Grosvenor, Buffalo.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.

Assistant Secretary.—E. M. Green, Easton, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

V. Y. Bowditch, Boston; P. S. Conner, Cincinnati; Leartus Connor, Detroit; J. E. Emerson, Detroit; Everett Flood, Baldwinville, Mass.; J. McFadden Gaston, Atlanta; F. H. Gerrish, Portland, Me.; A. L. Gihon, U. S. N.; George M. Gould, Philadelphia; E. M. Green, Easton, Pa.; Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; J. W. Grosvenor, Buffalo; H. M. Hurd, Baltimore; S. J. Jones, Chicago; Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; Elmer

Lee, Chicago; Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.; H. O. Marcy, Boston; Theophilus Parvin, Philadelphia; J. T. Searcy, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; R. S. Sutton, Pittsburg; J. T. Whittaker, Cincinnati; J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia.
Time and place of meeting, Philadelphia, May 29 and 31, 1897.

1895-1896.

President.—Henry M. Hurd, Baltimore.

Vice-presidents.—Woods Hutchinson, Iowa City; John B. Roberts, Philadelphia; Emma B. Culbertson, Boston; W. F. Southard, San Francisco.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.

Assistant Secretary.—Edgar Moore Green, Easton, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

C. C. Bombaugh, Baltimore; P. S. Conner, Cincinnati; Leartus Connor, Detroit; Emma B. Culbertson, Boston; W. H. Doughty, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; J. E. Emerson, Detroit; J. McFadden Gaston, Atlanta; F. H. Gerrish, Portland, Me.; A. L. Gihon, U. S. N.; George M. Gould, Philadelphia; E. M. Green, Easton, Pa.; Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; H. M. Hurd, Baltimore; Woods Hutchinson, Iowa City; S. J. Jones, Chicago; Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.; H. O. Marcy, Boston; Theophilus Parvin, Philadelphia; John B. Roberts, Philadelphia; J. R. Shannon, Cabaniss, Ga.; W. F. Southard, San Francisco; R. S. Sutton, Pittsburg.

Time and place of meeting, Atlanta, Ga., May 2 and 4, 1896.

1894-1895.

President.—J. McFadden Gaston, Atlanta.

Vice-presidents.—R. P. Lincoln, New York; W. T. Smith, Hanover, N. H.; Helen C. Putnam, Providence; V. C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.

Assistant Secretary.—Edgar Moore Green, Easton, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

Charles C. Bombaugh, Baltimore; P. S. Conner, Cincinnati; Leartus Connor, Detroit; Justin E. Emerson, Detroit; J. McFadden Gaston, Atlanta; Albert L. Gihon, U. S. N.; George M. Gould, Philadelphia; Frederic H. Gerrish, Portland, Me.; Edgar M. Green, Easton, Pa.; Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; Samuel J. Jones, Chicago; Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; Rufus P. Lincoln, New York; Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.; Henry O. Marcy, Boston; Theophilus Parvin, Philadelphia; Helen C. Putnam, Providence; W. T. Smith, Hanover, N. H.; R. Stansbury Sutton, Pittsburg; V. C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor.

Time and place of meeting, Baltimore, May 4 and 6, 1895.

1893-1894.

President.—George M. Gould, Philadelphia.

Vice-presidents.—C. C. Bombaugh, Baltimore; J. McFadden Gaston, Atlanta; Samuel W. French, Milwaukee; Charles W. Foster, Woodfords, Me.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.

Assistant Secretary.—Edgar M. Green, Easton, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

C. C. Bombaugh, Baltimore; P. S. Conner, Cincinnati; Leartus Connor, Detroit; J. E. Emerson, Detroit; C. W. Foster, Woodfords, Me.; S. W. French, Milwaukee; J. McFadden Gaston, Atlanta; Frederic H. Gerrish, Portland, Me.; Albert L. Gihon, U. S. N.; George M. Gould, Philadelphia; Edgar M. Green, Easton, Pa.; Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; Bayard Holmes, Chicago; Samuel J. Jones, Chicago; Elmer Lee, Chicago; Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.; Henry O. Marcy, Boston; Theophilus Parvin, Philadelphia; W. T. Smith, Hanover, N. H.; R. Stansbury Sutton, Pittsburg.

Time and place of meeting, Jefferson, N. H., August 29 and 30, 1894.

1892-1893.

President.—Justin E. Emerson, Detroit.

Vice-presidents.—Thomas F. Moses, Urbana, O.; Charles Denison, Denver; Silas D. Presbrey, Taunton, Mass.; Herman B. Allyn, Philadelphia.

Treasurer.—J. Cheston Morris, Philadelphia.

Secretary.—Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.

Assistant Secretary.—Edgar Moore Green, Easton, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

Herman B. Allyn, Philadelphia; P. S. Conner, Cincinnati; Leartus Connor, Detroit; Charles Denison, Denver; Justin E. Emerson, Detroit; Frederic H. Gerrish, Portland, Me.; A. L. Gihon, U. S. N.; E. M. Green, Easton, Pa.; Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; Charles H. Hitchcock, Detroit; Samuel J. Jones, Chicago; Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.; Henry O. Marcy, Boston; J. Cheston Morris, Philadelphia; Thomas F. Moses, Urbana, O.; Theophilus Parvin, Philadelphia; Silas D. Presbrey, Taunton, Mass.; Charles S. Sheldon, Madison, Wis.; R. Lowry Sibbet, Carlisle, Pa.; R. Stansbury Sutton, Pittsburg.

Time and place of meeting, Milwaukee, June 3 and 5, 1893.

1891-1892.

President.—P. S. Conner, Cincinnati.

Vice-presidents.—R. Lowry Sibbet, Carlisle, Pa.; George J. Fisher, Sing Sing, N. Y.; Henry M. Lyman, Chicago; Louis S. McMurtry, Louisville, Ky.

Treasurer.—J. Cheston Morris, Philadelphia.

Secretary.—Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.

Assistant Secretary.—Edgar M. Green, Easton, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

P. S. Conner, Cincinnati; Leartus Connor, Detroit; Richard J. Duglison, Philadelphia; George J. Fisher, Sing Sing, N. Y.; Carlton P. Frost, Hanover, N. H.; Frederic H. Gerrish, Portland, Me.; Albert L. Gihon, U. S. N.; Edgar M. Green, Easton, Pa.; Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; Samuel J. Jones, Chicago; Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; Henry M. Lyman, Chicago; Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.; Louis S. McMurtry, Louisville, Ky.; Henry O. Marcy, Boston; J. Cheston Morris, Philadelphia; Theophilus Parvin, Philadelphia; R. Lowry Sibbet, Carlisle, Pa.; R. Stansbury Sutton, Pittsburg; James T. Whittaker, Cincinnati.

Time and place of meeting, Detroit, June 4 and 6, 1892.

1890-1891.

President.—Theophilus Parvin, Philadelphia.

Vice-presidents.—Henry M. Hurd, Baltimore; Alonzo Garcelon, Lewiston, Me.; R. Lowry Sibbet, Carlisle, Pa.; Richard J. Duglison, Philadelphia.

Treasurer.—J. Cheston Morris, Philadelphia.

Secretary.—Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.

Assistant Secretary.—Edgar M. Green, Easton, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

Lewis P. Bush, Wilmington, Del.; Leartus Connor, Detroit; Richard J. Duglison, Philadelphia; Justin E. Emerson, Detroit; Alonzo Garcelon, Lewiston, Me.; Frederic H. Gerrish, Portland, Me.; Albert L. Gihon, U. S. N.; Edgar M. Green, Easton, Pa.; Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; Henry M. Hurd, Baltimore; J. Tabor Johnson, Washington; Samuel J. Jones, Chicago; Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.; Henry O. Marcy, Boston; J. Cheston Morris, Philadelphia; Theophilus Parvin, Philadelphia; R. Lowry Sibbet, Carlisle, Pa.; Lewis H. Steiner, Baltimore; R. Stansbury Sutton, Pittsburg.

Time and place of meeting, Washington, May 2 and 4, 1891.

1889-1890.

President.—Samuel J. Jones, Chicago.

Vice-presidents.—Justin E. Emerson, Detroit; Edward Hitchcock, Jr., Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Cheston Morris, Philadelphia; Alonzo Garcelon, Lewiston, Me.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Richard J. Duglison, Philadelphia.

Assistant Secretary.—Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

Lewis P. Bush, Wilmington, Del.; Leartus Connor, Detroit; Richard J. Duglison, Philadelphia; Justin E. Emerson, Detroit; Frederic H. Gerrish, Portland, Me.; Albert L. Gihon, U. S. N.; Edgar M. Green, Easton, Pa.; Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; Gershom H. Hill, Inde-

pendence, Ia.; Edward Hitchcock, Jr., Ithaca, N. Y.; Hosmer A. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.; Samuel J. Jones, Chicago; Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.; Henry O. Marcy, Boston; J. Cheston Morris, Philadelphia; Lewis H. Steiner, Baltimore; R. Stansbury Sutton, Pittsburg.

Time and place of meeting, Philadelphia, December 2, 3, 1890.

1888-1889.

President.—Leartus Connor, Detroit.

Vice-presidents.—Peter D. Keyser, Philadelphia; L. Duncan Bulkley, New York; Theophilus Parvin, Philadelphia; George J. Fisher, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia.

Assistant Secretary.—Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

L. Duncan Bulkley, New York; Lewis P. Bush, Wilmington, Del.; Leartus Connor, Detroit; Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia; Justin E. Emerson, Detroit; George J. Fisher, Sing Sing, N. Y.; Frederic H. Gerrish, Portland, Me.; Albert L. Gihon, U. S. N.; Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; Gershom H. Hill, Independence, Ia.; Hosmer A. Johnson, Chicago; Peter D. Keyser, Philadelphia; Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; Frederick D. Lente, New York; Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.; Henry O. Marcy, Boston; Theophilus Parvin, Philadelphia; Lewis H. Steiner, Baltimore; R. Stansbury Sutton, Pittsburg.

Time and place of meeting, Chicago, November 13, 14, 1889.

1887-1888.

President.—Frederic H. Gerrish, Portland, Me.

Vice-presidents.—William B. Atkinson, Philadelphia; J. W. Baxter, Washington; Thomas J. Turner, U. S. N.; J. Berrien Lindsley, Nashville.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia.

Assistant Secretary.—Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

William B. Atkinson, Philadelphia; J. W. Baxter, Washington; L. Duncan Bulkley, New York; Lewis P. Bush, Wilmington, Del.; Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia; Frederic H. Gerrish, Portland, Me.; Albert L. Gihon, U. S. N.; Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; J. Berrien Lindsley, Nashville; Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.; Henry O. Marcy, Boston; R. Lowry Sibbet, Carlisle, Pa.; Lewis H. Steiner, Baltimore; R. Stansbury Sutton, Pittsburg; Thomas J. Turner, U. S. N.

Time and place of meeting, New York, November 13, 14, 1888.

1886-1887.

President.—Lewis P. Bush, Wilmington, Del.

Vice-presidents.—R. Lowry Sibbet, Carlisle, Pa.; Samuel J. Jones, Chicago; Phineas S. Conner, Cincinnati; Virgil P. Gibney, New York.
Secretary and Treasurer.—Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia.
Assistant Secretary.—Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

Lewis P. Bush, Wilmington, Del.; James L. Cabell, University of Virginia, Va.; Phineas S. Conner, Cincinnati; Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia; Virgil P. Gibney, New York; Albert L. Gihon, U. S. N.; Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; Samuel J. Jones, Chicago; Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; Nathan S. Lincoln, Washington; Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.; Henry O. Marcy, Boston; R. Lowry Sibbet, Carlisle, Pa.; Lewis H. Steiner, Baltimore; R. Stansbury Sutton, Pittsburg.

Time and place of meeting, Washington, September 3, 1887.

1885-1886.

President.—R. Stansbury Sutton, Pittsburg.

Vice-presidents.—Lewis P. Bush, Wilmington, Del.; Samuel J. Jones, Chicago; R. Lowry Sibbet, Carlisle, Pa.; Frederic H. Gerrish, Portland, Me.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia.

Assistant Secretary.—Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

George D. Bruce, Pittsburg; Lewis P. Bush, Wilmington, Del.; Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia; Frederic H. Gerrish, Portland, Me.; Albert L. Gihon, U. S. N.; Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; J. Tabor Johnson, Washington; Samuel J. Jones, Chicago; Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.; Henry O. Marcy, Boston; R. Lowry Sibbet, Carlisle, Pa.; Lewis H. Steiner, Baltimore; R. Stansbury Sutton, Pittsburg.

Time and place of meeting, Pittsburg, October 12, 13, 1886.

1884-1885.

President.—Albert L. Gihon, U. S. N.

Vice-presidents.—R. Stansbury Sutton, Pittsburg; James A. Steuart, Baltimore; William Elmer, Jr., Trenton, N. J.; J. Cheston Morris, Philadelphia.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia.

Assistant Secretary.—Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

L. Duncan Bulkley, New York; Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia; William Elmer, Jr., Trenton, N. J.; Albert L. Gihon, U. S. N.; Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; Frank H. Hamilton, New York; Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.; Henry O. Marcy, Boston; J. Cheston Morris, Philadelphia; Edward H. M. Sell, New York; Lewis H. Steiner, Baltimore; James A. Steuart, Baltimore; R. Stansbury Sutton, Pittsburg.

Time and place of meeting, New York, October 28, 29, 1885.

1883-1884.

President.—Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia.*Vice-presidents.*—Albert L. Gihon, U. S. N.; Nathan Allen, Lowell, Mass.; George F. Shrady, New York; Edward J. Bermingham, New York.*Secretary and Treasurer.*—Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia.*Assistant Secretary.*—Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

Nathan Allen, Lowell, Mass.; Edward J. Bermingham, New York; Charles C. Bombaugh, Baltimore; Edward T. Caswell, Providence; Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia; William Elmer, Jr., Trenton, N. J.; Albert L. Gihon, U. S. N.; Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; Frank H. Hamilton, New York; Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.; Henry O. Marcy, Boston; J. Cheston Morris, Philadelphia; George F. Shrady, New York; Lewis H. Steiner, Frederick, Md.

Time and place of meeting, Baltimore, October 28, 29, 1884.

1882-1883.

President.—Henry O. Marcy, Boston.*Vice-presidents.*—George M. Beard, New York; William Elmer, Bridgeton, N. J.; Cornelius R. Agnew, New York; Thomas M. Drysdale, Philadelphia.*Secretary and Treasurer.*—Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia.*Assistant Secretary.*—Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

Cornelius R. Agnew, New York; George M. Beard, New York; L. Duncan Bulkley, New York; Edward T. Caswell, Providence; Thomas M. Drysdale, Philadelphia; Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia; William Elmer, Bridgeton, N. J.; Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; Frank H. Hamilton, New York; Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; Frederick T. Lente, New York; Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.; Henry O. Marcy, Boston; Lewis H. Steiner, Frederick, Md.

Time and place of meeting, New York, October 9, 10, 1883.

1881-1882.

President.—Traill Green, Easton, Pa.*Vice-presidents.*—Louis Elsberg, New York; J. D. Strawbridge, Danville, Pa.; Charles C. Lee, New York; Charles C. Bombaugh, Baltimore.*Secretary and Treasurer.*—Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia.*Assistant Secretary.*—Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

Charles C. Bombaugh, Baltimore; Edward T. Caswell, Providence; Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia; Louis Elsberg, New York; William Govan, Stony Point, N. Y.; Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; Frank H. Hamilton, New York; George H. Larison, Lambertville, N. J.; Charles C. Lee, New York;

Frederick D. Lente, New York ; Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.; Lewis H. Steiner, Frederick, Md.; James D. Strawbridge, Danville, Pa.

Time and place of meeting, Philadelphia, October 26, 27, 1882.

1880-1881.

President.—Edward T. Caswell, Providence.

Vice-presidents.—Henry O. Marcy, Boston ; William T. Taylor, Philadelphia ; Howard Pinkney, New York ; Horace Lathrop, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia.

Assistant Secretary.—Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

Edward T. Caswell, Providence ; Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia ; Traill Green, Easton, Pa. ; Frank H. Hamilton, New York ; Peter D. Keyser, Philadelphia ; Horace Lathrop, Cooperstown, N. Y. ; Frederick D. Lente, New York ; Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa. ; Henry O. Marcy, Boston ; Howard Pinkney, New York ; Lewis H. Steiner, Frederick, Md. ; William T. Taylor, Philadelphia.

Time and place of meeting, New York, September 20, 21, 1881.

1879-1880.

President.—Frederick D. Lente, New York.

Vice-presidents.—Thomas Ryerson, Newton, N. J. ; Peter D. Keyser, Philadelphia ; Neilson A. Baldwin, Brooklyn ; George M. Beard, New York.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia.

Assistant Secretary.—Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

Neilson A. Baldwin, Brooklyn ; George M. Beard, New York ; Edward J. Bermingham, New York ; Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia ; Louis Elsborg, New York ; Traill Green, Easton, Pa. ; Frank H. Hamilton, New York ; Peter D. Keyser, Philadelphia ; Frederick D. Lente, New York ; Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa. ; Thomas Ryerson, Newton, N. J. ; Lewis H. Steiner, Frederick, Md.

Time and place of meeting, Providence, R. I., September 28, 29, 1880.

1878-1879.

President.—Lewis H. Steiner, Frederick, Md.

Vice-presidents.—R. Lowry Sibbet, Carlisle, Pa. ; Edward H. M. Sell, New York ; George H. Larison, Lambertville, N. J. ; R. Stansbury Sutton, Pittsburg.

Secretary.—Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia.

Treasurer.—Neilson A. Baldwin, Brooklyn.

Assistant Secretary.—Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

Neilson A. Baldwin, Brooklyn ; Richard J. Dunglison, Philadelphia ;

Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; Frank H. Hamilton, New York; Peter D. Keyser, Philadelphia; George H. Larison, Lambertville, N. J.; Charles McIntire, Jr., Easton, Pa.; Edward H. M. Sell, New York; George F. Shrady, New York; R. Lowry Sibbet, Carlisle, Pa.; Lewis H. Steiner, Frederick, Md.; R. Stansbury Sutton, Pittsburg.

Time and place of meeting, New York, September 16, 17, 1879.

1877-1878.

President.—Frank H. Hamilton, New York.

Vice-presidents.—Lewis H. Steiner, Frederick, Md.; Stephen Wickes, Orange, N. J.; Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; Henry G. Piffard, New York.

Secretary.—R. Lowry Sibbet, Carlisle, Pa.

Treasurer.—Edward H. M. Sell, New York.

Assistant Secretary.—Neilson A. Baldwin, Brooklyn.

THE COUNCIL.

Neilson A. Baldwin, Brooklyn; Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; Frank H. Hamilton, New York; Peter D. Keyser, Philadelphia; Benjamin Lee, Philadelphia; Henry G. Piffard, New York; Edward H. M. Sell, New York; R. Lowry Sibbet, Carlisle, Pa.; Lewis H. Steiner, Frederick, Md.; Stephen Wickes, Orange, N. J.

Time and place of meeting, Easton, Pa., September 17, 18, 1878.

1876-1877.

President.—Traill Green, Easton, Pa.

Vice-presidents.—Lewis H. Steiner, Frederick, Md.; George H. Larison, Lambertville, N. J.; Edward H. M. Sell, New York; William S. Stewart, Philadelphia.

Secretary and Treasurer.—R. Lowry Sibbet, Carlisle, Pa.

THE COUNCIL.

Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; George H. Larison, Lambertville, N. J.; Edward H. M. Sell, New York; R. Lowry Sibbet, Carlisle, Pa.; Lewis H. Steiner, Frederick, Md.; William S. Stewart, Philadelphia.

Time and place of meeting, New York, September 11, 12, 1877.

1876.

Temporary Officers for Organization.

President.—Traill Green, Easton, Pa.

Secretary.—Peter D. Keyser, Philadelphia.

Time and place of meeting, Philadelphia, September 6, 1876.

Members Present.

Traill Green, Easton, Pa.; Peter D. Keyser, Philadelphia; E. H. M. Sell, New York; Robert Lowry Sibbet, Carlisle, Pa.; Lewis H. Steiner, Frederick, Md.; William S. Stewart, Philadelphia; R. Stansbury Sutton, Pittsburg.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

(Limited to five to every one hundred Fellows.)

Date of election.	Name.	Residence.
1879	*Agnew, D. Hayes (*1892)	Philadelphia, Pa.
1896	Babcock, J. W.	Columbia, S. C.
1882	*Campbell, Henry F. (*1891)	Augusta, Ga.
1888	Championiere, Lucas J.	Paris, France.
1886	Davis, N. S.	Chicago, Ill.
1888	Didama, Henry D.	Syracuse, N. Y.
1882	*Flint, Austin (*1886)	New York, N. Y.
1897	Flint, Austin, Jr.	New York, N. Y.
1889	Grant, Sir James Alexander	Ottawa, Canada.
1879	*Gross, Samuel D. (*1884)	Philadelphia, Pa.
1887	*Hewitt, W. M. Graily (*1893)	London, England.
1884	*Holmes, Oliver Wendell (*1894)	Boston, Mass.
1889	Jordan, David Starr	Leland Stanford Jr. University, California.
1887	*Le Fort, Leon (*1893)	Paris, France.
1888	Lord Lister	London, England.
1887	Martin, August	Berlin, Germany.
1890	*Millard, Perry H. (*1897)	St. Paul, Minn.
1885	Mitchell, S. Wier	Philadelphia, Pa.
1887	Mooren, Albert	Düsseldorf, Germany.
1895	Osler, William	Baltimore, Md.
1895	Park, Roswell	Buffalo, N. Y.
1896	Peterson, Frederick C.	New York, N. Y.
1887	Philips, Charles D. F.	London, England.
1896	Potter, William Warren	Buffalo, N. Y.
1897	Ransahoff, Joseph	Cincinnati, Ohio.
1888	*Rauch, John H. (*1893)	Chicago, Ill.
1887	*Semmola, M. (*1896)	Naples, Italy.
1883	*Sims, J. Marion (*1883)	New York, N. Y.
1885	*Smith, Henry H.	Philadelphia, Pa.
1884	Sternberg, George M.	Surgeon-General, U. S. A.
1895	Stockton, C. G.	Buffalo, N. Y.
1887	Unna, P. G.	Hamburg, Germany.
1888	*Wells, Sir T. Spencer (*1897)	London, England.

FELLOWS.

This list includes the names of 928 Fellows, of whom 154 have the *. While every possible care has been taken in its compilation, there are many omissions, and, probably, a number of errors in the statements concerning the fellows. If those who consult the catalogue will inform the secretary of either

*Deceased.

omission or error; the next edition can be made more accurate, because of this information furnished.

Date of election.	Name.	P. O. Address.
1882	Abbot, Griffith E	13½ St. and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.
1885	Acker, George N	913 16th St., Washington, D. C. Prof. Pediatrics and Clinical Medicine, Med. School, Columbian Univ.
1883	Adams, Z. B	Frammingham, Mass.
1880	*Agnew, Cornelius R. (*1888)	New York, N. Y. Vice-president, 1882.
1892	Alden, Charles H	Care of the War Department, Washington, D. C. Colonel and Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A.
1893	Alderson, M. E	Russellville, Ky.
1897	Alleman, H. M	Hanover, Pa.
1894	Allemann, L. A. W	64 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1881	*Allen, Charles L	Rutland, Vt.
1880	*Allen, Nathan	Lowell, Mass. Vice-president, 1883.
1878	*Allen, William H	Philadelphia, Pa.
1885	*Alleyne, J. S. B. (*1895)	St. Louis, Mo.
1892	Allyn, G. W	432 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
1888	Allyn, Herman B	N. E. Cor. 40th and Locust Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Vice-president, 1892.
		Instructor Physical Diagnosis, University of Pennsylvania; Physician, St. Joseph's Hospital; Medical Registrar, Philadelphia Hospital.
1890	Alt, Adolph	3036 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.
1899	Amberg, S	1640 E. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.
1880	Amory, Robert	279 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
1879	Andrew, George L	6123 Sheridan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1884	Andrews, Edmund	65 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. LL.D. Prof. Clin. Surgery, Med. Sch., Northwestern University.
1884	Andrews Edward W	65 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. Prof. Clin. Surgery, Med. Sch., Northwestern University.
1887	Andrews, Frank T	65 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. Prof. Clin. Gynecology, Med. Sch., Northwestern University.
1892	Angle, Edward J	1233 O St., Lincoln, Nebraska.
1879	Appleby, James F. R	1430 33d St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
1879	Asch, Morris J	5 W. 30th St., New York, N. Y.
1877	Atkinson, William B	1400 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa. Vice-president, 1887. Honorary Professor Sanitary Science and Pediatrics, Medico-Chirurgical College.
1898	Atwater, James B	Westfield, Mass. *Deceased.

- 1896 Babcock, Robert H - - Room 1311, 103 State St., Chicago, Ill.
Vice-president, 1898.
Prof. Clin. Medicine and Diseases of the Chest, Coll. P. and S.
- 1898 Bagot, William S - - - - Stedman Block, Denver, Colo.
Clin. Prof. Gynecology, School of Med., Univ. Denver.
- 1888 Baker, Clarence A - - - 312 Congress St., Portland, Me.
- 1890 Baker, George Fales - - - 1818 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1891 Baldwin, Henry R - - - - New Brunswick, N. J.
- 1877 Baldwin, Neilson A - - - 157 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Assistant Secretary, 1877; Treasurer, 1878; Vice-president, 1879.
- 1895 Ballock, Edward A - - 1218 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- 1892 Bannister, Henry M - - - Columbus Memorial Building,
- - - - - Chicago, Ill.
- 1894 Bardwell, E. O - - - - - Emporium, Pa.
- 1898 Barlow, Walter J - - - - Wilcox Block, Los Angeles, Cal.
Instructor Physical Diagnosis, College of Med., University of Southern
California.
- 1883 Barnum, Eugene E - - - - - Lancaster C. H., Va.
- 1897 Barreto, O. de Mello - - - - - San Paulo, Brazil.
- 1896 Bartholow, Paul - - - - 1525 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1882 Barton, James M - - - - 1337 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Surgeon, Jefferson Med. College and Philadelphia Hospitals.
- 1889 Bates, Joseph H - - - - - Neponset, Ill.
- 1883 *Baxter, J. W - - - - - Washington, D. C.
Vice-president, 1887.
- 1897 Beach, William M - - - - 89 Arch St., Allegheny, Pa.
Secretary, American Proctological Society.
- 1878 *Beard, George M. (*1883) - - - - New York, N. Y.
Vice-president, 1879, 1882.
- 1882 Beck, Richard H - - - - - Hecktown, Pa.
- 1889 Beebe, Warren L - - - - - St. Cloud, Minn.
- 1891 Behrens, Bernt M - - - 515 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1889 Bell, Finis E - - - - - Mattoon, Ill.
- 1891 Bemus, Morris N - - - 303 N. 2nd St., Jamestown, N. Y.
- 1897 Benedict, A. L - - - - 174 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Vice-president, 1899.
Prof. of Physiology and Digestive Diseases, Dental Department, Uni-
versity of Buffalo; Consulting Physician, City Hospital for Women.
- 1877 *Benham, S. W - - - - - Pittsburg, Pa.
- 1879 *Bennett, William C - - - - - Danbury, Conn.
- 1878 Bermingham, Edward J - - - 75 W. 45th St., New York, N. Y.
Member of Council, 1879; Vice-president, 1883.
- 1890 *Bidwell, Walter D. (*1896) - - - Colorado Springs, Colo.
- 1897 Bieser, Augustus E - - - 256 W. 54th St., New York, N. Y.
- 1889 *Bigelow, George F. (*1893) - - - Boston, Mass.
- 1892 Biggs, Herman M - - - 5 W. 58th St., New York, N. Y.
Prof. Therapeutics and Clin. Med., University and Bellevue Hospital
Medical College.

* Deceased.

- 1877 Billings, John S - - - - 32 E. 31st St., New York, N. Y.
 Lieut. Col. U.S.A. (retired).
 Lecturer on the History and Literature of Medicine, Johns Hopkins
 University; Director of the New York Public Library.
- 1897 Birney, David B - - 1810 DeLancey Place, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1884 Bishop, Rufus W - - - - 70 State St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1893 Blackader, A. D - - - 236 Mountain St., Montreal, Canada.
- 1892 *Blake, Charles E. (*1894) - - - - San Francisco, Cal.
- 1899 Blake, Francis W - - - 187 E. State St., Columbus, O.
- 1889 Boise, Eugene - - - 2 Ottawa St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 1879 Bombaugh, Charles C - - 836 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
 Vice-president, 1881, 1893; Member of Council, 1883, 1894, 1895.
- 1898 Bonney, Sherman G - - - 726 14th St., Denver, Colo.
 Prof. Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Denver.
- 1890 Boone, Sherman W - - - - Presque Isle, Me.
- 1889 Boothby, James M - - - - Dubuque, Iowa.
- 1881 *Borland, Matthew H - - - - Pittsburg, Pa.
- 1894 Bourne, George W - - - - Kennebunk, Me.
- 1879 *Bowditch, Henry I. (*1892) - - - - Boston, Mass.
- 1882 Bowditch, Vincent Y - - - 506 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 Member of Council, 1896; Vice-president, 1897.
 Instructor Clin. Medicine, Med. School of Harvard University.
- 1892 Bradford, E. F - - - - Mechanic Falls, Me.
- 1889 Bradford, Thomas B - 828 Washington St., Wilmington, Del.
- 1894 Bradford, William H - - 365 Congress St., Portland, Me.
 Adj. Surgeon, Me. Gen. Hospital.
- 1889 Braisted, William C Care of the Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
 Passed Assistant Surgeon (Lieutenant) U. S. N.
- 1891 Brasseur, John B - - - - Stephenson, Mich.
- 1894 *Braymer, Orange W. (*1898) - - - - Camden, N. J.
- 1884 Brekes, David - - - 319 E. 51st St., New York, N. Y.
- 1899 Brewster, Mary Jones - - 38 Elm St., Northampton, Mass.
- 1886 *Briggs, Charles E. (*1894) - - - - St. Louis, Mo.
- 1897 Brinsmade, William B - - 123 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1890 Bristol, Bennet J - - - - Webster Groves, Mo.
- 1897 Bristow, Algernon T - - 234 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1894 Brock, Henry H - - - 662 Congress St., Portland, Me.
 Assistant to Chair in Surgery, Medical Department, Bowdoin College.
 Adj. Instructor in Surgery, Portland School for Medical Instruction.
- 1889 Brockman, David C - - - - Ottumwa, Iowa.
- 1892 Brodie, Benjamin P - - - 64 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- 1883 Bronson, Edward B - - - 123 W. 34th St., New York, N. Y.
- 1896 Brown, Adelaide - - - 1212 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
- 1883 *Brown Alfred (*1899) - - - - Hellertown, Pa.
- 1896 Brown, Charlotte B - - 1212 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
- 1879 Brown, Francis H - - - Hotel Lyndeboro, Boston, Mass.
 Consulting Surgeon, Children's Hospital.

*Deceased.

- 1894 Brown Frank I - - - - - South Portland, Me.
Instructor Anatomy, Portland School for Medical Instruction.
- 1899 Brown, John E - - - - - 239 E. Town St., Columbus, O.
- 1890 Browning, William W - - - - - 155 Reid Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1877 *Bruce, George D. (*1891) - - - - - Pittsburg, Pa.
Member of Council, 1885.
- 1881 *Buel, Henry W. (*1893) - - - - - Litchfield, Conn.
- 1898 Buel, John L - - - - - Litchfield, Conn.
- 1889 Buist, John R - - - - - 151 Spruce St., Nashville, Tenn.
- 1877* Bulkeley, Jonathan E - - - - - WilkesBarre, Pa.
- 1879 Bulkley, L. Duncan - - - - - 4 E. 37th St., New York, N. Y.
Member of Council, 1882, 1884, 1887; Vice-president, 1885; President, 1897.
- 1899 Bullard, Frank D - - - - - 245 Bradbury Block, Los Angeles, Cal.
Professor Chemistry, Coll. Med., University Southern California.
- 1886 Bunting, Ross R - - - - - 4303 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1888 *Burbank, Augustus H - - - - - Yarmouthville, Me.
- 1881 Burchard, Thomas H - - - - - 24 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.
- 1897 Burgin, Herman - - - - - 63 W. Cheltenham Ave., Germantown, Pa.
- 1882 *Bush, Lewis P. (*1892) - - - - - Wilmington, Del.
Vice-president, 1885; President, 1886.
- 1892 Butler, Glentworth R - - - - - 229 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1879 *Cabell, James L - - - - - University of Virginia, Va.
Member of Council, 1886.
- 1882 Cadwalader, Charles E - - - - - 240 S 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1895 Capron, Franklin P - - - - - 118 Angell St., Providence, R. I.
- 1898 Carhart, W. M. d' A - - - - - 147 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y.
- 1899 Carpenter, Eugene G - - - - - Columbus, O.
Superintendent, State Hospital for the Insane.
- 1879 *Carpenter, John T. (*1899) - - - - - Pottsville, Pa.
- 1894 Carpenter, W. T - - - - - Iron Mountain, Mich.
Chief Surgeon, Chapin Hospital.
- 1881 Carr, George W - - - - - 27 Waterman St., Providence, R. I.
- 1889 Carter, James M. G - - - - - 236 County St., Waukegan, Ill.
Professor Clinical and Preventive Medicine, Coll. P. and S., Chicago.
- 1888 Cary, George - - - - - Houlton, Me.
- 1892 Castle, Curtis H - - - - - Merced, Cal.
Representative, 55th United States Congress.
- 1882 Castle, Franklin D - - - - - 1502 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1879 *Caswell, Edward T - - - - - Providence, R. I.
President, 1880.
- 1892 Cato, Frank L - - - - - De Soto, Ga.
- 1890 Cattell, Henry W - - - - - 3455 Woodland Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pathologist, Philadelphia Hospital.
- 1895 Chapin, Charles V - - - - - Providence, R. I.
Prof. Physiol., Brown Univ.; Supt. Health, Providence.
- 1896 *Chapman, Frank B. (*1897) - - - - - Middleton, Mass.
- 1892 Chapman, Norman H - - - - - Montevista, Colo.
- 1898 Chase, John - - - - - Kittredge Bldg., Denver, Colo.
*Deceased.

- 1890 Cheeseman, Nathaniel S - - - - - Scotia, N. Y.
 1895 Chesebro, Edmund D Cor. Elmwood Ave. and Hawthorne St.,
 - - - - - Providence, R. I.
 Assist. Surgeon, Out-patient Dept., R. I. Hosp.
 1884 Chestnut, John H. W - 1757 Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Member of Council, 1899.
 Physician to Penn Widows' Asylum.
 1878 Chrystie, Thomas M. L - 216 W. 46th St., New York, N. Y.
 1878 Cisna, William R - - - - - Penna. Company, Chicago, Ill.
 1879 *Clark, Charles F - - - - - Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1887 Clarke, Augustus P - 825 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
 Prof. Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, Coll. P. and S., Boston, and
 Dean of the Faculty.
 1879 Cleeman, Richard A - - 2135 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1898 Clough, Augustus A - - 1349 California St., Denver, Colo.
 1891 Cluness, William R - N. W. Cor. Stockton and Sutter Sts.,
 - - - - - San Francisco, Cal.
 1883 Clute, William T - - - - - Schenectady, N. Y.
 1890 Coan, Titus M - - - - - 70 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.
 1884 *Coblentz, Joseph (*1899) - - - - - Vaughan, Wash.
 1894 Cochrane, Jasper D - - - - - Saco, Me.
 1888 *Cocks, David C. (*1890) - - - - - New York, N. Y.
 1888 Coe, Thomas U - - - - - 78 Court St., Bangor, Me.
 1897 Cogswell, Charles H - - - 409 Marlboro St., Boston, Mass.
 1894 Cohen, Solomon Solis - - 219 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Prof. Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Phila. Polyclinic; Lecturer
 Clinical Medicine, Jefferson Med. Coll.; Physician, Philadelphia
 Rush and Polyclinic Hosps.; Consultant, Jewish Hosp. and Penna.
 Training School for Feeble-minded Children.
 1895 Collins, George L - - - 223 Benefit St., Providence, R. I.
 Surgeon R. I. and St. Joseph Hosps.
 1877 *Collins, James (*1895) - - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
 1896 Collins, Rufus G - - - - - 5059 State St., Chicago, Ill.
 1899 Connell, Charles W - - - - - Fall River, Mass.
 1886 Connell, J. G - - - - - 3519 5th Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
 1880 Conner, Phineas S - - - - 159 W. 9th St., Cincinnati, O.
 Vice-president, 1886; President, 1891.
 LL.D.
 Prof. Surgery, Med. School. Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N. H.; Prof.
 Surgery and Clin. Surgery, Med. Coll. of Ohio.
 1878 Connor, Leartus - - - - 103 Cass St., Detroit, Mich.
 President, 1888.
 1885 Cook, Charles E - - - - - Mendota, Ill.
 1877 Cook, Joseph S - - - - - Washington, N. J.
 1899 Cooperrider, Charles A - - 370 S. 4th St., Columbus, O.
 1898 Corss, Frederic - - - - - Kingston, Pa.
 1898 Corson, Elton S - - - - - Toungoo, Burma.
 Medical Missionary.
 1888 Cotton, David B - - - - - Portsmouth, O.
 1897 Coverly, John H - 191 Washington Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 *Deceased.

- 1882 Cowan, George - - - - - Danville, Ky.
 1884 Cowles, Edward - - - - - Somerville, Mass.
 LL.D.
 Sup't, McLean Asylum; Prof. Mental Diseases, Med. School, Dartmouth
 Coll.; Lecturer in Mental Diseases, Med. School, Harvard University.
- 1897 Craig, Alexander R - - - - - Columbia, Pa.
 1883 *Crane, Charles H - - - - - U. S. A.
 1897 Criado, Louis F - - - 221 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y.
 1899 Crile, George W - - - - - The Osborn, Cleveland, O.
 Prof. Surgery and Applied Anatomy, Med. Dept., Ohio Wesleyan Univ.
- 1888 Crocker, Frank H - - - - - Machias, Me.
 1892 Crossland, Jefferson C - - - - - Zanesville, O.
 1897 Crockett, Montgomery A - - 452 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Adj. Prof. Obstetrics and Clin. Gynecol., Med. Dept., Univ. of Buffalo.
- 1888 Culbertson, Emma B - - 33 Newberry St., Boston, Mass.
 Vice-president, 1895.
 Phys. and Surg., N. E. Hosp. Dispy.
- 1899 Culver, Charles M - - - - - 36 Eagle St., Albany, N. Y.
 1897 Culbreth, David M. R - - 203 E. Preston St., Baltimore, Md.
 Assoc. Prof. Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy, Med. Dept., Univ. Md.
- 1888 §Cummings, Charles E.
 1888 Cummings, George H - - 699 Congress St., Portland, Me.
 Adj. Surgeon, Me. Gen. Hosp.; Clinical Instructor in Surgery, Portland
 Sch. for Med. Instruction.
- 1886 Curtis, Lester - - - - - Big Rapids, Mich.
 1877 Curwen, John - - - - - Warren, Pa.
 Superintendent State Hosp. for Insane.
- 1888 Cutter, Charles K - - 208 Main St., Charlestown, Mass.
 1881 Dana, Charles L - - - 50 W. 46th St., New York, N. Y.
 Prof. Diseases of Nervous System, Cornell Univ. Med. Coll.; Physician to
 Bellevue Hosp.; Neurologist to the Montifore Home.
- 1883 *Dana, William L. (*1897) - - - - - Portland, Me.
 1899 Dandridge, Nathaniel P - - 422 Broadway, Cincinnati, O.
 1891 Darey, J. Herbert - - - - - Northwood, Iowa.
 1898 Darnall, William E - 1719 Pacific Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
 1879 Darrach, James - - - 5021 Green St., Germantown, Pa.
 Consulting Surgeon, Germantown Hosp.
- 1889 Davies, John E - - - - 523 Carroll St., Madison, Wis.
 Prof. of Physics, Univ. Wisconsin.
- 1888 Davies, Oscar C. S - Ft. Washington Ave., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Davis, Gwilym G - - - 255 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Surgeon, Episcopal, Jewish, and Orthopedic Hosps.
- 1895 Davis, John S - - University Station, Charlottesville, Va.
 Adj. Prof. Pathology, Univ. Va.
- 1885 Davis, Nathan S., Jr - - - 65 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
 Prof. Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clin. Med., Med. Sch.,
 Northwestern Univ.
- 1886 Davis, Thomas D - - - 261 Shady Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

*Deceased. § Present whereabouts unknown.

- 1895 Day, Frank L. - - - - 240 Benefit St., Providence, R. I.
Phys., St. Joseph's Hosp. and Out-patient Dept., R. I. Hosp.
- 1880 Deal, Lemuel J. - - - - 2106 Hancock St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1889 Dearborn, Alvah B. - - - - - Somerville, Mass.
- 1889 Denison, Charles - - - - - 823 14th St., Denver Colo.
Vice-president, 1892, 1897.
Emeritus Prof. Diseases of Chest and Climatology, School of Med., Univ. of Denver.
- 1888 Dennett, William S. - - - - 31 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
- 1897 Dennis, Frederic S. - - - - 542 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Prof. Clinical Surgery, Cornell Univ. Med. Coll.; Surgeon to Bellevue and St. Vincent Hosps.
- 1892 De Spelder, Elias - - - - - Drenthe, Mich.
- 1882 Devendorf, C. A. - - - - 508 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Prof. Obstetrics and Clin. Midwifery, Detroit Coll. of Med.
- 1889 Dewees, William B. - - - - 542 S. Santa Fe Ave., Salina, Kas.
- 1879 *Dickson, J. N. - - - - - Pittsburg, Pa.
- 1897 Diefenderfer, Harold - - - - - Wilkes Barre, Pa.
- 1897 Diehl, Alfred E. - - - - - 361 Pearl St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Adj. Clin. Prof. Dermatology, Med. Dept., Univ. of Buffalo.
- 1888 Diven, Samuel L. - - - - - 95 N. Hanover St., Carlisle, Pa.
- 1889 Doane, L. Leo - - - - - 303 Chestnut St., Meadville, Pa.
- 1896 Dodds, J. Chambers - - - - - Tolono, Ill.
- 1878 *Dodge, Daniel A. - - - - - Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1896 Dorland, W. A. Newman - - - - 120 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Instructor Gynecology, Phila. Polyclinic.
- 1895 Doughty, William H., Jr. - - - - 822 Greene St., Augusta, Ga.
Member of Council, 1895.
Prof. Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, Med. Dept., Univ. Ga.
- 1892 Dow, Frank F. - - - - - 68 Vick Park, Rochester, N. Y.
- 1897 Drown, Thomas M. - - - - - South Bethlehem, Pa.
President, Lehigh University.
- 1879 Drysdale, Thomas M. - - - - 1531 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Vice-president, 1882.
- 1883 *Du Bois, Francis L. (*1895) - - - - - U. S. Navy.
- 1881 Dudley, E. C. - - - - - 1617 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 1886 Duff, John M. - - - - - 4502 5th Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Prof. Obstetrics and Associate to Chair of Diseases of Women, West. Univ. Penna.
- 1891 Dundor, Adam B. - - - - - 118 S. 4th St., Reading, Pa.
- 1878 Dunglison, Richard J. - - - - 814 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Secretary, 1878-1889; Treasurer, 1879-1889; Vice-president, 1890; Member of the Council, 1891.
- 1898 Dunham, Edward K. - - - - 338 E. 26th St., New York, N. Y.
- 1899 Dunham, John D. - - - - 228 E. Town St., Columbus, O.
- 1890 *Dunlap, W. Herbert (*1895) - - - - - Syracuse, N. Y.
- 1883 *Dunster, E. S. - - - - - Ann Arbor, Mich.
- 1889 Duntun, William R. - 5059 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Consulting Physician, Germantown Hosp.

* Deceased.

- 1894 Durand, Henry S - - - 87 S. Fitzhugh St., Rochester, N. Y.
 1882 Dwight, Henry E - - - 336 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1878 *Dyer, Ezra - - - - - Newport, R. I.
 1891 Edgar, J. Clifton - - - 54 E. 34th St., New York, N. Y.
 Prof. Obstetrics and Clinical Midwifery, Cornell Univ. Med. Coll.; Physician to Mothers and Babies, and to the Maternity Hosps.
 1892 Edwards, Arthur R - - - 2816 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Prof. Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clin. Medicine, Med. Sch. and Woman's Med. Sch., N. Western Univ.
 1897 Einhorn, Max - - - 20 E. 63rd St., New York, N. Y.
 Adj. Prof. of Med., Post-Grad. Med. School; Physician to German Dispensary.
 1898 Elliot, George T - - - 36 E. 35th St., New York, N. Y.
 Professor Dermatology Medical School, Cornell University; Assist. Phys., Skin and Cancer Hospital.
 1897 Ellis, H. Bert - - - 243 Bradbury Block, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Professor Ophthalmology, College of Medicine, University of Southern California; Visiting Surgeon, California and Los Angeles County Hospitals.
 1885 Elmer, Henry W - - - 65 W. Commerce St., Bridgeton, N. J.
 Member of Council, 1899.
 1888 Elmer, Matthew K - - - - - Bridgeton, N. J.
 1880 *Elmer, William - - - - - Bridgeton, N. J.
 Vice-president, 1882.
 1880 Elmer, William - - - 44 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.
 Member of Council, 1883; Vice-president, 1884, 1898.
 1879 *Elsberg, Louis (*1885) - - - - - New York, N. Y.
 Member of Council, 1879; Vice-president, 1881.
 1880 Ely James W. C - - - 61 Waterman St., Providence, R. I.
 1897 Ely, Thomas C - - - 2041 Green St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1883 Emerson, Justin E - - - 128 Henry St., Detroit, Mich.
 Member of Council, 1888; Vice-president, 1889; President, 1892.
 Clin. Prof. Nervous Diseases, Detroit College of Medicine.
 1890 Emerson, Nathaniel B - - - Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
 1879 *Engel, Hugo (*1897) - - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
 1892 Engelman, George J - - - 208 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 1898 Engelmann Rosa - - - 3035 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Professor Pediatrics, P. G. Med. Sch., Chicago; Instructor Pediatrics, University of Illinois Med. Sch., Consultant, Jackson Park Sanitarium, Mary Thompson Hospital; Pediatricist, United Hebrew Charities, West Side Dispensary.
 1892 Erwin, R. W - - - - - Bay City, Mich.
 1897 Eshner, Augustus A - - - 224 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Prof. Clinical Medicine, Philadelphia Polyclinic; Physician, Philadelphia Hospital.
 1898 Esterly, Daniel E - - - 723 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.
 1892 Estes, W. L - - - - - South Bethlehem, Pa.
 Member of Council, 1897; Vice-president, 1898.
 Surgeon-in-Chief, St. Luke's Hospital.
 1877 Evans, Horace Y - N. E. Cor. 17th & Green Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Physician, Charity Hospital.

* Deceased.

- 1888 *Eveleth, John M. (*1894) - - - - - Hallowell, Me.
 1889 Ewers, Henry F - - - - - Union City, Mich.
 1889 Ewing, Arthur E - - - 2670 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 1892 Ewing, W. Brown - - - - - Wernersville, Pa.
 1888 Fairbairn, Henry A - - 213 McDonnough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1897 Faries, Randolph - - - 2007 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Surgeon, Orthopedic Dispensary, Hospital University Pennsylvania;
 Director of Physical Education, Protestant Episcopal Academy.
 1881 *Farnham, Horace P - - - - - New York, N. Y.
 1883 Farnsworth, Philo J - - - - - Clinton, Iowa.
 1893 Favill, Henry B - - - - - 138 Pine St., Chicago, Ill.
 1879 Fegley, Orlando - - - - - Allentown, Pa.
 1892 Felch, Theodore A - - - 304 W. Euclid St., Ishpeming, Mich.
 1891 Felter, Mahlon - - - - - 1626 5th Ave., Troy, N. Y.
 1891 Fenger, Christian - - - - 269 La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 1878 Fisher, Frank - - - - - 1832 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1878 *Fisher, George J. (*1893) - - - - - Sing Sing, N. Y.
 Vice-president, 1888, 1891.
 1869 Fisk, Samuel A - - - - - 37 18th Ave., Denver, Colo.
 Member of Council, 1897.
 Emeritus Professor Medicine, School of Medicine, Denver University.
 1889 Fiske, George F - - - - 438 La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 1890 Fitz, Edward S - - - - - Roadstown, N. J.
 1892 Fleming, George W - - - - - Shelbyville, Ind.
 1889 *Flint, Kendall (*1892) - - - - - Haverhill, Mass.
 1890 Flintermann, Johann - - - - Woodward Ave, Detroit, Mich.
 1888 Flood, Everett - - - - - Palmer, Mass.
 Vice-president, 1896.
 Supt. Mass. Hospital for Epileptics.
 1897 Fly, Edward M - - - - - National City, Cal.
 1890 Flynn, William - - - - - Marion, Ind.
 Professor Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of the Chest, Med. Coll. of
 Indiana, Indianapolis.
 1893 Focht, William H - - - - 64½ E. Perry St., Tiffin, O.
 1896 Ford, De Saussure - - - - - Augusta, Ga.
 Professor Midwifery and Clinical Surgery, Med. Dept., Univ. Ga.
 1878 *Ford, William H (*1897) - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
 1892 Fordyce, John A - - - - 66 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.
 Professor Dermatology and Syphilology, University and Bellevue Hosp.
 Med. Coll.
 1897 Forwood, William H Care of the War Department, Washington, D. C.
 Colonel and Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A.
 1899 Foshay, P. Maxwell - - - - 89 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.
 1890 Foskett, George M - - - 235 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.
 1888 Foster, Addison H - - - 779 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
 1888 Foster, Charles W - - - - - Woodfords, Me.
 Vice-president, 1893.
 Physician, St. Joseph's Home.

* Deceased.

- 1897 Foster, William S - - - - 252 Shady Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Secretary State Board of Medical Examiners.
- 1877 *Fonlke, Lewis W - - - - - Chillicothe, O.
- 1882 *Foulkes, James F - - - - - Oakland, Cal.
- 1878 Fox, George H - - - - - 18 E. 31st St., New York, N. Y.
Clinical Professor Diseases of the Skin, School of Medicine, Columbia University.
- 1877 Franklin, Gustavus S - - - - - Chillicothe, O.
- 1884 Free, Spencer M - - - - - DuBois, Pa.
- 1897 Freeman, Leonard - - - - California Building, Denver, Colo.
Professor Surgery, Gross Med. Coll.
- 1882 French, George F - - - - 1600 Hawthorne Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
- 1893 French, Samuel W - - - - 1216 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Vice-president, 1893.
- 1889 *French, William F. (*1898) - - - - Noroton, Conn.
- 1898 Fretz, John Edgar - - - - 222 Spring Garden St., Easton, Pa.
- 1882 *Frost, Carlton P. (*1896) - - - - Hanover, N. H.
Member of Council, 1891.
- 1878 Fruitnight, J. Henry - - - - 161 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y.
Physician to St. John's Guild Free Hospital for Children.
- 1888 Fry, Frank R - - - - 2610 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1888 Fuller, Charles - - - - - Lincoln, Me.
- 1897 Fuller, George E - - - - - Monson, Mass.
- 1888 Furbeck, Peter R - - - - - Gloversville, N. Y.
- 1882 Garcelon, Alonzo - - - - - Lewiston, Me.
Vice-president, 1889, 1890.
Sometime Governor of Maine.
- 1890 Gardiner, Edwin J - - - - - 170 State St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1892 Gaston, J. McFadden - - - - 228 "Prudential," Atlanta, Ga.
Vice-president, 1893; President, 1894.
- 1898 Gaylord, John F - - - - - Plymouth, Mass.
- 1882 *Gerhard, Abraham S. (*1891) - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1878 Gerhard, Jerome Z - - - - - Harrisburg, Pa.
- 1883 Gerrish, Frederic H - - - - 675 Congress St., Portland, Me.
Vice-president, 1885; President, 1887.
Prof. Anatomy, Bowdoin College; Instructor Surgery, Portland School for Medical Instruction; Consultant, Me. Gen. Hospital.
- 1892 Gerster, Arpad G - - - - - 34 E. 75th St., New York, N. Y.
- 1888 Gibson, Arthur C - - - - - Bangor, Me.
- 1887 Gibson, William J - - - - 711 S. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1883 Gihon, Albert L - - - - - 4 rue Boccador, Paris, France.
Vice-president, 1883; President, 1884.
Medical Director (Commodore), U. S. N. (retired).
- 1897 Gilchrist, T. Caspar - - - - 317 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
Clin. Prof. Dermatology, Medical Departments, Johns Hopkins and Maryland Universities.
- 1888 *Given, Obadiah G - - - - - Carlisle, Pa.
- 1890 Gleason, E. Baldwin - - - - 1204 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Clinical Professor Otology, Medico-Chi. College; Surgeon-in-charge of Nose, Throat, and Ear Department, Northern Dispensary.

* Deceased.

- 1897 Goldspohn, Albert - - - 519 Cleveland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Vice-president, 1899.
- 1888 Goodale, George L. - - - - - Cambridge, Mass.
LL.D.
Fisher Professor of Natural History, and Director of the Botanic
Garden—Harvard University.
- 1890 Goodale, Walter T. - - - - - Saco, Me.
- 1898 Goodwin, Ralph S. - - - - - Thomaston, Conn.
Member, State Board of Health; President, Conn. State Med. Soc. (1898).
- 1890 Gorgas, Ferdinand I. S. - 845 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md.
- 1892 Gould, George M. - - - 119 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
President, 1893.
Editor, *Philadelphia Medical Journal*.
- 1878 *Govan, William (*1894) - - - - - Stony Point, N. Y.
Member of Council, 1881.
- 1889 Graham, David W. - - - 672 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1884 *Graham, F. Ridgely (*1895) - - - - - Chester, Pa.
- 1892 Grant, H. Horace - - - 1916 Market St., Louisville, Ky.
- 1889 Green, Edgar M. - - - 340 Spring Garden St., Easton, Pa.
Assistant Secretary, 1890-1896; Member of Council, 1897;
Consultant, Easton Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital (South Bethlehem).
- 1884 *Green, James S. (*1892) - - - - - Elizabeth, N. J.
- 1883 Green, John - - - 2670 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1891 *Green, John Traill (*1892) - - - - - Tucson, Ariz.
- 1876 *Green, Traill (*1897) - - - - - Easton, Pa.
President, 1876, 1881.
- 1893 Gregory, Louis L. - - - 1377 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1888 Grim, H. A. - - - - - Allentown, Pa.
- 1892 Groff, George G. - - - (Home address) Lewisburg, Pa.
Major and Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V.; Director of Vaccination, Puerto Rico;
present address, San Juan, P. R.
- 1892 Grosvenor, J. W. - - - 118 Plymouth Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Vice-president, 1896.
- 1890 Gumbes, Charles W. - - - - - Oaks, Pa.
- 1889 Guthrie, J. Renwick - - - - - Dubuque, Ia.
- 1884 Hadden, Alexander - - - 155 E. 51st St., New York, N. Y.
- 1892 Hahn, Henry H. - - - - - Youngstown, O.
- 1891 Halberstadt, Andrew H. - - - - - Pottsville, Pa.
- 1888 Hale, George W. - - - 235½ N. Summer St., Nashville, Tenn.
- 1894 Hall, J. N. - - - 308 Jackson Building, Denver, Colo.
Member of Council, 1897.
Professor Medicine, Gross Medical College; Physician to Arapahoe
County and St. Anthony's Hospitals.
- 1896 Hall, Winfield S. - - - 2421 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Professor Physiology, Medical School, Northwestern University.
- 1882 Halsey, Calvin C. - - - - - Montrose, Pa.
- 1880 Ham, Albert E. - - - 199 Benefit St., Providence, R. I.
- 1899 Hamilton, Charles S. - - - 142 E. Long St., Columbus, O.
- 1877 *Hamilton, Frank H. (*1886) - - - - - New York, N. Y.
President, 1877.

* Deceased.

- 1899 Hamilton, William D - - - 142 E. Long St., Columbus, O.
 1894 Hammond, William P - 47 Monument Sq., Charlestown, Mass.
 1892 Hanna, W. M - - - - - Henderson, Ky.
 1885 Hansell, Howard F - - - 254 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Member of Council, 1899.

Clinical Professor Ophthalmology, Jefferson Medical College; Professor Diseases of the Eye, Philadelphia Polyclinic.

- 1897 Hardie, Thomas M - - - 34 Washington, St., Chicago, Ill.
 1891 Hare, George A - - - - - Fresno, Cal.
 1882 Harlan, George C - - - 1515 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Surgeon, Willis' Eye Hospital.
 1899 Harlow, George A - - - 139 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 1880 *Harlow, Lewis D. (*1895) - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
 1882 Harper, Thomas S - - - Bingham House, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1897 Harriman, Wilbert E - - - - - Ames, Ia.

Professor Pathology, Histology, and Physiology, State Agricultural College.

- 1879 *Harris, Elisha (*1884) - - - - - New York, N. Y.
 1891 *Harris, William H (*1893) - - - - - Louisville, Ky.
 1889 Harrison, Wallace K - - - 52 Walton Place, Chicago, Ill.
 1889 Harsha, William M - - - - 58 State St., Chicago, Ill.
 1880 *Hartley, Theophilus S - - - - - Ridgeway, Pa.
 1878 Harvey, Olin F - - - - - Wilkes Barre, Pa.

Surgeon, City Hospital.

- 1884 Hatfield, Marcus P - - - - 70 State St., Chicago, Ill.
 Emeritus Professor Pediatrics, Medical School, Northwestern University.
 1878 *Hatfield, Nathan - - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
 1890 Haven, Alfred C - - - - - Lake Forest, Ill.
 1898 Haven, Foster S - - - 143 W. 61st St., New York, N. Y.
 1898 Hawkes, Forbes - - - 42 E. 26th St., New York, N. Y.
 1890 Hawkes, William H - 734 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Med. Dept., Georgetown Univ.; Consulting Physician, Providence Hospital; on Staff, Emergency Hospital.

- 1898 Hawkins Thomas H - - - 1740 Welton St., Denver, Colo.
 Prof. Gynecology, Abdominal and Clinical Surgery, Gross Med. Coll. and Dean.

- 1897 Hay, Eugene C - - - - - Hot Springs, Ark.
 1898 Hayes, William Van V - - 10 E. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.
 1893 Head, Louis R - - - - - Madison, Wis.
 1888 Heath, Frederic C - - - 19 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1889 Heffron, John L - - - 528 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Prof. Clinical Medicine, Med. Dept., Syracuse University; Physician, House of Good Shepherd; Consult. Phys., Woman's and Children's Hosp., and House of Providence.

- 1888* Helm, William H. (*1898) - - - - - Sing Sing, N. Y.
 1889 Hemenway, Henry B - - - - - Evanston, Ill.
 1888 Herbst, Henry H - - - - 28 N. 5th St., Allentown, Pa.

* Deceased.

- 1890 Herdman, William J - - 48 E. Huron St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
LL.D.
Prof. Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, and Electrotherapeutics, Univ. Mich.
- 1889 Herrick, Fred S - - - - - Brooklin, Me.
- 1889 Herrick, Henry J - - - - - 367 Erie St., Cleveland, O.
- 1880 Hersey, George D - - - - - 500 Broad St., Providence, R. I.
Librarian, R. I. Med. Soc.; Surgeon, R. I. Hosp.; Consultant, Dexter Asylum.
- 1898 Hershey, Edgar P - - 408 California Building, Denver, Colo.
- 1899 Hertzler, Arthur E - - - - - Halstead, Kas.
- 1878 Hess, Robert J - - 610 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1898 Hessler, Robert - - - - - Connersville, Ind.
- 1888 Hill, Gershom H - - - - - Independence, Ia.
Member of Council, 1888, 1889.
Sup't. State Hospital for the Insane; Lecturer on Insanity, Med. Dept., Univ. of Iowa.
- 1888 Hill, Horace B - - - - - Augusta, Me.
Assist. Supt., Me. Insane Asylum.
- 1897 Hill, Horace G - - - 3416 Baring St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1896 Hinsdale, Guy - - - 3943 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Physician, Presbyterian Orphanage, and Out-patient Dept., Presbyterian Hosp.; Sec'y, American Climatological Assoc.
- 1888 Hitchcock, Alfred - - - - - Farmington, Me.
- 1888 Hitchcock, Charles W - - - 29 Henry St., Detroit, Mich.
Member of Council, 1892.
Asst. to Chair of Nervous Diseases, Detroit Coll. of Med.
- 1888 Hitchcock, Edward, Jr - - - - - Ithaca, N. Y.
Vice-president, 1889.
Prof. Physical Culture and Hygiene, and Director of the Gymnasium, Cornell Univ.
- 1888 *Hitchcock, Francis E. (*1896) - - - - - Rockland, Me.
- 1881 *Hodgdon, Richard L (*1893) - - - - - Arlington, Mass.
- 1878 *Hodge, H. Lenox (*1881) - - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1898 Hoff, John Van R Care of the War Department, Washington, D. C.
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.
- 1884 Holland, James W - - 2006 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Prof. Medical Chemistry and Toxicology, Jefferson Med. Coll., and Dean of the Faculty.
- 1897 Hollopeter, William C - - 1428 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Clinical Prof. Children's Diseases, Medico-Chirurgical Coll.
- 1897 Holmes, A. Mansfield - - 205 Jackson Block, Denver, Colo.
- 1893 Holmes, Bayard - - - - - 104 E. 40th St., Chicago, Ill.
Member of Council, 1893.
Secretary, Assoc. Am. Med. Colleges; Senior Prof. Principles of Surgery, Coll. P. and S.
- 1882 Holmes, Edward L - - - 31 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1882 Hopkins, George G - 350 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1888 Hough, Garry de N - - 542 County St., New Bedford, Mass.
- 1891 House, Charles F - - - - - Painesville, O.
- 1882 *How, Lyman B. (*1893) - - - - - Manchester, N. H.
* Deceased.

- 1889 Howe, Lucien - - - 183 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Clin. Prof. Ophthalmology, Med. Dept., Univ. Buffalo; Ophthalmic and
Aural Surgeon, Buffalo Gen. Hosp.
- 1890 Hubbard, William N - - - 17 E. 38th St., New York, N. Y.
Lecturer Diseases of Chest and Gen. Med., N. Y. Polyclinic; Physician,
Bellevue Hospital, Out-door Dept.; Asst. Surgeon, Manhattan Eye and
Ear Hosp. (Throat Dept.).
- 1889 Hubbell, Charles L - - - - - Williamstown, Mass.
- 1885 Huger, William H - - - - - Charleston, S. C.
- 1888 Hunt, Charles O - - - - - Portland, Me.
Superintendent, Maine Gen. Hosp.; Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeu-
tics, Med. Dept., Bowdoin Coll.; Instructor Materia Medica and Ther-
apeutics, Portland Sch. for Med. Instruction.
- 1888 *Hunt, Henry H. (*1894) - - - - - Portland, Me.
- 1889 Hunter, Charles H - 12 Syndicate Block, Minneapolis, Minn.
Prof. Theory and Practice of Med., Coll. of Med. and Surgery, Univ. of
Minn.
- 1890 Hurd, Arthur W - - - - - Buffalo, N. Y.
Supt., State Hosp. for Insane.
- 1889 Hurd, Henry M - - - - - Baltimore, Md.
Vice-president, 1890; President, 1895.
Sup't, Johns Hopkins Hospital; Prof. Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins Med.
School.
- 1878 Hutchins, Alexander - - - 796 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1890 Hutchinson, Woods - - - 55 The Circle, Buffalo, N. Y.
Vice-president, 1895.
Prof. Comparative Pathology and Embryology, Med. Dept., Univ. Buffalo,
- 1884 Hyde, James N - - - - - 100 State St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1890 Irish, John C - - - - - 219 Central St., Lowell, Mass.
- 1879 Irwin, Crawford - - - - - Hollidaysburg, Pa.
- 1888 Isham, George S - - - - - 64 Bellevue Pl., Chicago, Ill.
- 1889 *Jackson, A. Reeves (*1892) - - - - - Chicago, Ill.
- 1882 Jackson, Edward - - - - - McPhee Building, Denver, Colo.
Member of Council, 1897; President, 1898.
Emeritus Prof. Diseases of the Eye, Philadelphia Polyclinic.
- 1889 Jacobs, Luther D - - - - - Emporia, Kas.
- 1884 *Jaggard, William W. (*1896) - - - - - Chicago, Ill.
- 1892 Jenkins, Wilbur O - - - 14 S. 7th St., Terre Haute, Ind.
- 1886 Jennings, Samuel D - - - - - Sewickley, Pa.
- 1879 Jewett, Charles - - - 330 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1894 Jewett, Charles S - - - 892 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Physician, Erie Co. Hosp.
- 1888 §Johnson, Anna H.
- 1898 Johnson, Frank M - - - 117 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
- 1884 Johnson, Frank S - - - 2521 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Prof. Med. and Clin. Med., Med. Sch., Northwestern Univ. Dean of the
Faculty.
- 1897 Johnson, George W - - - 733 Grace St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1884 *Johnson, Hosmer A - - - - - Chicago, Ill.
Member of Council, 1888, 1889.

* Deceased. § Present whereabouts unknown.

- 1892 Johnson, John G - - - 493 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 1882 Johnson, Joseph Tabor - 1728 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Member of Council, 1885, 1890.
 1888 Johnson, Russel H - Summit, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1897 Johnson, Woodbridge O - - - - - Fu San, Korea.
 Medical Mission, Presbyterian Board.
 1895 Johnston, R. Erskine - - - - - Danville, Pa.
 Asst. Physician, State Hosp. for Insane.
 1889 Johnstone, A. W - - - - - Danville, Ky.
 1889 Jones, C. George - - - - - Jacksonville, Ill.
 1899 Jones, Harry H - - - - - Codorus, Pa.
 1899 Jones, Howard - - - - - Circleville, O.
 1880 Jones, H. Webster
 1880 Jones, Samuel J - - - - - 100 State St., Chicago, Ill.
 Vice-president, 1885, 1886; President, 1889.
 1897 *Jordan, James R. (*1898) - - - - - Montgomery, Ala.
 1889 Joy, Henry L - - - - - Marshall, Mich.
 1878 Judson, Adoniram B - - - 1 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
 Orthopedic Surgeon, New York Hosp., Out-patient Dept.
 1886 Kearns, W. D - - - - - 1734 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
 1879 Kedzie, Robert C - - - - - Agricultural College, Mich.
 Prof. Chemistry, Mich. State Agricultural Coll.
 1899 Keen, William W - - - 1729 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 President, American Med. Assoc., 1899-1900; Prof. Principles of Surgery
 and Clinical Surgery, Jefferson Med. Coll.; Surgeon, Jefferson Med.
 Coll. and Orthopedic Hosps.; Consultant, St. Agnes's and Woman's
 Hosps.
 1895 Keene, George F - - - - - Cranston, Howard P. O., R. I.
 1891 *Keeney, James F. (*1894) - - - - - U. S. N.
 1892 Kelley, Richmond - - - First and Jefferson Sts., Portland, Ore.
 1894 Kellogg, E. Wells - - - 420 Mitchell St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1883 Kemper, Andrew C - - - 303 Broadway, Cincinnati, O.
 1889 Kennedy, Joseph F - - - - - State House, Des Moines, Ia.
 Secretary, State Board of Health.
 1884 *Kerr, James W - - - - - York, Pa.
 1889 Kessel, George - - - - - Cresco, Ia.
 1876 *Keyser, Peter D. (*1896) - - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
 Secretary *pro tem.*, 1876; Member of Council, 1877, 1878, 1880; Vice-presi-
 dent, 1879, 1888.
 1898 Kickland, William A - - - - - Fort Collins, Colo.
 1889 Kidder, F. Thomas - - - - - Woodstock, Vt.
 1893 Kiefer, Guy L - - - - 497 St. Antoine St., Detroit, Mich.
 Lecturer on Hygiene, Detroit Coll. of Med.
 1890 Kiefer, Hermann - - - - 89 E. Forest Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Regent, Univ. of Michigan.
 1877 *Kieffer, Stephen B - - - - - Carlisle, Pa.
 1889 *Kimball, Arthur H. (*1894) - - - - - Battle Creek, Mich.
 1888 Kinch, Charles A - - - - 285 W. 70th St., New York, N. Y.
 * Deceased. § Present whereabouts unknown.

- 1889 King, Alfred - - - - 610 Congress St., Portland, Me.
Instructor Surgery, Portland Sch. for Med. Instruction; Demonstrator
Anatomy, Med. Dept., Bowdoin Coll.
- 1899 King, William H - - - - 412 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1899 Kinsman, David N - - - - 255 E. Long St., Columbus, O.
- 1886 Kline, W. J. K - - - - - Greensburg, Pa.
- 1892 Knapp, Charles P - - - - - Wyoming, Pa.
Pathologist, Wilkes Barre City Hospital.
- 1898 Knight, C. A - - - - - Peekskill, N. Y.
- 1889 Knight, Charles H - - - - 20 W 31st St., New York, N. Y.
Prof. Laryngology, Med. Coll., Cornell Univ.; Surgeon to Manhattan Eye
and Ear Hosp. (Throat Dept.).
- 1897 Knopf, S. A - - - - 16 W. 95th St., New York, N. Y.
- 1888 *Knox, James S. (*1892) - - - - - Chicago, Ill.
- 1893 Knox, Samuel B. P - - - - - Santa Barbara, Cal.
- 1884 *Kollock, Cornelius (*1897) - - - - - Cheraw, S. C.
- 1889 Kreider, George N - - - - 522 Capitol Ave., Springfield, Ill.
- 1897 Kunkel, George B - - - - - Harrisburg, Pa.
- 1899 Kyle, D. Braden - - - - 1517 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Clinical Prof. Laryngology and Rhinology, Jefferson Med. Coll.
- 1889 Kynett, Harold H - - - - 1728 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1896 *Lackersteen, Mark H. (*1897) - - - - - Chicago, Ill.
- 1898 La Force, William B - - - - - Ottumwa, Ia.
- 1882 *Landis, Henry G - - - - - Columbus, O.
- 1889 Landon, Henry B - - - - 6 Fay Block, Bay City, Mich.
- 1892 Lansing, James B. W - - - - - Tenaflly, N. J.
- 1890 Laplace, Ernest - - - - 1828 S. Rittenhouse Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.
Prof. Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Medico-Chirurgical College.
- 1876 *Larison, George H. (*1892) - - - - - Lambertville, N. J.
Vice-president, 1876, 1878; Member of Council, 1881.
- 1891 Lash, Josiah W - - - - 19 S. Paint St., Chillicothe, O.
- 1879 Lathrop, Horace - - - - - Cooperstown, N. Y.
Vice-president, 1880.
- 1897 Lathrop, Ruth Webster - - - - 1417 N. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Prosecutor; Asst. Demonstrator Physiology, Woman's Med. Coll. of Penna.
Sub-Dean.
- 1897 La Roche, C. Percy de - - - - 1518 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1879 Leaman, Henry - - - - 832 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1888 Learned, William T - - - - 422 Franklin St., Fall River, Mass.
- 1877 Lee, Benjamin - - - - 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Vice-president, 1877; Member of Council, 1882; President, 1883.
Secretary State Board of Health.
- 1880 *Lee, Charles C. (*1893) - - - - - New York, N. Y.
Vice-president, 1881.
- 1890 Lee, Elmer - - - - 16 E. 47th St., New York, N. Y.
Vice-president, 1896.
- 1894 Leffmann, Henry - - - - 715 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Prof. Chemistry, Phila. Polyclinic, and Woman's Med. Coll.; Pathologic
Chemist, Jefferson Med. Coll. Hosp.

* Deceased.

- 1894 Leland, George A - - - 669 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Prof. Laryngology and Otology, Med. Sch., Dartmouth Coll.
- 1879 *Lente, Frederick - - - - - New York, N. Y.
President, 1879.
- 1888 Lester, John C - - - - 406 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1884 *Levis, Richard J. (*1890) - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1893 Lewis, A. B - - - - - Hamilton, Kas.
- 1889 Lewis, Charles H - - - - 301 First St., Jackson, Mich.
- 1890 Lewis, Daniel - - - 249 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
President, State Board of Health.
- 1888 Lewis, Edwin R - - 131 N. Meridan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1897 Lewis, Henry F - - - - 4426 Lake Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 1891 Lewis, James R - - - - - Grinnell, Ia.
- 1897 Lichty, John A - - - - 4634 5th Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 1881 *Lincoln, Nathan S. (*1898) - - - - Washington, D. C.
Member of Council, 1886.
- 1883 Lincoln, Rufus P - - - 22 W. 31st St., New York, N. Y.
Vice-president, 1894.
- 1877 *Lindsley, J. Berrien (*1897) - - - - Nashville, Tenn.
Vice-president, 1887.
- 1890 Lippincott, J. Aubrey - - - 435 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
- 1882 *Little, William S - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1893 Littlefield, George H - - - - - Syracuse, Neb.
- 1897 Loeb, Hanau W - - - 3559 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1885 Logan, Henry V - - 306 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa.
- 1893 Longsdorf, Harold H - - - - - Dickinson, Pa.
- 1897 Lott, William C - - - 4001 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1878 *Love, John J. H. (*1897) - - - - Montclair, N. J.
- 1896 Ludlow, Edmund - - Hospital for Insane, Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1881 Lyman, Henry M - - - - 70 State St., Chicago, Ill.
Vice-president, 1891.
- 1884 McArdle, Thomas E - 707 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Prof. Minor Surgery, Medical School, Columbian Univ.
- 1881 *McBride, Thomas A - - - - - New York, N. Y.
- 1889 McCaskey, George W - - 107 W. Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Prof. Diseases of the Nervous System and Clinical Med., Fort Wayne Coll.
of Med.
- 1897 McClintock, Charles T - 270 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Lecturer on Bacteriology, Detroit Coll. of Med.
- 1888 McCollister, Elisha A - - - - - Lewiston, Me.
- 1894 McCulloch, C. Carter - Care of War Department, Washington, D. C.
Captain and Assist. Surg., U. S. A.
- 1892 McCulloch, J. T - - - - - Freeport, Pa.
- 1898 McDonnell, Ralph A - - 1142 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.
Instructor in Dermatology and Materia Medica, Dept. of Med., Yale Univ.
- 1877 McIntire, Charles - - - - 104 N. 4th St., Easton, Pa.
Assist. Secretary, 1878-1889; Secretary, 1890—; Treasurer, 1893—.
Lecturer, Sanitary Science, Lafayette Coll.
- 1888 McKennan, T. M. T - - - - 810 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Prof. Anatomy, Med. Dept., Western Univ. of Penna.

* Deceased.

- 1878 McKenzie, William - - - - West Conshohocken, Pa.
 1890 McLaren, Archibald - - - 326 Wabash St., St. Paul, Minn.
 Clinical Prof. of Women, Coll. Med. and Surgery, Univ. Minn.
 1884 McMurtry, Louis S - - - - Louisville, Ky.
 Vice-president, 1891.
 1893 McNutt, H. E - - - - Aberdeen, S. D.
 1892 McWilliams, Samuel A - - 3456 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 1889 *MacDonnell, R. Lea (*1891) - - - Montreal, Canada.
 1898 MacLaren, William S - - - - Litchfield, Conn.
 1887 Magruder, George L 815 Vermont Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 1889 §Major, George W.
 1897 Makuen, G. Hudson - - - 1419 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 President, 1899.
 Prof. Defects of Speech, Phila. Polyclinic; Laryngologist, St. Mary's Hospital; Consultant (Defects of Speech), N. J. Training School for Feeble-minded.
 1897 Manges, Morris - - - 941 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
 1889 Marble, John O - - - 55 Pearl St., Worcester, Mass.
 Consultant, City Hosp.
 1897 Marchand, Jacob F - - - - Canton, O.
 1879 Marcy, Henry O - - 180 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Vice-president, 1880; President, 1882.
 1889 Marshall, Cuvier R - - 2243 N. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1889 Marshall, George M - - 1819 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Laryngologist, Phila. Hosp.; Physician and Laryngologist, St. Joseph's Hosp.
 1885 Marshall, George W - - - - Milford, Del.
 1899 Marshall, John S - - 1013 Venetian Building, Chicago, Ill.
 1895 Martin, Francis C - - - Roxbury Station, Boston, Mass.
 1891 Martin, James N - - - - Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, Univ. Mich.
 1885 Maryott, E. Edgar - - - 92 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
 1891 Mason, Jarvis K - - - - Suffield, Conn.
 1888 Mason, William C - - - - Bangor, Me.
 1895 Massie, Joseph P - - - 17 E. Grace St., Richmond, Va.
 1897 Mathews, George S - - - 419 Cranston St., Providence, R. I.
 1889 §Matthews, F. M.
 1879 Matthewson, Arthur - - 139 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1890 Matzinger, Herman G - - - - Buffalo, N. Y.
 Lecturer Clinical Pathology, Med. Dept., Univ. Buffalo.
 1890 Maurer, J. M - - - 502 E. Sunbury St., Shamokin, Pa.
 1897 May, Charles H - - - 622 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
 Prof. Diseases of Eye and Ear, Coll. P. and S. (Boston); Chief of Clinic, Eye Dept., Vanderbilt Clinic; Adj. Ophthalmic Surg., Mt. Sinai Hosp.
 1890 Mayberry, Charles B - - - - Danville, Pa.
 Assist. Phys., State Hosp. for Insane.
 1899 Medbery, Josiah - - - 31 E. Chestnut St., Columbus, O.
 1877 Meisenhelder, Edmund W - - 320 W. Market St., York, Pa.
 Gynecologist, City Hosp.

* Deceased. §Present whereabouts unknown.

- 1889 Merriman, Henry P - - - 2239 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 1889 Merritt, Emma S - - - 1301 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
 1892 Merz, Charles H - - - - - Sandusky, O.
 1898 Metcalf, Henry S - - - - - Mt. Carroll, Ill.
 1891 Mettler, L. Harrison - - - 4228 Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Prof. of the Physiology of the Nervous System, Coll. P. and S.
 1892 Meyer, J. M - - - - - Danville, Ky.
 1890 Mial, Leonidas L - - - 145 W. 12th St., New York, N. Y.
 1883 Miles, George W - - - - - Oneida, N. Y.
 1889 *Millard, Henry B. (*1893) - - - - - New York, N. Y.
 1881 Miller, Horace G - - - 262 Benefit St., Providence, R. I.
 Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon, R. I. Hosp. (consulting), St. Elizabeth
 and Bethany Homes.
 1897 Miller, Walter McN - - - - - Reno, Nev.
 Prof. Anatomy, Physiology, and Geology, State Univ.; Bacteriologist and
 Pathologist, State Agricultural Experiment Station.
 1889 Mills, Hiram R - - - - - Port Huron, Mich.
 1884 *Miner Joshua L. (*1889) - - - - - Wilkes Barre, Pa.
 1885 Mitchell, Alfred - - - - - Brunswick, Me.
 Prof. Pathology and Practice of Medicine, Med. Dept., Bowdoin Coll., and
 Dean.
 1879 *Mitchell, Chauncey L - - - - - Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1892 Mitchell, Giles D - - - 277 W. 8th St., Cincinnati, O.
 Obstetrician, Presbyterian Hosp.
 1892 Mitchell, Matthew R - - - 605 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.
 1897 Montgomery, Edward E - 1715 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Prof. Gynecology, Jefferson Med. Coll.; Gynecologist to Jefferson and St.
 Joseph's Hosps.
 1899 Moore, Dickson L - - - 141 E. State St., Columbus, O.
 1882 *Moore, J. Fred (*1893) - - - - - Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1878 Moore, James W - - - - - Easton, Pa.
 Prof. Mechanics and Experimental Philosophy, Lafayette Coll.
 1890 Moore, John H - - - - - Bridgeton, N. J.
 1884 Morehouse, George R - - 2033 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1889 Morris, Elliston J - - - 128 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1880 Morris, J. Cheston - - - 1514 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Member of Council, 1883; Vice-president, 1884, 1889; Treasurer, 1890-1892.
 1899 Morris, J. W - - - - - Jamestown, N. Y.
 1883 Morrow, Prince A - - - 66 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.
 Emeritus Prof. Genito-Urinary Diseases, The University and Bellevue
 Hosp. Med. Coll.
 1884 *Morton, Douglas (*1892) - - - - - Louisville, Ky.
 1880 *Morton, Lloyd - - - - - Pawtucket, R. I.
 1881 Morton, William J - - - 36 W. 56th St., New York, N. Y.
 1889 Moses, Thomas F - - - - - Waltham, Mass.
 Vice-president, 1892.
 1897 Moulton, Albert R - - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
 Assistant Physician, Pennsylvania Hosp. for the Insane.
 1894 Moulton, Charles F - - - - - W. Roxbury, Mass.
 *Deceased.

- 1882 *Muhlenberg, Francis (*1894) - - - - - Lancaster, Pa.
 1882 Muhlenberg, William F - - - - - Reading, Pa.
 1882 *Mulford, Isaac B - - - - - Camden, N. J.
 1889 Mulhall, Joseph C - - - - - 2305 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
 1890 Musser, Charles S - - - - - Aaronsburg, Pa.
 1897 Nancrede, Charles B - - - 910 Cornwell Place, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 L.L.D.
 Prof. Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Univ. Mich.
 1888 Needham, George G - - - 218 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.
 1882 Nelson, Daniel T - - - 2400 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 1889 Nelson, Edwin H - - - 950 Hamilton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 1884 *Nelson, Samuel N. (*1893) - - - - - Revere, Mass.
 1898 Newcomb, James E - - - 118 W. 69th St., New York, N. Y.
 Instructor Laryngology, Med. Faculty, Cornell Univ.; Laryngologist, De-
 milt Dispensary and Roosevelt Hosp. (Out-patient Dept.).
 1879 *Newcomet, Henry W - - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
 1897 Newman, Henry P - - - 34 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
 Treasurer, Am. Med. Assoc.; Prof. Clinical Gynecology, Coll. P. and S.
 1895 Newton, Edwin D - - - - - Athens, Ga.
 1889 Nichol, William L - - - - - Nashville, Tenn.
 1895 Niesley, Charles M - - - - - Manhasset, N. Y.
 1890 Noble, Henry S - - - - - Middletown, Conn.
 First Asst. Phys., Conn. Insane Hosp.
 1897 Norton, Rupert - - - 1234 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 1885 Oakes, Wallace K - - - - - 60 High St., Auburn, Me.
 Surgeon, Central Me. Gen. Hosp.
 1888 O'Brion, Charles C - - - - - Groveton, N. H.
 1888 *O'Donovan, Charles, Jr - - - - - Baltimore, Md.
 1880 *O'Leary, Charles (*1897) - - - - - Providence, R. I.
 1894 O'Neill, James B - - - - 519 Congress St., Portland, Me.
 Surgeon, Me. Eye and Ear Infirmary, Gynecologic Dept.
 1898 Olds, Frank W - - - - - Williamstown, Mass.
 1898 Osborn, George W - - - 339 Broad St., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1885 *Osgood, William (*1894) - - - - - North Yarmouth, Me.
 1884 Otis, Edward O - - - 93 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
 Physician, Free Home for Consumptives; Senior Physician, Boston Dispen-
 sary.
 1878 Ott, Isaac - - - - - Easton, Pa.
 Prof. Physiology, Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia.
 1889 Overfield, Adam - - - - - Houghton, Mich.
 1885 Packard, Charles A - - - - - Bath, Me.
 1888 Packard, Frederick A - - - 131 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Physician to Philadelphia and Children's Hosps.; to Out-patient Dept.,
 Pennsylvania Hosp.; Instructor in Physical Diagnosis, Univ. Pennsyl-
 vania.
 1889 Packard, John H - - - - 1924 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Surgeon, St. Joseph's Hosp.
 1889 *Page, H. R - - - - - Des Moines, Ia.
 1897 Paine, Arthur R - - - 99 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 * Deceased.

- 1879 *Pancoast, William H. (*1897) - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
 1888 Park, John Gray - - - Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass.
 1897 Parker, Wallace A - - - - Springfield, Mass.
 1898 Partree, Homer T - - - - Blandford, Mass.
 1880 *Parvin, Theophilus (*1898) - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
 Vice-president, 1888; President, 1890.
 1889 Patterson, E. Blanchard - - - - Manistique, Mich.
 Chief Surgeon, Manistique Hospital.
 1883 Patzki, Julius H - - Care of War Department, Washington, D. C.
 Major, U. S. A. (Retired).
 1888 Peabody, Charles A - - - - Worcester, Mass.
 Supt., City Hosp.
 1899 Pease, Edward Allen - - , 15 Charles St., Boston, Mass.
 Orthopedic Surgeon, Boston Disp.
 1891 Peck, George - - - - 926 N. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.
 Medical Director (Captain), U. S. N. (Retired).
 1898 Peck, George B - - - - 865 N. Main St., Providence, R. I.
 1895 Peckham, Frank E - - - - 53 Governor St., Providence, R. I.
 1898 Pegram, John C., Jr - - - - 234 Benefit St., Providence, R. I.
 1889 Penrose, Charles B - - - - 1331 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1882 *Pepper, William (*1898) - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
 1880 Perkins, Francis M - - - - 1428 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ophthalmic Surgeon, St. Agnes's and Presbyterian Hosps.
 1882 Perry, Charles H - - - - 900 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
 1891 Peterson, Reuben - - - - Chicago, Ill.
 1892 Phillips, Ellis - - - - New Haven, Pa.
 1892 Phillips, G. W - - - - Vinal Haven, Me.
 1897 Phillips, Thomas H - - - - Canton, O.
 1891 Phillips, William W. L - - - - 52 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.
 1882 Pickett, Thomas E - - - - Maysville, Ky.
 1895 Pilcher, James E - - - - 145 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.
 1879 Pilcher, Lewis S - - - - 145 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1879 *Pinkney, Howard (*1888) - - - - New York, N. Y.
 Vice-president, 1880.
 1898 Platt, Walter B - - - - 802 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.
 1897 Plummer, Charles G - - Mercantile Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Vice-president, 1899.
 1892 Pontius, Paul J - - - - 1629 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1882 Porter, George L - - - - 266 State St., Bridgeport, Conn.
 1880 Porter, George W - - - - 8 Greene St., Providence, R. I.
 Surgeon, Rhode Island Hosp.; Consultant, Providence Lying-in Hosp.
 1885 Post, M. Hayward - - - - 2641 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 1897 Post, Silas Benham - - - - 222 N. Cleveland Ave., Canton, O.
 1888 *Pratt, H. D. V., Jr. (*1899) - - - - Elmira, N. Y.
 1888 Presbrey, Silas D - - - - 103 Weir St., Taunton, Mass.
 Vice-president, 1892.
 Consultant, Morton Hosp.

*Deceased.

- 1890 Prince, Arthur E - - - - - Springfield, Ill.
 1897 Probasco, J. B - - - - - 175 E. Front St., Plainfield, N. J.
 1894 Pudor, Gustav A - - - - - Portland, Me.
 Asst. Surg. and Dermatologist, Me. Eye and Ear Infirmary.
 1893 Puls, Arthur J - - - - - 116 Mason St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1898 Pulsford, Henry A - - - - - South Orange, N. J.
 1895 Pusey, William A - - - - - 103 State St., Chicago, Ill.
 Prof. Dermatology and Clinical Dermatology, Coll. P. and S.
 1894 Putnam, Harry L - - - - - Houlton, Me.
 1892 Putnam, Helen C - - - - - 24 Greene St., Providence, R. I.
 Vice-president, 1894.
 1895 Pyle, Walter L - - - - - 1831 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Assistant Secretary, 1897-
 1888 Rae, Alexander - - - - - 20 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1889 Ranney, Ambrose L - - - - - 156 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
 1897 *Ravogli, Augustus - - - - - 5 Garfield Pl., Cincinnati, O
 Prof. Dermatology and Syphilology, Medical College of Ohio.
 1877 *Rea, James C - - - - - Pittsburg, Pa.
 1884 *Read, Ira B - - - - - New York, N. Y.
 1889 Reddy, Herbert L - - - - - 61 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.
 1882 *Reed, Joseph A - - - - - Dixmont, Pa.
 1897 Reed, Robert J - - - - - Wheeling, W. Va.
 Surgeon, City Hospital.
 1882 *Reed, Thomas B - - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
 1888 Reed, William G - - - - - Sturbridge, Mass.
 1889 Reeve, Richard A - - - - - 22 Shuter St., Toronto, Canada.
 1879 *Reiley, George W. (*1892) - - - - - Harrisburg, Pa.
 1888 *Rex, George A. (*1895) - - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
 1888 Rice, William E - - - - - Bath, Me.
 1888 *Rich, Joshua B. (*1896) - - - - - Worcester, Mass.
 1896 Richardson, Maurice H - - - - - 224 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 Assistant Prof. Clinical Surgery, Medical School, Harvard University.
 1891 Rider, Wheelock - - - - - 53 S. Fitzhugh St., Rochester, N. Y.
 1885 Ring, Charles A - - - - - 608 Congress St., Portland, Me.
 Professor Obstetrics, Medical Department, Bowdoin College; Instructor
 Obstetrics, Portland School for Medical Instruction; Phys., Me. Gen.
 Hospital.
 1888 *Ring, Frank W - - - - - New York, N. Y.
 1899 Risley, Samuel D - - - - - 1722 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lecturer on Ophthalmology, University of Pennsylvania; Surgeon, Wills'
 Eye Hospital; Professor Ophthalmology, Philadelphia Polyclinic.
 1898 Ritchie, Harry Parks - - - - - 105 Lowry Arcade, St. Peter St.,
 St. Paul, Minn.
 Assistant in Gynecology, College Med. and Surg., Univ. Minn.
 1894 Robbins, J. E - - - - - Danville, Pa.
 Assistant Physician, State Hospital for Insane.

* Deceased.

- 1879 Roberts, John B - - - 1627 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Vice-president, 1895, 1897.
Professor Anatomy and Surgery, Philadelphia Polyclinic; Prof. Surgery,
Woman's Medical College; Surgeon, Methodist Hospital.
- 1885 Robinson, Daniel A - - - 142 Hammond St., Bangor, Me.
- 1892 Robinson, R - - - - - East Brady, Pa.
- 1884 Robison, John A - - - - 70 State St., Chicago, Ill.
- 1893 Rochester, DeLancey - - 469 Franklin St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Associate Professor, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Medical Depart-
ment, University Buffalo; Assistant Physician, Buffalo Gen. Hospital.
- 1879 Rockwell, A. D - - - 113 W. 34th St., New York, N. Y.
- 1891 Rogers, Arthur C - - - - - Faribault, Minn.
Superintendent, Minnesota School for Feeble-minded.
- 1897 Rogers, Daniel W - - - 2204 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 1897 Rogers, Frederick T - - - 117 Broad St., Providence, R. I.
Vice-president, 1897.
Ophthalmic Surgeon, St. Joseph's Hospital; Assist. Ophthalmic Surgeon,
R. I. Hospital.
- 1898 Rogers, John B - - - - - Marysville, Cal.
- 1895 *Rohe, George H. (*1899) - - - - Sykesville, Md.
- 1878 Roosa, Daniel B. St. J - - 20 E. 30th St., New York, N. Y.
Emeritus Professor Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Post-Graduate Medical
School, and President of the Faculty; Surgeon, Manhattan Eye and
Ear Hospital.
- 1897 Rothrock, John L - - - 235 Lowry Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.
Clinical Instructor, Pathology, College Med. and Surg., University
Minnesota.
- 1899 Ruddick, William H - - 502 E. Broadway, South Boston, Mass.
- 1889 Rutherford, Clarendon - - 102 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 1878 *Ryerson, Thomas - - - - - Newton, N. J.
Vice-president, 1879.
- 1889 Salisbury, James Newton - - - - Russellville, O.
- 1878 *Sandt, John (*1889) - - - - - Easton, Pa.
- 1879 *Sanford, Leonard J. (*1896) - - - - New Haven, Conn.
- 1878 Santee, Eugene I - - - 532 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1891 Sargent, Dudley A - Hemenway Gymnasium, Cambridge, Mass.
Director, Hemenway Gymnasium, Harvard University.
- 1891 Sartain, Paul J - - - 212 W. Logan Sq., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1889 Satterthwaite, Thomas E - 17 E. 44th St., New York, N. Y.
- 1898 Savage, Watson L - - - 308 W. 59th St., New York, N. Y.
- 1890 Sayre, Reginald H - - - 285 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.
Clinical Professor Orthopedic Surgery, University and Bellevue Hospital
Medical College.
- 1889 Schauffer, Edward W - 900 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.
- 1892 Scheel, A. M - - - - - Belleville, Ill.
- 1878 Schenck, P. L - - - - 60 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1882 *Schenck, Teunis (*1899) - - - - Bath Beach, N. Y.
- 1898 Scheppegegrell, William - Medical Building, New Orleans, La.
- 1898 Schneideman, Theodore B - - 112 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

* Deceased.

- 1877 Schoonover, Warren - - - 115 E. 59th St., New York, N. Y.
 1877 *Schultz, Solomon S. (*1891) - - - - - Danville, Pa.
 1895 Schweinitz, George E. de - - - 1401 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Clin. Professor Ophthalmology, Jefferson Medical College; Professor
 Ophthalmology, Philadelphia Polyclinic; Ophthalmic and Aural
 Surgeon, Children's Hospital; Ophthalmologist to Orthopedic and
 Philadelphia Hospitals; Consultant, Methodist Hospital.
 1890 Schwenk, Peter N. K - - - 827 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1878 Scott, J. McPherson - - - - - Hagerstown, Md.
 Secretary, State Board Medical Examiners.
 1882 Scott, Xenophon C - - - - - 127 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.
 1888 Scribner, Ernest V - - - - - Worcester, Mass.
 Superintendent, Worcester Insane Asylum.
 1888 Seamans, William S - - - 16 W. 52d St., New York, N. Y.
 1896 Searcy, J. T - - - - - Tuscaloosa, Ala.
 Vice-president, 1896, 1898.
 Superintendent, Bryce Insane Hospital.
 1897 Sechrist, Cora S - - - - - 717 Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1882 Seely, W. W - - - S. E. Cor. 4th St. and Broadway, Cincinnati, O.
 Professor Clinical Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, Medical College of
 Ohio; Dean of the Faculty.
 1876 Sell, Edward H. M - - - 137 W. 94th St., New York, N. Y.
 Vice-president, 1876, 1878; Treasurer, 1877; Member of Council, 1884.
 1884 Shakespeare, Edward O - - - 1336 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1895 Shannon, John R - - - - - Cabaniss, Ga.
 Member of Council, 1896.
 1877 *Shapleigh, Elisha B. (*1892) - - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
 1885 Shapleigh, John B - - - 3621 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 1896 Shastid, Thomas H - - - 1129 Michigan Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 1886 Shaw, William C - - - 1009 Wylie Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
 Physician and Obstetrician, Bethesda Home.
 1877 *Shearer, James M - - - - - Dillsburg, Pa.
 1890 Shearer, Niles H - - - - - York, Pa.
 1882 Sheldon, Charles S - - - - - Madison, Wis.
 Member of Council, 1892.
 1897 Sheppard, John E - - - 135 Clinton, St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1889 Sherrill, Edwin S - - - 270 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 1878 Shoemaker, John V - - - 1519 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Prof. Mat. Med., Therapeutics, and Clin. Med.; Clinical Prof. Diseases of
 Skin, Medico-Chirurgical College; Physician to Medico-Chirurgical
 Hospital.
 1890 Shoemaker, Levi I - - - - - Wilkes Barre, Pa.
 1878 Shrady, George F - - - 8 E. 66th St., New York, N. Y.
 Member of Council, 1878; Vice-president, 1883.
 1878 Shrady, John - - - - - 149 W. 126th St., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Shurly, Burt R - - - 32 Adams Ave., W., Detroit, Mich.
 Lecturer on Physiology, Detroit College of Medicine.
 1876 *Sibbet, Robert Lowry (*1898) - - - - - Carlisle, Pa.
 FOUNDER OF THE ACADEMY. Secretary, 1876, 1877; Vice-president, 1878,
 1885, 1886, 1890, 1891; Member of Council, 1887, 1892.

*Deceased.

- 1899 Silver, Edward V - - - - Salt Lake City, Utah.
 1890 Simmons, Arthur R - - - - 224 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.
 1889 Simmons, Charles E - 742 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Simmons, Warren S., Jr - 338 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1888 Simmons, William H - - - - Bangor, Me.
 1897 Simon, Charles L - - 1302 Madison Ave., Baltimore, Md.
 1888 Simpson, Frederic T - - - 122 High St., Hartford, Conn.
 1890 *Sinne, Haus H. (*1891) - - - - Trenton, N. J.
 1890 Sleeper, Frank E - - - - Sabatis, Me.
 1892 Sloan, Henry H - - - - 498 W. North Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 1886 *Sloan, James G. (*1897) - - - Monongahela City, Pa.
 1888 Small, Freeman E - - - - 198 High St., Portland, Me.
 Adj. Surgeon, Me. Gen. Hospital.
 1878 *Smith, Albert H - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
 1889 Smith, A. Laphorn - - 250 Bishop St., W., Montreal, Canada.
 1888 Smith, Andrew R. G - - - - North Whitefield, Me.
 Member, State Board of Health.
 1893 Smith, Bryant - - - - 136 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 1888 Smith, Charles D - - - - 126 Free St., Portland, Me.
 President, State Board of Health; Professor Physiology and Hygiene,
 Medical Department, Bowdoin College; Instructor, Physiology, Bac-
 teriology, and Pathology, Portland School for Medical Instruction.
 1880 *Smith, Charles G - - - - Chicago, Ill.
 1898 Smith, Edward W - - - - 34 West Main St., Meriden, Conn.
 1891 Smith, George E - - - - 23 Woodland Ave., Oberlin, O.
 1895 §Smith, Henry H - - - - - - -
 1891 Smith, Joseph R - Care of War Department, Washington, D. C.
 Colonel, U. S. Army (Retired).
 1883 Smith, Thomas J - - - - Bridgeton, N. J.
 1888 Smith, Thomas P - - - - Saccarappa, Me.
 1889 Smith, William H - - - - Shell Rock, Ia.
 1882 Smith, William T - - - - Hanover, N. H.
 Member of Council, 1893; Vice-president, 1894.
 Dean and Professor Physiology, Medical Department, Dartmouth College.
 1891 Smock, Ledru P - - - - 3330 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1897 Snipe, Langdon T - - - - Bath, Me.
 1893 Snively, I. Newton - - - 1617 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1879 *Snively, Joseph C - - - - Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1879 *Snow, Edwin M - - - - Providence, R. I.
 1895 Southard, William F - - - 603 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Vice-president, 1895.
 Professor Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology, College
 P. and S.
 1885 Spalding, James A - - - - 627 Congress St., Portland, Me.
 Ophthalmic Surg., Me. Gen. Hospital.
 1881 Spare, John - - - - 92 Purchase St., New Bedford, Mass.
 1899 Spaulding, Frank W - - - - Clifton Springs, N. Y.
 1892 Speed, J. N - - - - Rushville, Ill.
 * Deceased. § Present whereabouts unknown.

- 1891 Springer, Willard - - 810 Washington St., Wilmington, Del.
 1878 Stahley, George D - - - - - Gettysburg, Pa.
 Prof. Physical Culture and Hygiene, Pennsylvania College.
 1888 Stamwood, Robert G - - - - 231 Orange St., Newark, N. J.
 1889 Staples, Allen - - - - - Dubuque, Ia.
 1889 *Staples, George M. (*1895) - - - - Dubuque, Ia.
 1894 Staples, Henry L - - - Syndicate Block, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Prof. Clinical Medicine, Coll. of Med. and Surg., Univ. Minn.
 1897 Stein, Simon G - - - - - Muscatine, Ia.
 1876 *Steiner, Lewis H. (*1892) - - - - Baltimore, Md.
 Vice-president, 1876, 1877; President, 1878.
 1884 Stellwagen, Thomas C - 1809 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1883 Stevens, Charles W - - - 54 Elm St., Charlestown, Mass.
 1884 *Stevenson, J. M. (*1896) - - - - Pittsburg, Pa.
 1895 Stewart, W. Blair - - - - Atlantic City, N. J.
 1876 Stewart, William S - - - 1801 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Vice-president, 1876.
 Emeritus Prof. Obstetrics and Clinical Gynecology, Medico-Chirurgical
 Coll.
 1883 Stoddard, E. V - - 68 S. Washington St., Rochester, N. Y.
 Emeritus Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Med. Dept., Univ. Buf-
 falo.
 1889 Stone, William G - - - - - Elgin, Ill.
 1892 Storer, Samuel T - - - - - New Concord, O.
 1892 Stout, Joseph - - - - - Ottawa, Ill.
 1877 *Strawbridge, James D - - - - Danville, Pa.
 Vice-president, 1881.
 1897 Strickler, Abraham H - - - - Waynesboro, Pa.
 1897 Strong, Norton - Care of War Department, Washington, D. C.
 Captain, U. S. A., (Retired).
 1889 Strong, Thomas D - - - - Westfield, N. Y.
 1879 Stuart, Francis H - - - 123 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Obstetrician to the Brooklyn Hospital.
 1877 Stubbs, George E - - - 1616 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Emeritus Prof. Clinical Surgery, Medico-Chirurgical College.
 1898 Stuver, Emanuel - - - - Fort Collins, Colo.
 1888 Swan, Charles E - - - - Calais, Me.
 1892 Swift, Elisha P - - - - Florence, Wis.
 1888 Swift, William N - - - 378 County St., New Bedford, Mass.
 Phys., St. Luke's Hosp.
 1892 Sykes, Richard L - - - - Columbus, Miss.
 1883 Tadlock, A. B - - - - Whitecliff Springs, Tenn.
 1892 *Talley, Alexander N. (*1897) - - - Columbia, S. C.
 1895 Taneyhill, George L - - - 1103 Madison Ave., Baltimore, Md.
 1889 Tappey, Ernest T - - - 270 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Prof. Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Detroit
 Coll. of Med.
 1898 Taylor, Henry Ling - - - 71 W. 55th St., New York, N. Y.
 * Deceased.

- 1897 Taylor, Hugh M - - - - 6 N. 5th St., Richmond, Va.
Prof. Surgery, Univ. Coll. of Medicine.
- 1889 Taylor, James L - - - - - Wheelersburg, O.
- 1894 Taylor, J. Madison - - - - 1504 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Prof. Children's Diseases, Phila. Polyclinic; Neurologist, Howard Hosp.
- 1878 *Taylor, William F - - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
Vice-president, 1880.
- 1878 *Thacker, John A. (*1891) - - - - - Cincinnati, O.
- 1889 Thayer, Addison S - - - - 730 Congress St., Portland, Me.
Prof. Diseases of Children, Med. Dept., Bowdoin Coll.; Instructor, Theory
and Practice of Medicine, Portland Sch. for Med. Instruction.
- 1892 Thayer, H. W - - - - - Corry, Pa.
- 1878 Thomas, James C - - - - 107 W. 47th St., New York, N. Y.
- 1888 Thombs, Samuel B - - - - - Knightville, Me.
- 1890 Thompson, George E - - - - 301 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.
Phys., Elizabeth Hosp.
- 1889 Thompson, John F - - - - 601 Congress St., Portland, Me.
Prof. Diseases of Women, Med. Dept., Bowdoin Coll.; Instructor Diseases
of Women, Portland Sch. for Med. Instruction.
- 1897 Thomson, Archibald G - - - 1426 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Demonstrator Ophthalmology, Phila. Polyclinic; Ophthalmic Surgeon,
Children's Hosp.; Bethany Dispensary.
- 1897 Thomson, William - - - - 1426 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Prof. Ophthalmology (Emeritus), Jefferson Med. Coll.; Ophthalmic Sur-
geon, Hosp. Jefferson Med. Coll.
- 1897 *Thorner, Max (*1899) - - - - - Cincinnati, O.
- 1886 Thrasher, A. B - - - - - 157 W. 9th St., Cincinnati, O.
- 1898 Tinker, Martin B - - - - 2131 N. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Assist. Demonstrator Surgery and Pathology, Jefferson Med. Coll.
- 1883 Todd, William S - - - - - Ridgefield, Conn.
- 1888 Tolman, Julia - - - - - Arlington, Mass.
- 1892 Tomlison, Joseph - - - - - Roadstown, N. J.
- 1894 Totman, David M - - - - 303 Montgomery St., Syracuse, N. Y.
- 1877 Treichler, C. Galen - - - - - Honeybrook, Pa.
- 1897 Tressel, John H - - - - - Alliance, O.
- 1888 Trowbridge, Edward H - - - 54 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.
Surg., City Hosp., Out-patient Dept.
- 1890 Trowbridge, Grosvenor R - - - 1331 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- 1888 Tucker, Edward T - - - - 258 Pleasant St., New Bedford, Mass.
- 1899 Tuckerman, Louis B - - - - 298 Central Ave., Cleveland, O.
- 1879 Turnbull, Charles S - - - - 1719 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1880 §Turner, Joseph M.
- 1897 Turner, Oliver W - - - - - Augusta, Me.
- 1891 Turner, Sylvester W - - - - - Chester, Conn.
- 1884 Turner, Thomas J - - - - - Coldwater, Mich.
Vice-president, 1887.
Medical Director (Captain), U. S. N. (Retired).
- 1893 Tuttle, Albert H - - - - 735 Main St., Cambridge, Mass.
Surg., St. Omer. Hosp.

* Deceased.

§ Present whereabouts unknown.

- 1898 Tuttle, George M - - - - 49 W. 38th St., New York, N. Y.
 1897 Ulrich, Charles F - - - - 718 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.
 1899 Upham, J. H. J - - - - 217 E. State St., Columbus, O.
 1892 Vail, J. B - - - - 322 W. Market St., Lima, O.
 1897 Van Benschoten, William C - - - - Surgical Department, Ill-
 - - - - inois Steel Works, So. Chicago, Ill.
 1889 *Van Bibber, W. C - - - - Baltimore, Md.
 1877 Vanderveer, John R - - - - Monroe, N. Y.
 1890 Van Duyn, John - - - - 318 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.
 1888 Van Hook, Weller - - - - 4043 Grand Building, Chicago, Ill.
 Prof. Surgery and Clin. Surgery, Med. Sch., and Woman's Med. Sch.,
 Northwestern Univ.
 1891 Van Pelt, Charles L - - - - Toledo, O.
 1888 Van Santvoord, Richard - - - - 106 W. 122nd St., New York, N. Y.
 1879 Van Valzah, W. W - - - - 40 E. 25th St., New York, N. Y.
 1891 Vaughan, Victor C - - - - 15 S. State St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Vice-president, 1894.
 Ph.D.; Sc.D.
 Prof. Hygiene and Physiologic Chemistry, Director, Hygienic Labora-
 tory, Univ. Mich., Dean, Dept. Medicine and Surgery.
 1897 Veasey, Clarence A - - - - 116 S. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Adj. Prof. Diseases of Eye, Phila. Polyclinic; Demonstrator of Ophthal-
 mology, Jefferson Med. Coll.
 1890 *Vermyne, J. J. B. (*1898) - - - - Boston, Mass.
 1882 Vinton, Charles H - - - - Wernersville, Pa.
 1892 Voldeng, M. Nelson - 226 Knights of Pythias Block, Des Moines, Ia.
 Prof. Neurology, Psychiatry, and Clinical Medicine, Iowa Coll. P. and S.
 1886 Von Klein, Carl H - - - - Occidental Building, Chicago, Ill.
 1878 *Wagner, Charles K. (*1898) - - - - Newark, N. J.
 1888 Waldron, Martha M - - - - Hampton, Va.
 Phys., Hampton Institute.
 1889 Walk, James W - - - - 737 Corinthian Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1899 Walker, Gertrude A - - - - 125 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1888 Walker, John E - - - - Thomaston, Me.
 1895 Walker, Samuel J - - - - 105 Pine St., Chicago, Ill.
 1889 Ward, R. Halsted - - - - 54 4th St., Troy, N. Y.
 1897 Warden, Carl C - - - - 133 N. Spruce St., Nashville, Tenn.
 1889 Warner, Helen F - - - - 53 Adams Ave., W. Detroit, Mich.
 1884 *Warren, Charles - - - - Washington, D. C.
 1888 Warren, Stanley P - - - - 99 Free St., Portland, Me.
 1892 Warren, Wadsworth - - - - 32 Adams Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 1884 Watson, William Perry - - - - 319 York St., Jersey City, N. J.
 Member, State Board Medical Examiners.
 1882 Waugh, William F - - - - 1416 E. Ravenswood Park, Chicago, Ill.
 1883 Weaver, J. K - - - - 612 De Kalb St., Norristown, Pa.
 1888 *Webster, Charles E. (*1892) - - - - Portland, Me.
 1888 *Weed, Charles L - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
 1884 Weidman, W. Murray - - - - Reading, Pa.

* Deceased.

- 1892 Weitz, Joseph A - - - - 509 3rd Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Prof. Gen. Pathology and Neurology, Michigan College of Med. and Surg.
- 1897 Welch, John C - - - - - Bellevue, Pa.
- 1888 Wells, George M - - - - - Wayne, Pa.
- 1897 Wentworth, William W - 904 Columbus Memorial Building,
- - - - - Chicago, Ill.
- 1895 Wentz, Alexander C - - - - - Hanover, Pa.
- 1888 Weston, Edward B - - 3975 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
- 1888 Wheeler, George A - - - - - Castine, Me.
- 1898 Wheelock, William E - - - - - Morristown, N. J.
- 1882 Whitbeck, J. Ward - - - 209 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
- 1890 Whitcombe, Charles R - - - Hotel Pelham, Boston, Mass.
- 1895 White, William R - - - - - Providence, R. I.
Physician, Rhode Island Hospital.
- 1888 §Whitney, Adaline S - - - - -
- 1882 Whittaker, James T - - - 100 Garfield Place, Cincinnati, O.
Member of Council, 1891, 1896.
Professor Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine,
Medical College of Ohio.
- 1899 Whittier, Francis F - - - - - Brookline, Mass.
- 1894 Whittier, Frank N - - - - - Brunswick, Me.
Instructor in Pathologic Histology and Bacteriology, Medical Department, Bowdoin College.
- 1877 *Wickes, Stephen - - - - - Orange, N. J.
Vice-president, 1877.
- 1885 Wight, Jarvis S - - 30 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 1889 Wilcox, Dorvil M - - - - - Falls Village, Conn.
- 1890 Wilcox, Reynold W - 749 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
LL.D., Marysville College, 1892.
Professor Medicine and Therapeut., N. Y. Post-Graduate Medical
School and Physician to its Hospital; Physician, St. Mark's Hospital.
- 1888 Williams, A. O - - - - - Ottumwa, Ia.
- 1892 Williams, T. R - - - - - De Lancey, Pa.
- 1898 Williamson, Edward L - 105 W. 74th St., New York, N. Y.
- 1898 Willits, Mary - - - - - Norristown, Pa.
Assistant Physician, State Hospital for Insane.
- 1888 Wilson, Edwin F - - - - 230 E. Long St., Columbus, O.
Vice-president, 1899.
- 1884 *Wilson, Henry P. C., Jr. (*1897) - - - - Baltimore, Md.
- 1888 Wilson, James C - - - 1437 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
President, 1896.
Professor Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, Jefferson Medical
College; Physician Hospital, Jefferson Medical College and German
Hospital.
- 1890 Wing, Edgar D - - - - - Galesburg, Ill.
- 1886 Wing, Elbert - - - - 4822 Lake Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Professor Diseases of Nervous System, N. W. University Medical School.
Attend. Neurologist, St. Luke's Hospital.
- 1880 *Wing, Theodore T - - - - - Susquehanna, Pa.

* Deceased.

§ Present whereabouts unknown

- 1892 Wirt, William E - - - 477 Prospect St., Cleveland, O.
 1879 Witthaus, Rudolph A - - - 410 E. 26th St., New York, N. Y.
 Professor Chemistry, Physics, and Toxicology, Cornell University
 Medical College.
 1882 §Wolff, Henry A - - - - - - - - - -
 1897 Wood, Casey A - - - - - 103 E. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
 Professor Clinical Ophthalmology, College P. and S.
 1889 *Wood, Robert W. (*1892) - - - - - Jamaica Plains, Mass.
 1892 Woodbridge, Luther D - - - - - Williamstown, Mass.
 Professor Anatomy and Physiology, Williams College; of Physiology of
 the Nervous System, College P. and S., Boston.
 1888 Woodman, Walter - - - - - 64 Sparks St., Cambridge, Mass.
 1898 Woodruff, Thomas A - - - - - 103 E. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
 1888 Woodside, Albert - - - - - St. George, Me.
 1892 *Woolley, C. N - - - - - Newburg, N. Y.
 1884 Wordin, Nathaniel E - - - 174 Fairfield Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.
 Physician, Bridgeport Hospital; Member, State Board of Health.
 1891 Wright, Adam H - - - - - 30 Gerrard St., E., Toronto, Canada.
 1899 Wright, Thompson B - - - - - Circleville, O.
 1893 *Wyman, Samuel E - - - - - Cambridge, Mass.
 1884 *Young, I. Gilbert (*1899) - - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
 1886 Zenner, Philip - - - - - 335 W. 9th St., Cincinnati, O.
 Lecturer on Neurology, Medical College of Ohio.
 1888 Ziegler, Samuel L - - - - - 1504 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Assistant Aural Surgeon and Chief of the Dispensary for Diseases of the
 Ear, Hospital University of Pennsylvania.

* Deceased.

§ Present whereabouts unknown.

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W. H. Focht.

TOLEDO.

C. L. VanPelt.

WHEELERSBURG.

J. L. Taylor.

YOUNGSTOWN.

H. H. Hahn.

ZANESVILLE.

J. C. Crossland.

OREGON.

PORTLAND.

Richmond Kelley.

PENNSYLVANIA.

AARONSBURG.
C. S. Musser.
ALLEGHENY.
W. M. Beach.
ALLENTOWN.
Orlando Fegley.
H. A. Grim.
H. H. Herbst.
BELLEVUE.
J. C. Welch.
CARLISLE.
S. L. Diven.
CODORUS.
H. H. Jones.
COLUMBIA.
A. R. Craig.
CORY.
H. W. Thayer.
DANVILLE.
R. E. Johnston.
C. B. Mayberry.
J. E. Robbins.
DELANCKY.
T. R. Williams.
DICKINSON.
H. H. Longsdorf.
DUBOIS.
S. M. Free.
EAST BRADY.
R. Robinson.
EASTON.
J. E. Fretz.
E. M. Green.
Charles McIntire.
J. W. Moore.
Isaac Ott.
EMPORIUM.
E. O. Bardwell.
FREEPORT.
J. T. McCulloch.
GERMANTOWN.
Herman Burgin.
James Darrach.
GETTYSBURG.
G. D. Stahley.
GREENSBURG.
W. J. K. Kline.

HANOVER.

H. M. Alleman.
A. C. Wentz.
HARRISBURG.
J. G. Gerhard.
G. B. Kunkel.
HECKTOWN.
R. H. Beck.
HOLLIDAYSBURG.
Crawford Irwin.
HONEYBROOK.
C. G. Treichler.
KINGSTON.
Frederic Corss.
LEWISBURG.
G. G. Groff.
MEADVILLE.
L. L. Doane.
MONTROSE.
C. C. Halsey.
NEW HAVEN.
Ellis Phillips.
NORRISTOWN.
J. K. Weaver.
Mary Willits.
OAKS.
C. W. Gumbes.
PHILADELPHIA.
H. B. Allyn.
W. B. Atkinson.
G. F. Baker.
Paul Bartholow.
J. M. Barton.
D. B. Birney.
R. R. Bunting.
C. E. Cadwalader.
F. D. Castle.
H. W. Cattell.
J. H. W. Chestnut.
R. A. Cleeman.
S. S. Cohen.
G. G. Davis.
L. J. Deal.
W. A. N. Dorland.
T. M. Drysdale.
R. J. Dunglison.
W. R. Dunton.
H. E. Dwight.
T. C. Ely.
A. A. Eshner.
H. Y. Evans.

PHILADELPHIA—*continued.*

Randolph Faries.
 Frank Fisher.
 W. J. Gibson.
 E. B. Gleason.
 G. M. Gould.
 H. F. Hansell.
 G. C. Harlan.
 T. S. Harper.
 R. J. Hess.
 H. G. Hill.
 Guy Hinsdale.
 J. W. Holland.
 W. C. Hollopeter.
 R. H. Johnson.
 W. W. Keen.
 W. H. King.
 D. B. Kyle.
 H. H. Kynett.
 Ernest Laplace.
 C. Percy de La Roche.
 Ruth W. Lathrop.
 Henry Leaman.
 Benjamin Lee.
 Henry Leffmann.
 W. C. Lott.
 G. H. Makuen.
 C. R. Marshall.
 G. M. Marshall.
 E. E. Montgomery.
 G. R. Morehouse.
 E. J. Morris.
 J. C. Morris.
 A. R. Moulton.
 F. A. Packard.
 J. H. Packard.
 C. B. Penrose.
 E. M. Perkins.
 P. J. Pontius.
 W. L. Pyle.
 S. D. Risley.
 J. B. Roberts.
 E. I. Santee.
 P. J. Sartain.
 T. B. Schneideman.
 G. E. de Schweinitz.
 P. N. K. Schwenk.
 Cora S. Sechrist.
 E. O. Shakespeare.
 J. V. Shoemaker.
 L. P. Smock.
 I. N. Snively.
 T. C. Stellwagen.
 W. S. Stewart.
 G. E. Stubbs.
 J. M. Taylor.
 A. G. Thomson.

William Thomson.
 M. B. Tinker.
 C. S. Turnbull.
 C. A. Veasey.
 J. W. Walk.
 Gertrude A. Walker.
 J. C. Wilson.
 S. L. Ziegler.

PITTSBURG.

G. W. Allyn.
 J. G. Connell.
 T. D. Davis.
 J. M. Duff.
 W. S. Foster.
 W. D. Kearns.
 J. A. Lichty.
 J. A. Lippincott.
 T. M. T. McKennan.
 W. C. Shaw.

POTTSVILLE.

A. H. Halberstadt.

READING.

A. B. Dundor.
 W. F. Muhlenberg.
 W. M. Weidman.

SCRANTON.

H. V. Logan.

SEWICKLY.

S. D. Jennings.

SHAMOKIN.

J. M. Maurer.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM.

T. M. Drown.
 W. L. Estes.

WARREN.

John Curwen.

WAYNE.

G. M. Wells.

WAYNESBORO.

A. H. Strickler.

WERNERSVILLE.

W. B. Ewing.
 C. H. Vinton.

WEST CONSHOHOCKEN.

William McKenzie.

WILKES BARRE.

Harold Diefenderfer.
 O. F. Harvey.
 L. I. Shoemaker.

WYOMING.

C. P. Knapp.

YORK.

E. W. Meisenhelder.

N. H. Shearer.

RHODE ISLAND.

CRANSTON (HOWARD P. O.)

G. F. Keene.

PROVIDENCE.

F. P. Capron.

G. W. Carr.

C. V. Chapin.

E. D. Chesebro.

G. L. Collins.

F. L. Day.

J. W. C. Ely.

A. E. Ham.

G. D. Hersey.

G. S. Mathews.

H. G. Miller.

G. B. Peck.

F. E. Peckham.

J. C. Pegram, Jr.

G. W. Porter.

Helen C. Putnam.

F. T. Rogers.

W. R. White.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON.

W. H. Huger.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ABERDEEN.

H. E. McNutt.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE.

J. R. Buist.

G. W. Hale.

W. L. Nichol.

C. C. Warden.

WHITE CLIFF SPRINGS.

A. B. Tadlock.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY.

C. G. Plummer.

E. V. Silver.

VERMONT.

WOODSTOCK.

F. T. Kidder.

VIRGINIA.

CHARLOTTESVILLE.

J. S. Davis.

HAMPTON.

Martha M. Waldron.

LANCASTER C. H.

E. E. Barnum.

RICHMOND.

J. P. Massie.

H. M. Taylor.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING.

R. J. Reed.

C. F. Ulrich.

WISCONSIN.

FLORENCE.

E. P. Swift.

MADISON.

J. E. Davies.

L. R. Head.

C. S. Sheldon.

MILWAUKEE.

S. W. French.

E. W. Kellogg.

A. J. Puls.

Bryant Smith.

U. S. ARMY.

[Address care of War Department, Washington.]

C. H. Alden.

J. S. Billings.

W. H. Forwood.

J. V. Hoff.

C. C. McCulloch.

J. H. Patzki.

J. E. Pilcher.

J. R. Smith.

Norton Strong.

U. S. NAVY.

[Address care of Navy Department, Washington.]

W. C. Braisted.

A. L. Gihon.

George Peck.

BRAZIL.

SAN PAULO.

O. de Mello Barreto.

BURMA.

TOUNGOO.

E. S. Corson.

CANADA.

MONTREAL.

A. D. Blackader.
H. L. Reddy.
A. L. Smith.

TORONTO.

R. A. Reeve.
A. H. Wright.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU.

N. B. Emerson.

KOREA.

FU SAN.

W. O. Johnson.

PRESENT WHEREABOUTS
UNKNOWN.

C. E. Cummings.
Anna H. Johnson.
H. W. Jones.
G. W. Major.
F. M. Matthews.
H. H. Smith.
J. M. Turner.
Adaline S. Whitney.
H. A. Wolff.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. TITLE.

This association shall be known as the **AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.**

ARTICLE II. OBJECT.

The object of the Academy shall be—

1. To bring those who are alumni of classical, scientific, and medical schools into closer relations with each other.
2. To encourage young men to pursue regular courses of study in classical and scientific institutions before entering upon the study of medicine.
3. To extend the bounds of medical science, to elevate the profession, to relieve human suffering, and to prevent disease.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. I. The membership of the Academy shall consist of fellows and honorary members.

SEC. II. The fellows shall be alumni of respectable institutions of learning, having received therefrom—

(1) The degree of Bachelor of Arts, or Master of Arts, after a systematic course of study, preparatory and collegiate; but when a candidate has not received either of these degrees in course, other evidence of a preparatory liberal education, which shall be considered as equivalent to the same by the council, may be accepted in lieu of a degree by the Academy;

(2) The degree of Doctor of Medicine, after a regular course of study, not less than three years, under the direction and instruction of preceptors and professors; or

(3) When a candidate is an alumnus of a foreign institution, or institutions, not granting the degree of Bachelor or Master of Arts, or of Doctor of Medicine, a certificate, or certificates, or a license, which shall be considered as equivalent by the council, may be accepted in lieu thereof by the Academy.

(4) The fellows shall be reputable graduates in medicine.

SEC. III. Honorary members shall consist of gentlemen in the medical profession, at home and abroad, who have made important contributions to medical science.

SEC. IV. The honorary members shall not exceed five for every one hundred fellows. They shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the Academy and to participate in the proceedings, but shall have no right to vote or to hold office.

SEC. v. The consent, by ballot, of two-thirds of the fellows present, shall be necessary for the election of fellows or honorary members.

ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS.

The officers of the Academy shall be a president, four vice-presidents, a secretary, an assistant secretary, and a treasurer. These shall be elected by ballot from the fellows, to serve one year, or until others are elected. The president is ineligible for two successive terms.

ARTICLE V. COUNCIL.

The council shall consist of the officers of the Academy, ex-presidents, and one fellow for every twenty or fraction thereof in attendance. The latter shall be appointed annually by the president.

ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS.

The Academy shall hold one regular meeting each year.

ARTICLE VII. REVENUE.

The sources of revenue shall be the initiation fees, dues, the transactions of the Academy, and the certificates of membership. The initiation fee of five dollars shall be paid before admission and registration. A fee of one dollar shall be due at each subsequent annual meeting; the neglect to pay this fee for three successive years shall cause the name of the fellow so neglecting to be entered upon a separate roll to be known as the list of suspended fellows: *Provided*, that all fellows elected previous to, or during, the meeting for 1898 shall not be liable to this penalty.

ARTICLE VIII. DISCIPLINE.

SEC. I. The fellows of the Academy in their relations with each other and with their fellow men agree to be governed by the principles embodied in the present code of ethics of the American Medical Association, and by the constitution and by-laws of the Academy.

SEC. II. A complaint being duly made to the council by two fellows against any fellow or honorary member for a violation of the constitution or by-laws of the Academy, the ethical principles therein recognized, or the laws of morality, shall be heard and considered by the council, notice of the same, including the time and place of hearing, being served on the accused by the secretary at least four weeks before hand that he may present his defense; and the sentence of the council, whatever it may be in such case, shall be final.

ARTICLE IX. QUORUM.

Five fellows of the Academy shall constitute a quorum at any regularly called meeting.

ARTICLE X. CERTIFICATE.

A Latin certificate of fellowship, bearing the seal of the Academy and

the signature of the officers, shall be issued to any fellow on payment of its actual cost.

ARTICLE XI. DELEGATES.

Delegates may be sent by vote of the Academy, or by the council when the Academy is not in session, to medical associations in foreign countries; and delegates may also be received from such associations.

ARTICLE XII. AMENDMENTS.

Every proposal to alter or amend the constitution of the Academy, shall be made in writing and entered on the minutes. If two-thirds of the fellows present at the next regular meeting vote for such alteration or amendment, it shall be adopted.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I. DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

SEC. I. The president shall preside at the meetings of the Academy and of the council, preserve order, announce the admission of fellows and members, appoint all committees not otherwise ordered, fill vacancies which may occur in the council and in committees, and name the time and place of meeting for the council. When requested by a majority of the officers to call a special meeting of the council, he shall direct the secretary to call such meeting, and shall indicate the special subjects to be considered. He shall deliver an address before the Academy at the close of his term of office, and perform such other duties as the constitution, by-laws, and parliamentary usages require.

SEC. II. The vice-presidents, when called upon, shall assist the president in the performance of his duties. In his absence, or at his request, one of them, in the order of seniority, shall take his place in the Academy or in the council, and may deliver the annual address.

SEC. III. The secretary shall have charge of the records and the correspondence of the Academy. He shall receive all proposals for membership presented in due form and shall lay them before the council. He shall receive the initiation fees and give vouchers for them. He shall pay the same to the treasurer and shall take his receipt therefor. He shall enter in the register of the Academy the names of all the fellows admitted from year to year with their post-office address, place of nativity, time of birth, degrees, the institution conferring them, and the dates thereof; and in another column the time of their demise, when that shall occur. He shall enter in another part of the register the names of the honorary members. He shall keep an accurate and legible account of the acts of the Academy and of the council, and shall preserve the same carefully and deliver them to his successor when elected. He shall edit the trans-

actions in a manner and style agreed upon by the council. He shall give due notice in the medical journals of the meetings of the Academy. He shall notify committees of their appointment, and shall, in connection with the presiding officer, certify all acts of the Academy and of the council.

SEC. IV. It shall be the duty of the assistant secretary to assist the secretary in the meetings of the Academy as well as in the meetings of the council, and in his absence to take his place.

SEC. V. The treasurer shall collect and take charge of the funds of the Academy. He shall pay out of these only such sums as are ordered by the Academy or by the council, and shall take vouchers for the same. He shall annually present a statement of the finances of the Academy, which shall be referred to a committee of three fellows to be audited. He shall hold the funds of the Academy in trust, and shall give security for faithful performance of his duties when the receipts shall exceed \$500 annually. He shall also take charge of its transactions and distribute them on the receipt of the price of the volume, and may sell them to any person. He shall deliver all funds in his possession to his successor, when elected.

ARTICLE II. DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL.

SEC. I. The council shall convene at the call of the president, and shall consider and act upon all proposals for membership presented in due form, as indicated in the by-laws, signed by at least one fellow, and countersigned by the secretary. If the council is satisfied that the qualifications of the candidate are such as are required by the constitution, it shall report the same to the Academy, with the words, "Approved by the council," indorsed on the proposal. In the case of those who may not be reported, or who do not receive a vote of two-thirds of the Academy, no minute shall be kept.

SEC. II. It shall be the duty of the council to consider and recommend plans for promoting the objects of the Academy; to superintend its interests; to make arrangements for the meetings; to determine finally all questions of medical ethics arising among the fellows and members; to decide upon, and superintend, all its publications; to authorize the disbursement of unappropriated funds in the treasury for the payment of current expenses; and to perform such other duties as may from time to time be committed to it by the Academy.

ARTICLE III. COMMUNICATIONS.

Papers on medical subjects may be read before the Academy, provided they have been deposited with the secretary of the council at least thirty days before the time of the regular meeting, and have also been approved by the council.

ARTICLE IV. TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.

The Academy shall hold a regular meeting annually, the place and

time to be determined upon at the previous regular meeting ; but both place and time may be changed by the council for reasons that shall be specified in the announcement of the meeting.

ARTICLE V. THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The order of business shall be fixed by the council.

ARTICLE VI. AMENDMENTS.

Every proposal to alter or amend the by-laws shall be made in writing ; and if such alteration or amendment receive the unanimous consent of the fellows present, it shall be adopted ; but if objections be made, the alteration or amendment shall lie over until the next regular meeting, when, if it receive the vote of two-thirds of the fellows present, it shall be adopted.

SECRETARY'S TABLE.

During the summer an effort was made to enlarge the subscription list of the Bulletin sufficiently to defray the expense of issuing a series of handbooks of the educational, charitable, and correctional institutions in the United States. While the response has been quite gratifying, it has not been general enough to warrant the attempt in full. The February number will contain one of the handbooks proposed—that of the medical schools, and the April number will strive to present the laws regulating the practice of medicine, and the results of the examinations before the state boards of examiners in a more complete form than has been heretofore, attempted. Beyond these two numbers no effort will be made, at the present, to carry out the rest of the prospectus, unless, indeed, the number of new subscribers be very largely increased before the first of January.

But, with a complete directory of the medical schools in the United States, including the names of all the instructors, in the February number, the revision of the previous article on State Requirements to Practise Medicine, with the tabulation of the results of the examinations before the state boards of examiners, arranged by colleges in the April number, and the papers read before the 1900 meetings of the American Academy of Medicine, the Association of American Medical Colleges, the National Confederation of State Medical Examining Boards, appearing later in the year, the Bulletin offers much more for its subscription than many journals of its class. This number is sent to some of the fellows not now subscribing, and they are earnestly invited to cooperate in its publication by remitting the amount of the subscription.

* * *

President Makuen, has appointed Drs. John H. W. Chestnut, and Howard F. Hansell, of Philadelphia, and Henry W. Elmer, of Bridgeton, N. J., as the additional members of council.

Atlantic City offers an opportunity for a successful meeting both as to program, and the number in attendance. Already a number of papers have been promised, and it is urged upon all those contemplating the contribution of a paper to notify the

secretary at once of their purpose. A preliminary circular will be issued as soon as practicable giving full information as to headquarters, program, etc. The Committee of Arrangements is as follows: Drs. W. Blair Stewart (Chairman), W. E. Darnall, of Atlantic City, J. M. Barton, Guy Hinsdale, and Ruth Webster Lathrop, of Philadelphia.

* *

Drs. William Osler, chairman, and Henry B. Jacobs, secretary (3 W. Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.) of the American National Committee for the 13th International Medical Congress announce: (1) That the congress will be held at Paris, France, August 2 to 9, 1900. (2) All doctors of medicine may become members of the congress. (3) Membership is secured by filling up a blank application, and the payment of five dollars. Dr. Jacobs, the secretary of the American Committee, will furnish application blanks upon request. When filled up, they must be accompanied with the fee and returned to Dr. Jacobs, who will forward them to the secretary-general, at Paris, and, in due time, cards of admission will be returned. Members of the congress will receive a digest of the full proceedings and the printed report of the section to which they belong.

* *

Next year is the time for another revision of the Pharmacopeia, and it behooves every medical society to take an active interest in this revision. Little or nothing can be accomplished by criticism of the action of the Committee on Revision; whatever is of use must be in the form of suggestion before the meeting. An advance has been made in the chemic assay of some of the drugs employed, but chemistry is not able to standardize every medicine employed by the physician. If other tests of precision can be applied, they should by all means be adopted whenever there is a liability of a great variation in the strength of the preparation. In many drugs, the physiologic test seems to be applicable. The chief objection to such tests is that few retail druggists can afford the apparatus and the expert to make use of them. The Committee on Revision should seek to guard the privileges of the retail druggist on the one hand, while it furnishes the physician preparations of constant therapeutic value on the other.

The question of the right of a physician, having once acquired legal right to practise in one state to preserve that right when removing to another, like Banquo's Ghost, will not down, although from a very different reason, since it is a living question, while ghosts are presumably dead issues. Many chimerical plans have been suggested by the journals and before medical societies. The question has been carefully discussed by the National Confederation of Examining Boards, and steps are taking by it looking towards a solution of the problem. This body, knowing the difficulties in the way, is proceeding conservatively, yet surely. It remained, however, for the Wayne County Medical Society, of Michigan, to formulate a plan which will assist materially in bringing about the desired results, and this society should receive the congratulations of every physician for its effort. Especially is it to be congratulated for comprehending the subject and not suggesting any plan for national legislation involving constitutional difficulties in its execution. The society addressed a circular to the licensing bodies of the various states, asking for certain information regarding the laws for licensure in their states and in addition the following two questions :

"5. Would you be inclined to favorably consider the plan of entering into a state of reciprocity with other states which have practically the same requirements for the license of practising medicine, as your state has ?

"6. Would you join in the efforts in working out a memorandum to be presented to the legislative bodies of the different states with the view of introducing a bill as to the subject-matter, and would your secretary cooperate with us ?"

When the committee reported on September 14, of the present year, it had replies from 36 states and three territories, 30 of which gave favorable answers to question 5, another 30, not including the same list, favorable answers to question 6. This is a move in the right direction, involving, it is true, changes in all the laws, excepting in the states of New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, none of the other states having a provision in the law permitting the licensing body to accept the license of another state.

To hasten the desirable result, it would be well if the various licensing bodies would take cognizance of the fact that the legal

minimum requirements are more severe in some states than in others, even though the board may, of its own volition, keep the standard higher than the minimum requirements specified in the law, and where any state has minimum requirements less exacting than those of another state, if it would accept the licenses from the states having the higher legal requirements without reciprocity, it would work no harm to its own physicians, and at the same time show a good-will that could not but help, in the course of time, to aid to a general exchange of licenses.

It is to be hoped that medical societies generally throughout the country will take this question up carefully, discuss it understandingly, and cooperate with the Wayne County Society in its laudable endeavor to secure what practically would be a licensure giving permission to practise throughout the entire Union.

* *

The *Medical and Surgical Monitor* of Indianapolis for August, 1899, asserts that some of the colleges, members of the Association of American Medical Colleges, are violating the rules of the Association, by graduating students who have not completed the time requirement prescribed by the Association. The *Monitor*, having made this grave accusation, is in duty bound to furnish the evidence of this infraction to the judicial council of the College Association. We believe the Association is honestly making the effort to enforce its rules. It would not be an unheard of procedure if some institutions make use of the present popularity of the Association to aid their own selfish ends, and if so, like any other sham, it should be made manifest by the discoverer, for the good of the public.

BULLETIN

OF THE

American Academy of Medicine.

VOL. IV. ISSUED FEBRUARY, 1900. No. 5.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE is not responsible for the sentiments expressed in any paper or address published in the BULLETIN.

AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES.

INTRODUCTION.

American Institutions for Instruction of Medicine—using the word American in its restricted sense, as pertaining to the United States—may be arbitrarily divided into three divisions—although many institutions can be placed in more than one division.

(1) Those teaching the elementary or preparatory subjects, and giving no degree in medicine. (2) Those receiving students more or less prepared and graduating them as doctors in medicine; and (3) those devoted exclusively to the post-graduate instruction of physicians.

This article is intended to give a number of salient facts relating to the second of these divisions more particularly, although mention will be made of the others as far as the material is at hand to formulate the statements. For the most part, the information given of any college is compiled from the latest catalogue issued by the college. When the college took pains to inform us of changes, of any sort, occurring after the publishing of the catalogue, these corrections have been made. Strange as it may seem, there has been some difficulty in securing the catalogue of some of the colleges. A letter (not a circular) was sent to the dean of every college whose catalogue was not in our possession, asking for a copy and explaining the use to be made of it. In

those cases where no reply has been received, we have been compelled to secure the information as best we could. If there is any inaccuracy, we think it is only on subjects of less importance, and the college not complying with our request has but itself to blame.

Medical colleges in the United States may also be classified in another way: (1) Those which modify the "Medical" by some qualifying word and (2) those that do not so qualify it. The most prominent colleges of the first division are the homeopathic, the eclectic, and the physio-medical colleges. Because of the lack of a qualifying word to the second division (comprising the greater number of institutions and many of the larger and more thoroughly equipped colleges), various qualifying words have been supplied, usually by those who are graduates of the schools that self-apply a qualifying word. While these terms serve to distinguish the school, the adjectives usually employed do not accurately characterize it. Except when the college itself claims some distinctive characteristic, no notice is taken of this classification in the catalogue of colleges published herewith.

Any one familiar with the history of medical education in the past quarter of a century, need not be told of the great advance made on the one hand, and of the despicable attempts of some of the profession to give a semblance of a medical education far below the minimum demanded by the advances of medicine from purely personal, pecuniary motives on the other. When carried to the extreme, these motives have developed the "diploma mill," and those institutions professing to be able successfully to treat disease by a method that does not require the same amount of reading as does the ordinary practice of medicine. This article does not concern itself with such. In many cases, however, the commercial motives have not been worked out to this excess, but have resulted in medical schools that indulge in glittering generalities in their announcements, which do not accord with the specific advantages possessed by the schools themselves; and the consequent granting of diplomas after a less exacting trial than demanded by more careful institutions, thus adding hordes of men to the profession each year with no adequate idea of pro-

fessional traditions or professional equity. This condition led to the formation of the various medical college associations, as by cooperation reforms could be made and the line of demarcation between those schools jealous for the good of their profession and those others covetous for the gold of the students, could be more sharply delineated. There are at present four of these associations in the United States.

I.—THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES.

DR. HAYARD HOLMES, Secretary, 104 E. 40th St., Chicago.

The following extracts from the constitution indicate the declared requirements of the colleges composing it:¹

Article II, Section 1.—Any medical college conforming to the requirements of the association, as expressed in this constitution and the by-laws of the association, is eligible to *membership*.

Article III, Section 1.—Each college holding membership in this association shall require of each student, *before admission* to its course of study, an examination, the minimum of which shall be as follows:

(1). In *English*, a composition on some subject of general interest. The composition must be written by the student at the time of the examination and should contain at least 200 words. It should be criticized in relation to thought, construction, punctuation, spelling, and handwriting.

(2). In *Arithmetic*, such questions as will show a thorough knowledge of common and decimal fractions, compound numbers, and ratio and proportion.

(3). In *Algebra*, such questions as will bring out the student's knowledge of the fundamental operations, factoring, and simple quadratic equations.

(4). In *Physics*, such questions as will discover the student's understanding of the elements of mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, optics, and acoustics.

(5). In *Latin*, an examination upon such elementary work as the student may offer showing a familiarity usually obtained by one year of study; for example, the reading of the first 15 chapters of Cæsar's Commentaries, and the translation into Latin of easy English sentences involving the same vocabulary.

Section 2.—In place of this examination, or any part of it, colleges, members of this association, are at liberty to recognize the official *certificates of reputable* literary and scientific colleges, academies, high schools, and normal schools, and also the medical student's certificate issued by any state examining board covering the work of the foregoing entrance examination.

¹ For the entire text of the constitution see p. 138 of this volume of the Bulletin.

Section 3.—Colleges, members of this association, may allow students *who fail in one or more branches* in this entrance examination the privilege of entering the first-year course, but such students shall not be allowed to begin the second course until the entrance requirements are satisfied.

Section 4.—Colleges, members of this association, are free to honor official *credentials issued by medical colleges of equal requirements*, except in the branches of study embraced in the last year of their own curriculum.

Section 5.—Candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine in the year 1899 and thereafter shall have attended at least *four courses* of medical instruction, each course of at least six months' duration, and no two courses of which shall have been in the same calendar year.

Section 6.—Colleges, members of this association, are free to give students who have met the entrance requirements of the association additional *credit for time* on the four years' course as follows: (a) To students having the A.B., B.S., or equivalent *degree* from reputable literary colleges, one year of time. (b) To graduates and students of colleges of *homeopathic* or *eclectic* medicine, as many years as they attended those colleges, provided they have met the previous requirements of the association and that they pass an examination in materia medica and therapeutics. (c) To graduates of reputable colleges of *dentistry, pharmacy, and veterinary* medicine, one year of time.

Section 7.—A college not giving the whole four courses of the medical curriculum, and not graduating students, but otherwise eligible, may be admitted to membership.

COLLEGES, MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

ARKANSAS.

Medical Department, Arkansas University, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

College of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.
Medical Department, University of California, San Francisco.

COLORADO.

Medical Department, Rocky Mountain, University of Denver.
Medical Department, University of Colorado, Denver.
Medical Department, University of Denver, Denver.

CONNECTICUT.

Medical Department, Yale University, New Haven.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Medical Department, Columbian University, Washington.
Medical Department, Georgetown University, Washington.
Medical Department, Howard University, Washington.
Medical Department, National University, Washington.

ILLINOIS.

Medical Department, Illinois University (Coll. P. & S.), Chicago.
 Illinois Medical College, Chicago.
 Medical Department, Northwestern University, Chicago.
 Medical School for Women, Northwestern University, Chicago.
 Rush Medical College, Chicago.

INDIANA.

Fort Wayne College of Medicine, Fort Wayne.
 Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis.
 Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis.

IOWA.

Medical Department, Drake University (Iowa Coll. P. & S.), Des Moines.
 Medical Department, University of Iowa, Iowa City.
 Keokuk Medical College, Keokuk.
 Sioux City College of Medicine, Sioux City.

KANSAS.

Kansas Medical College, Topeka.

KENTUCKY.

Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville.
 Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville.
 Louisville Medical College, Louisville.
 Medical Department, University of Louisville, Louisville.
 Medical Department, Kentucky University, Louisville.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans University, Medical School, New Orleans.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore Medical College, Baltimore.
 Medical Department, Baltimore University, Baltimore.
 College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.
 Medical Department, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.
 School of Medicine, University of Maryland, Baltimore.
 Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston.
 Medical Department, Harvard University, Boston.
 Tufts College Medical School, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
 Detroit College of Medicine, Detroit.
 Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

Medical Department of Hamlin University, Minneapolis.
 College of Medicine and Surgery, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI.

Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City.
 University Medical College of Kansas City, Kansas City.
 Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.
 Marion Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis.
 College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA.

John A. Creighton Medical College, Omaha.
 Omaha Medical College, Omaha.

NEW YORK.

Albany Medical College, Albany.
 Medical Department, University of Buffalo, Buffalo.
 College of Medicine, Syracuse University, Syracuse.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Medical Department, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

OHIO.

Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati.
 Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati.
 Miami Medical College, Cincinnati.
 Laura Memorial Woman's Medical College, Cincinnati.
 Medical Department, Western Reserve University, Cleveland.
 College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cleveland.
 Ohio Medical University, Columbus.
 Starling Medical College, Columbus.
 Toledo Medical College, Toledo.

OREGON.

Medical Department, University of Oregon.
 Medical Department, Willamette University, Salem.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.
 Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia.
 Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
 Western Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburg.

TENNESSEE.

Meharry Medical Department, Central Tennessee College, Nashville.

VIRGINIA.

Medical Department, University of Virginia, University of Virginia P. O.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee Medical College, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, Milwaukee.

II.—THE SOUTHERN MEDICAL COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

Dr. G. C. SAVAGE, Secretary, 139 N. Spruce St., Nashville, Tenn.

The constitution as amended at the 1899 meeting reads as follows :

ARTICLE I.

Section 1.—This organization shall be known as the Southern Medical College Association.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1.—The association shall be composed of delegates from southern medical colleges whose faculties have signified a desire to become members thereof, have signed the constitution and pledged themselves to abide by, and comply with, all the requirements contained therein.

Sec. 2.—The objects of the association are to cultivate closer and more intimate relations between southern medical colleges ; to discuss and perfect methods of medical teaching ; and to elevate the standard of medical education by requiring a more thorough preliminary training and an increased length of time for medical study.

Sec. 3.—The association shall be composed of one delegate from each medical college belonging thereto, who shall be elected annually, by their respective faculties. Each college shall be entitled to one vote in the transactions of the association; and a representation of a majority of the colleges belonging to the association shall be required to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1.—The officers of this association shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer (the latter two offices may be filled by the same individual), who shall be elected annually just before the final adjournment of the meeting, and they shall serve until their successors have been elected, and they shall perform the respective duties pertaining to such offices in other similar organizations.

Sec. 2.—The meetings of the association shall be held annually at the time and place provided in the by-laws.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1.—Every student, before being matriculated for the first course of medical lectures in any college belonging to this association, shall be required to possess the following qualifications :

Sec. 2.—He shall hold a certificate from some known reputable physician, showing his moral character and general fitness to enter upon the study of medicine. (See form No. 1 appended to this constitution.)

Sec. 3.—He must possess a diploma of graduation from some literary or scientific institution of learning, or a certificate from some legally constituted high school, general superintendent of state education, or superintendent of some county board of public education, attesting that he has been regularly examined and is possessed of at least the educational attainments required of first-grade teachers of public schools; and a student may be given one month, from the date of his admission, to submit his certificate of qualification. (See form of certificate No. 2 appended.)

Sec. 4.—A set of tickets showing that the holder has attended one full course of medical lectures in any regular and recognized medical college shall be essential for matriculating for a second course of lectures in any college belonging to this association; and every student prior to matriculating for a third or fourth course of lectures, shall be required to show, by similar evidence, that he has previously taken two or three courses of lectures.

Sec. 5.—The following classes of students may apply for advanced standing and obtain it, provided every applicant undergoes a satisfactory examination upon every branch below the class desired to be entered:

(a) Graduates of dentistry, of pharmacy, and of veterinary medicine.

(b) Graduates and matriculates of colleges of homeopathy and of eclectic medicine.

(c) Graduates of recognized colleges and universities who have completed therein prescribed courses in elementary branches of medicine, including chemistry and biology.

Sec. 6.—The following is recommended as the minimum rate of charges allowable by colleges belonging to this association.

Matriculation fee	\$ 5.00
Professors' tickets	75.00
Anatomic ticket	10.00
Laboratory courses, each	10.00
Graduation fee	25.00

The same charges shall be made in each of the courses, except where students are exempt from dissection and from laboratory work, by reason of having performed the same before, and are not candidates for graduation; and colleges shall enforce and collect their published rates of charges, except in cases deserving reduction on account of the demands of worthy and deserving charity, and such cases shall not exceed seven per cent. of the whole number of matriculates of the previous session. This law shall not apply to endowed institutions, whose benefactions are confined to their own state; or to colleges receiving state appropriations, or whose charter privileges compel them to give free scholarships to students of their respective states.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1.—The branches of medical science to be included in a course of

instruction shall be anatomy, chemistry, physiology, therapeutics and materia medica, theory and practice of medicine, pathology, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, medical jurisprudence (forensic medicine), hygiene, ophthalmology, otology, and laryngology, and special laboratory work as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2.—Colleges belonging to this association shall not recognize the tickets of any college (issued subsequently to January, 1899) which requires only three courses of lectures for graduation, provided this shall not apply to those institutions of established character teaching theoretical medicine.

Sec. 3.—Colleges, members of this association, are free to honor official credentials issued by colleges of equal requirements, except in case of branches embraced in the last year of their own curriculum.

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1.—Every candidate for graduation must be of good moral character, and must have attained the age of 21 years.

Sec. 2.—He must have attended, in a regular and reputable medical college, four full courses of lectures, of not less than six months (26 weeks) each, in four separate years. Said six months' courses of lectures to be estimated in the requirements for graduation must not be taken continuously, but there must intervene at least three months between the closing of one course and the opening of the succeeding course.

The four years' course shall apply to all students matriculating for the first course on or after January 1, 1899. All students who may have taken their first course during the session of 1898-99, or prior thereto, and who may fail to be graduated on or before the college commencement of 1903, shall be required to attend and pay for a fourth course. (This clause shall be advertised in all the catalogues of 1899.)

Sec. 3.—He must have dissected in three courses and must have attended two courses of clinical or hospital instruction.

Sec. 4.—He must have attended two courses in each of the following special laboratory departments, to wit :

1. Histology and bacteriology.
2. Chemistry.
3. Operative surgery.

Sec. 5.—Certificates signed by demonstrators in charge of the respective laboratories shall be accepted as evidence of attendance upon the same ; and the time required to be devoted to study in the laboratories shall be determined by the respective colleges.

Sec. 6.—The form of the preceptor's certificate, attesting moral character and fitness, and the form of that of the superintendent of education, attesting the educational qualification of the student, shall be printed in each announcement of the medical colleges belonging to this association.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1.—There shall be a committee of three members of the association, to be known as the Executive Committee, to be elected at each annual meeting of the association, to serve one year.

Sec. 2.—It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to construe the laws and regulations of the association regarding all questions bearing upon the management and duties of medical colleges, which may be submitted to them by members of the association, during the interim between meetings, reporting construction of law and decisions to the next regular meeting for approval. The said committee shall also hear complaints from individuals or faculties of medical colleges concerning violations or infractions of the laws and regulations of the association, as applicable to colleges belonging thereto, and to investigate the same so far as to form a satisfactory opinion as to the truthfulness and justness of such complaints.

Sec. 3.—Should the committee, after due investigation, feel satisfied that the charges which have been regularly presented are well founded and of such a nature as to demand investigation by the association, it shall be the duty of the committee to notify the college so accused, furnishing a copy of the charges and findings of the committee, and also to report the same to the meeting of the association, with the names of the witnesses examined and such evidence as may have been elicited by the investigation of the committee, when the association shall summon such offending college to appear before it at that or some subsequent meeting, either regular or called, for trial upon the charges and specifications as rendered by the committee.

Sec. 4.—The trial in such cases shall proceed with only the legitimate representatives present; the president of the association shall appoint some member to conduct the prosecution, and the college accused shall appear in defense through its chosen representative.

Sec. 5.—After collecting all the testimony *pro* and *con*, as is usual in such cases, the prosecutor and the defense may briefly review the testimony, upon such points as may seem of doubtful significance, when a *viva-voce* vote shall be taken upon the sustainment of the charges and specifications. A majority present and voting shall be required to sustain the same.

Sec. 6.—If the charges are sustained, as provided in Section 5, a vote shall then be taken upon the infliction of punishment. A two-thirds vote of all the members of the association shall be essential to the infliction of the grade of expulsion from the association, which is the highest grade of punishment. A majority vote of all the members shall be essential to the infliction of the grade of suspension or reprimand.

Sec. 7.—A college which has been expelled or suspended may be reinstated by the same vote required to inflict the punishment.

Sec. 8.—Amendments, additions to, or alterations in, the constitution, which change its effect and meaning, shall be introduced in writing at a regular meeting, and shall lie over until the next regular meeting before final

action, and shall then only be adopted upon a two-thirds vote of all the members present.

Sec. 9.—A by-law may be enacted or suspended by a two-thirds vote, at any meeting.

COLLEGES, MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

ALABAMA.

Birmingham Medical College, Birmingham.
Medical Department, University of Alabama, Mobile.

LOUISIANA.

Medical Department, Tulane University, New Orleans.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee Medical College, Knoxville.
Memphis Hospital Medical College, Memphis.
Medical Department, University of Tennessee, Nashville.
Medical Department, University of Nashville, Nashville.
Medical Department, Vanderbilt University, Nashville.
Medical Department, University of the South, Sewanee.

TEXAS.

Medical Department, Ft. Worth University, Ft. Worth, Texas.

VIRGINIA.

Medical College of Virginia, Richmond.

III.—NATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Dr. J. K. SCUDDER, Secretary, 1009 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.

This association was organized in 1894. Article II of its constitution defines its objects as :

“The objects of this confederation shall be to maintain organized cooperation between the eclectic medical colleges recognized by the National Eclectic Medical Association, for the purpose of promoting the mutual interest of said colleges, establishing uniform minimum requirements and curriculum, and furthering the cause of higher medical education.”

The following minimum requirements as revised, have been adopted to take effect with the session of 1898-99.

1. Preliminary requirements shall be : 1. Credible certificate of good moral standing. 2. A good English education to be attested by: (a) first-grade teacher's certificate, or (b) a diploma from a graded high school, or literary or scientific college or university; or (c) evidence of having passed the matriculation examination to a recognized literary or scientific

college; or (d) N. Y. regents' medical student's certificate. 3. Also an elementary knowledge of natural history or physics, and Latin.

2. That the branches taught shall include in the course of instruction: (a) anatomy; (b) physiology; (c) chemistry and pharmacy; (d) materia medica and therapeutics; (e) principles and practice of medicine; (f) pathology; (g) surgery; (h) obstetrics and gynecology; (i) hygiene; (j) medical jurisprudence; (k) electrotherapeutics; (l) microscopy; (m) ophthalmology and otology.

3. That the length of the course of instruction after July 1, 1897 (affecting graduates in 1901), shall not be less than four years' reading, including four annual sessions of not less than six months each, in four different calendar years.

4. *Attendance and Examination or Quizzes.* 1. Regular attendance during the entire lecture course should be required, allowance to be made only for necessary absences, such absences not to exceed more than 20 per centum of the course. 2. Regular examination or quizzes to be made by each professor or lecturer at least twice a week. 3. Final examination in all branches to be conducted by competent examiners.

5. *Dissections, Clinics and Hospital Attendance.* 1. Each student shall have dissected not less than a lateral half of a cadaver. 2. Attendance during at least two terms of clinical and hospital instruction shall be required.

6. *Advanced Standing.* (a). Graduates of reputable and regularly established colleges of dentistry, colleges of pharmacy, and colleges of veterinary medicine, which require as a condition of graduation, attendance on a course extending through three or more full years, may be allowed one year's standing on a four-year medical course only on condition that they comply with the entrance requirements of the medical college, and pass all the examinations and perform all the laboratory work embraced in the course of the Freshman year.

(b) Graduates of colleges of arts and sciences which require a regular attendance of three or more years as an essential to graduation, may be admitted to the second year of the medical course without examination.

7. And every medical college must show to this confederation that it has a sufficient and competent corps of instructors, and the necessary facilities for teaching, dissections, and clinics.

COLLEGES, MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

CALIFORNIA.

The California Medical College, San Francisco.

GEORGIA.

The Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS.

The Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, Chicago.

MISSOURI.

The American Medical College, St. Louis.

NEBRASKA.

The Lincoln Medical College, Lincoln.

NEW YORK.

The Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York.

OHIO.

The Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati.

IV.—INTERCOLLEGIATE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

DR. J. R. KIPPAX, Secretary, 3154 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.

The committee requires a four years' course for the M.D. degree.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.¹

Students entering upon the study of medicine should pass an examination in :

a. English composition, by writing at the time of examination an essay of not less than 200 words, by which may be judged the writer's attainments in grammar, orthography, and penmanship.

b. Arithmetic, including vulgar fractions, decimals, percentage, proportion, square root, weights and measures, and the metric system.

c. Geography, including general outlines, and the physical geography of North America, especially of the United States.

d. History, including prominent events in the history of the United States.

e. Latin, sufficient to show a good knowledge of the grammar, and an ability to analyze sentences.

A study may be conditioned in Latin until the end of the sophomore year.

Any student unable to pass the examination, will be admitted conditionally, but will not be allowed to pass the first year's examination until the condition is removed.

Any person presenting a diploma or certificate of graduation from an accredited university, college, academy, or high school, or a teacher's certificate which shall be approved, will be admitted without examination.

Any student who has graduated in arts or science from an accredited college or university, and who has passed in connection with the course in said institution, a satisfactory examination in biology, botany, zoology, physics, chemistry, anatomy, and physiology is entitled to enter the sophomore year.

¹ From the catalogue of Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco.

COLLEGES UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE COMMITTEE.

CALIFORNIA.

Hahnemann Hospital College, San Francisco.

COLORADO.

Denver Homeopathic Medical College, Denver.

ILLINOIS.

Hahneman Medical College, Chicago.

Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, Chicago.

Hering Medical College, Chicago.

National Medical College, Chicago.

Dunham Medical College, Chicago.

IOWA.

Homeopathic Medical Department, University of Iowa, Des Moines.

KENTUCKY.

Southwestern Homeopathic College, Louisville.

MARYLAND.

Southern Homeopathic College, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston University, School of Medicine, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

Homeopathic Medical College, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

MINNESOTA.

College of Homeopathic Medicine, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI.

Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, Kansas City.

College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery, University of Kansas City, Kansas City.

Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, St. Louis.

NEW YORK.

N. Y. Homeopathic Medical College, New York.

N. Y. Medical College and Hospital for Women, New York.

OHIO.

Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati.

Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, Cleveland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Southern College Association.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma of graduation from some

literary or scientific institution of learning, or a certificate from some legally constituted high school, general superintendent of state education or of some county board of education attesting that applicant has been examined, and is possessed of attainments required for first-grade teacher's certificate of public schools.

Students bearing certificates on any primary branch from any accredited medical college, will be admitted to the next highest grades.

Length of Course.—Four years of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation, each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition	50.00
Dissecting, first and second year	10.00
Chemic and histologic, first year	10.00
Bacteriologic and pathologic second, third, and fourth year	10.00
Operative surgery and dressing, third year	10.00
Graduation	30.00

Graduates in 1899.—7

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—97

FACULTY.

B. L. Wyman, A.M., M.D., Dean. <i>Neurology, Clinical Medicine.</i>	R. M. Cunningham, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine.</i>
J. H. McCarty, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	T. D. Parke, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children.</i>
J. D. S. Davis, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i>	Dyer F. Tally, M.D. <i>Materia Medica, Therapeutics.</i>
W. E. B. Davis, M.D. <i>Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery.</i>	G. C. Chapman, M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
B. G. Copeland, M.D. <i>Anatomy, Clinical Surgery.</i>	J. C. Le Grande, M.D. <i>Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
L. G. Woodson, M.D. <i>Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat.</i>	W. B. Fulton, D.D.S., M.D. <i>Chemistry, Toxicology.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Histology, Pathology, Bacteriology, R. A. Berry, M.D., and Edgar A. Jones, A.B., M.D.; *Regional Anatomy, Minor Surgery*, Mack Rogers, M.D.; *Surgical Laboratory*, Geo. A. Hogan, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, W. M. Jordan, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, E. T. Glass, M.D.; *Gynecology, and Abdominal Surgery*, Robert Jones, M.D.; *Principles and Practice of Medicine*, N. G. Clark, M.D.; *Genito-urinary Surgery and Venereal Diseases*, D. F. Tally, M.D.; *Dermatology*, J. C. Le Grand, M.D.; *Clinical Medicine*, J. D. Heacock, M.D.; *Anatomy*, W. M. Jordan, M.D.

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MOBILE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ALABAMA UNIVERSITY.

(Southern College Association.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma from some literary or scientific institution of learning, or certificate from some legally constituted educational authority, attesting possession of attainments required of first-grade teachers of public schools. However, a student unable to furnish above requirements may matriculate and qualify as above prior to entering on a second course of lectures.

Length of Course.—Three years of six months each. After 1898-99, four years of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation, each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition	75.00
Anatomy, first and second year	10.00
Laboratory, first and second year	10.00
Laboratory, third year	20.00
Examination and diploma ¹	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—21.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—140.

FACULTY.

Rhett Goode, M.D.	T. S. Scales, M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i>	<i>Surgery.</i>
W. B. Pape, M.D.	Goronwy Owen, M.D.
<i>Physiology and Hygiene.</i>	<i>Obstetrics, Gynecology and Pediatrics.</i>
Charles A. Mohr, Ph.G., M.D.	W. H. Sanders, M.D.
<i>Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	<i>Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology.</i>
E. D. Bondurant, M.D.	T. H. Frazer, M.D.
<i>Nervous and Mental Diseases.</i>	<i>Dermatology, Lecturer.</i>
H. A. Moody, M.D.	
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>	
George A. Ketchum, M.D., Dean.	
<i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, H. B. Mohr, M.D., and P. J. M. Acker, M.D.; *Chemistry*, James F. Harrison, M. D.; *Obstetrics*, C. N. Owen, M.D., and G. H. Fonde, M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, Ruffin A. Wright, M.D.; *Histology, Pathology, and Bacteriology*, L. Van Es, M.D.

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¹ Ten dollars payable at examination of second year, and fifteen dollars at end of third year.

Fees of fourth year will be published in announcement for 1900.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK.

ARKANSAS UNIVERSITY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—Those of the Association of American Medical Colleges, (*q. v.*).

Length of Course.—Four years.

Fees.—

Matriculation, paid but once	\$ 5.00
General ticket, each year	50.00
Demonstrators' ticket, each course	5.00
Hospital ticket, each course	3.00
Graduation fee	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—6.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—108.

FACULTY.

P. O. Hooper, M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Practice of Medicine.</i>	Frank Vinsonhaler, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology and Otology.</i>
James A. Dibrell, M.D., President. <i>General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy.</i>	Thomas N. Robertson, A.B., L.L.B. <i>Medical Chemistry and Toxicology.</i>
Edwin Bentley, M.D., U. S. A. (Ret.) <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i>	W. H. Miller, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>
James H. Southall, M.D. <i>Practice of Medicine.</i>	F. L. French, M.D. <i>Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Hygiene, and Botany.</i>
C. Watkins, M.D. <i>Physical Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine.</i>	S. H. Kempner, M.D. <i>Surgical Pathology and Bacteriology.</i>
J. H. Lenow, M. D., Secretary. <i>Diseases of Genito-urinary System.</i>	E. E. Moss, A. M., L.L.B. <i>Legal Medicine.</i>
L. P. Gibson, M.D. <i>Anatomy (Adjunct) and Demonstrator of Anatomy.</i>	Carle E. Bentley, M.D. <i>Clinical Surgery and Dermatology.</i>
Louis R. Stark, M.D. <i>Gynecology.</i>	Anderson Watkins, M.D. <i>Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.</i>
E. R. Dibrell, M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>	William A. Snodgrass, M.D. <i>Assistant to Chair of Anatomy.</i>

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CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN

CALIFORNIA.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—Applicants for admission must pass an examination, in English (a composition of not less than 200

words, written at the time of the examination); arithmetic; algebra (through quadratic equations); Physics; Latin (one year's work as required in preparatory schools). Graduates of universities, colleges, high schools, academies, and normal schools, or those who can present certificate from such institutions that they have covered the ground contemplated by the examination, are admitted upon presentation of their diplomas or certificates.

Length of Course.—Four years of about seven months in each.

Fees.—

First year :

Matriculation . . .	\$ 5.00
Demonstration . . .	10.00
Lectures . . .	130.00
	\$ 145.00
Second year, lectures . . .	130.00
Third year, lectures . . .	130.00
Fourth year, diploma . . .	40.00
Total tuition for the four years	\$ 445.00

Graduates in 1899.—14.

Students Enrolled in 1898-99.—

First year	14
Second year	24
Third year	21
Fourth year	17
	76

FACULTY.

George W. White, A.M., D.D. <i>President.</i>	Walter Lindley, M.D. <i>Gynecology.</i>
J. P. Widney, A.M., M.D., LL.D. <i>(Emeritus) Medicine.</i>	Carl Kurtz, M.D. <i>Gynecology (Associate).</i>
H. H. Maynard, M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Surgery.</i>	Granville MacGowan, M.D. <i>Diseases of the Skin and Genito- urinary Organs.</i>
J. H. Utley, M.D. <i>Medicine.</i>	H. G. Brainerd, A.B., M.D., Dean. <i>Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.</i>
Horace B. Wing, B.S., M.D. <i>Clinical Medicine.</i>	E. A. Follansbee, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children.</i>
George W. Lasher, M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	Henry S. Orme, A.B., M.D. <i>Hygiene and State Medicine.</i>
Joseph Kurtz, M.D. <i>Clinical Surgery.</i>	D. C. Barber, A.M., M.D. <i>Pathology.</i>
W. Le Moyne Wills, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>	H. Bert Ellis, A.B., M.D. <i>Ophthalmology.</i>
George L. Cole, M.D. <i>Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Physical Diagnosis.</i>	William D. Babcock, A.M., M.D. <i>Diseases of Ear, Nose, and Throat.</i>
Meloin L. Moore, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	Nathaniel P. Conrey, A.M. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>

F. D. Bullard, A.M., M.D.
Chemistry.

Claire W. Murphy, M.D.
Demonstrator Anatomy.

Milbank Johnson, M.D.
Physiology.

Stanley P. Black, Ph.B., M.D.
Histology, Bacteriology, and Clinical Microscopy.

Robert V. Day, M.D.
Instructor Chemistry.

O. O. Witherbee, M.D.
Instructor Physiology.

W. Jarvis Barlow, A.B., M.D.
Instructor Physical Diagnosis.

Joseph M. King.
Instructor Materia Medica.

Frank L. O'Neill, M.D.
Assistant Demonstrator Anatomy.

—15th Annual Announcement, 1899-1900.

SAN FRANCISCO.

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(National Confederation of Eclectic Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma from a university high-school, literary or scientific college, or a first-grade teacher's certificate, or passing an examination in the branches of a "good English education, including mathematics, English composition, elementary natural philosophy, and Latin."

Length of Course.—Four years of eight months each.

Fees.¹—

Matriculation (once only)		\$ 5.00
Tuition, first each year ²		100.00
Demonstration, first and second years each		10.00
Chemistry		5.00
Histology, microscopy, and bacteriology		5.00
Physics and Latin		5.00
Graduation		40.00

Graduates in 1899.—17.

Students Enrolled in 1898-99.—

Fourth year	18
Third year	20
Second year	17
First year	8
	—
	63

¹ A perpetual scholarship, entitling the holder to keep a student in the college constantly, can be purchased for \$500.

² A student paying the tuition for three years receives his tuition during the fourth year without charge.

FACULTY.

D. Maclean, M.D., Dean. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	J. P. Schmitz, M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
J. W. Hamilton, M.D. <i>Gynecology.</i>	M. H. Logan, Ph.G., M.D. <i>Chemistry and Toxicology.</i>
George G. Gere, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i>	F. Cornwall, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology, Laryngology, and Otology.</i>
W. H. Hunsaker, M.D. <i>Orthopedic and Clinical Surgery.</i>	W. B. Church, M.D. <i>Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of the Chest.</i>
H. T. Webster, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i>	A. E. Scott, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children.</i>
John Fearn, M.D. <i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>	M. C. Hassett, L.D. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
C. N. Miller, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Pharmacology, C. M. Troppmann, M.D.; *Medicine*, B. Stetson, M.D.; *Hygiene*, H. B. Mehrmann, M.D.; *Diseases of the Genito-urinary Organs*, W. O. Wilcox, M.D.; *Osteology*, Charles Clark, M.D.; *Angiology and Myology*, E. H. Mercer, A.B., M.D.; *Embryology*, J. B. Mitchell, M.D.; *Histology, Microscopy, and Bacteriology*, W. A. Harvey, M.D.; *Physics and Latin*, J. C. Bainbridge, M.D.; *Medical Literature*, C. N. Miller, M.D.; *Diseases of Women*, D. M. Hamilton, M.D.

—22nd Annual Announcement.

COOPER MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Entrance Requirements.—One of the following qualifications:

(a) Certificate showing that applicant has passed examinations for entrance to a recognized university or college.

(b) A diploma from a recognized school or academy.

(c) A diploma from a state normal school.

(d) A first-grade teacher's certificate of the state of California.

(e) A certificate of admission to a recognized medical, dental, or pharmaceutical college, whose requirements for admission are at least equivalent to those given above.

(f) An examination in the following subjects: *English*, grammar and composition; *United States history*; *descriptive geography*; *arithmetic*, common and decimal fractions; *physics*, elementary mechanics of solids and fluids, rudiments of light, heat, electricity; *Latin*, grammar, translations. (A Latin course is provided for students who fail in Latin.) One of following: *Greek*, first chapter St. John's Gospel; *French*, first chapter *Télémaque*; *German*, Adler's Reader; *logic*; *botany*; *zoology*; *elementary chemistry*.

Length of Course.—Four years of eight months each.
Fees.—

Matriculation, first year, . . .	\$ 5.00.
Demonstrations, for each of two years, .	10.00.
Lecture fee, each year, . . .	100.00.
Graduation fee, . . .	25.00.

Graduates in 1899.—44, of whom 2 have degrees in arts, 4 in science, 2 in philosophy, 2 in dentistry and medicine.

Students Enrolled, 1898-99.—155, of whom 25 have degrees in arts, science, philosophy, dentistry, and medicine.

FACULTY.

I. C. Lane, A.M., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., LL.D., President. <i>Surgery.</i>	O. P. Jenkins, A.M., M.S., Ph.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
C. N. Ellinwood, M.D. <i>Physiology, Clinical Surgery.</i>	W. T. Wenzell, M.D., Ph.M. <i>Chemistry.</i>
Adolph Barkan, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology, Otology, Laryngology.</i>	Stanley Stillman, M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>
Jos. H. Wythe, M.D., LL.D., F.R.M.S. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Microscopy, Histology.</i>	Emmet Rixford, B.S., M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>
Henry Gibbons, Jr., A.M., M.D., Dean. <i>Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children.</i>	W. F. Cheney, B.L., M.D., Sec'y. <i>Practice of Medicine.</i>
Jos. O. Hirschfelder, M.D. <i>Clinical Medicine.</i>	Wm. Ophuls, M.D. <i>Pathology.</i>
A. M. Gardner, M.D. <i>Legal Medicine, Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i>	Chas. E. Parnum, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
	Geo. F. Hanson, Ph.G., M.D. <i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Gynecology, Geo. B. Somers, A.B., M.D.; *Histology*, S. H. Buteau, M.D.; *Veneral Diseases and Genito-urinary Surgery*, R. L. Rigdon, M.D.; *Hygiene*, Frank Fischer, A.B., M.D.; *Physiology*, Ray Lyman Wilbur, A.M., M.D.; *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, C. F. Griffin, M.D.; *Anatomy*, A. H. Taylor, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, Henry Meyer, M.D., Walter M. Thorne, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Frank P. Gray, M.D.; *Clinical Microscopy*, Philip King Brown, A.B., M.D.; *Histology*, F. B. Sutherland, M.D.; *Legal Medicine, Mental and Nervous Diseases*, Driesbach Smith, M.D.; *Clinical Medicine*, Geo. H. Hubbell, M.D., and W. C. Riley, M.D.; *Anatomy*, E. G. McConnell, M.D., W. W. Wymore, M.D., Thos. G. Inman, Ph.G., M.D., Wm. Himmelsbach, M.D., and A. J. Zobel, M.D.

—*Announcement, 1899-1900.*

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL, COLLEGE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

Entrance Requirements.—The examination recommended by the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Length of Course.—Four years, with two semesters in each year. The first semester of the present year began on Tuesday, July 25, 1899, ending on Wednesday, November 29, 1899. The second semester lasts from Monday, December 5, 1899 to Saturday, February 3, 1900.

Fees.—

Matriculation (paid but once)	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year ¹	75.00
Practical anatomy (including material)	20.00
Practical chemistry and microscopy each	10.00

Graduates in 1899.—3.

Students Enrolled.—Not given in the announcement.

FACULTY.

- | | |
|--|---|
| C. B. Currier, M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Diseases of Heart and Lungs.</i> | F. G. Canney, M.D.
<i>Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, Pathology, and Bacteriology.</i> |
| William Boericke, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i> | R. Herbert Clement, M.D.
<i>Lecturer Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.</i> |
| C. L. Tisdale, M.D.
<i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i> | Joseph Brooks, M.D.
<i>Lecturer Osteography and Syndes-mography.</i> |
| J. N. Eckel, M.D.
<i>Pediatrics.</i> | C. D. Potter, M.D.
<i>Demonstrator Anatomy.</i> |
| Sidney Worth, A.B., M.D.
<i>Clinical Medicine.</i> | F. H. Hadley, A.M., M.D.
<i>Lecturer Comparative Anatomy and Histology.</i> |
| J. Kastendieck, M.D.
<i>Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i> | Guy E. Manning, M.D.
<i>Physiology.</i> |
| A. C. Hart, M.D., D.D.S.
<i>Lecturer Stomatology</i> | I. E. Nicholson, M.D.
<i>Lecturer Hygiene.</i> |
| George H. Palmer, M.D.
<i>Surgery.</i> | William Simpson, M.D.
<i>Lecturer Sanitary Science.</i> |
| E. R. Bryant, Ph.M., M.D.
<i>Surgery (Associate).</i> | H. M. McQueen, Ph.G.
<i>Lecturer Medical Chemistry and Medical Botany.</i> |
| B. N. Dow, M.D.
<i>Lecturer Genito-urinary Diseases.</i> | F. L. Bateman, M.D.
<i>Lecturer Toxicology.</i> |
| E. S. Grigsby, M.D.
<i>Lecturer Orthopedic Surgery.</i> | Brooks Palmer, Ph.B., LL.B.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i> |
| Florence N. Ward, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics.</i> | G. S. Von Wedelstaedt, M.D.
<i>Electrology.</i> |
| James W. Ward, M.D., Dean.
<i>Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women.</i> | |
| A. C. Peterson, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology.</i> | |
| Grant Selfridge, M.D.
<i>Clinical, Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology.</i> | |

—17th Annual Announcement.

¹ Including the graduating fee in the fourth year.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
AND SURGEONS OF SAN FRANCISCO.**

History.—Incorporated in 1896 for the sole purpose of affording the students of the Pacific States a thorough and practical education in medicine, surgery, and dental surgery.

Entrance Requirements.—Alumni of recognized colleges, academies and high schools; and those presenting evidence of passing the entrance examination to the course of arts or science of a recognized college are admitted upon the diploma or certificate. Not possessing these, "such other evidence of scholarship as may be accepted by the faculty," or passing examination before a committee of the faculty is necessary. The examination includes the writing of an essay of at least 200 words for a test of *English*; United States and English *history*, and the principles of government in the United States; *geography*; elementary *physics*; *arithmetic* and *algebra* through quadratic equations; and *Latin* (the first book of Cæsar.) Students who are planning to take an English qualification are recommended to take a special entrance examination for which a fee of \$25 is asked.

Length of Course.—Four terms lasting from October 1st to about July 1st of each year, of which but six months from January 1st to July 1st are compulsory.

Fees.—

Matriculation (paid but once)	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Each preliminary course (optional)	.	.	.	25.00
Each regular course	.	.	.	75.00
Demonstrator's ticket each course (2 obligatory)	.	.	.	10.00
Examination for degree	.	.	.	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—19.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

				Having an academic degree.
Fourth year class	.	.	25	4
Third " "	.	.	34	2
Second " "	.	.	41	0
First " "	.	.	50	0
Total	.	.	150	6

FACULTY.

- Joseph R. Laine, M.D., President. *Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.*
 Winslow Anderson, A.M., M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond., Dean. *Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery.*
 Samuel O. L. Potter, A.M., M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond., Secretary. *Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.*
 William F. Southard, A.M., M.D., Treasurer. *Ophthalmology, Otolaryngology and Laryngology.*
 Edward G. Frisbie, M.D. *Orthopedic Surgery.*
 Frank Howard Payne, M.D. *Hygiene and Dietetic.*
 Antrim Edgar Osborne, Ph.D., M.D. *Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.*
 Alfred E. Regensburger, M.D. *Dermatology.*
 W. S. Whitwell, A.M., M.D. *Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics.*
- Elmer E. Kelly, Ph.M., M.D. *General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy.*
 D. A. Hodghead, A.M., M.D., Secretary of the Faculties. *Obstetrics and Diseases of Children.*
 E. M. Paterson, M.D. *Physiology and Histology.*
 C. K. Bonestell, A.M. *Medical Jurisprudence.*
 George Adam, M.D. *Electro-therapeutics.*
 C. H. Rosenthal, M.D. *Acting, Clinical Medicine.*
 A. P. Woodward, M.D. *Dermatology.*
 E. S. Pillsbury, M.D. *Pathology and Bacteriology.*
 A. C. Bothe, M.D. *Chemistry.*
 William J. Jackson, Ph.G., M.D. *Pharmacy.*

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Surgery, John H. Healy, M.D., E. S. Howard, M.D., A. W. Morton, M.D.; *Diseases of the Nose and Throat*, A. Schloss, M.D.; *Ophthalmology, Otolaryngology, and Laryngology*, Redmond W. Payne, M.D.; *Gynecology*, F. H. Payne, M.D., Sophie B. Kobicke, M.D.; *Orthopedic Surgery*, Max Strunsky, M.D.; *Chemistry*, Charles E. Jones, A.B., M.D.; J. Burris Wood, B.S., M.D.; E. E. Hill, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, Fred. W. Lux, M.D.; *Histology*, Lem W. Spriggs, M.D.; *Anatomy*, F. F. Knorp, M.D.; *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, J. F. Dillon, A.M., M.D.; *Medicine*, Bertha A. Saunders, M.D., A. F. Werner, A.B., M.D., Ichetaro Katsuki; *Pediatrics*, H. F. Wilson, M.D.; *Pharmacy*, J. J. Keefe, Ph.G., M.D.

Catalogue Fourth Session.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A. A certificate showing the candidate has (1) passed the examination for admission to the College of Letters or the Colleges of Science of the University of California, or some other recognized university or college; (2) has a diploma from the University of California, or some other recognized university or college; (3) evidence of graduation from recognized high schools and academies; (4) evidence of gradu-

ation from a state normal school. An examination in *physics* may be required in addition, if there is no evidence to show it has been taken.

B. Those who do not possess evidence enumerated above, are required to pass an examination conducted by the regular examining board of the academic department of the University. This examination includes the following subjects: *English* (a thorough knowledge of grammar and elementary rhetoric, with the study of certain specified works,—oral and written expression); *arithmetic*; *algebra* (through quadratic equations); *plane geometry*; *Government of the United States*; *Latin* (first four books of Cæsar, elementary Latin grammar, and translating easy English sentences into Latin); *physics*; *chemistry*; *botany*; *zoology*.

Length of Course.—Four years, eight months in the year.

Fees.—

Matriculation (paid but once)	\$ 5.00
Practical anatomy for each of two years	10.00
Tuition—annually	100.00
Graduating fee	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—28, of whom eight have a degree in arts or science.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—150, of whom 35 have a degree in arts or science.

FACULTY.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Ph.D. <i>President.</i>	John M. Williamson, M.D. <i>Genito-urinary Surgery.</i>
G. A. Shurtleff, M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	John W. Robertson, A.B., M.D. <i>Nervous and Mental Diseases.</i>
R. Beverly Cole, A.M., M.D., M.R. C.S. Eng. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology.</i>	Harry M. Sherman, M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>
Robert A. McLean, M.D. <i>Clinical and Operative Surgery.</i>	Alonzo E. Taylor, M.D. <i>Pathology.</i>
Benjamin R. Swan, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children.</i>	William E. Hopkins, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology and Otology (Associate).</i>
George H. Powers, A.M., M.D. <i>Ophthalmology and Otology.</i>	George F. Shiels, M.D., F.R.C.S., B. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery (Associate).</i>
William Watt Kerr, A.M., M.D., C.M. <i>Clinical Medicine.</i>	Charles A. von Hoffmann, M.D. <i>Gynecology (Associate).</i>
Arnold A. D'Ancona, A.B., M.D., Dean. <i>Physiology.</i>	William B. Lewitt, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children (Associate).</i>
Douglas W. Montgomery, M.D., Cur- ator. <i>Diseases of the Skin.</i>	Frank T. Green, Ph.G. <i>Materia Medica and Medical Chemistry (Associate).</i>
Washington Dodge, M.D. <i>Therapeutics.</i>	Thomas W. Huntington, A.B., M.D. <i>Clinical Surgery (Associate).</i>

- Herbert C. Moffitt, B.S., M.D.
Lecturer Principles and Practice of Medicine and Instructor in Clinical Medicine.
- J. Henry Barbat, Ph.G., M.D.
Instructor Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
- William J. Hawkins, M.D.
Instructor Physiology.
- Richard M. H. Berndt, M.D.
Instructor Therapeutics.
- Thomas B. W. Leland, M.D.
Instructor Physiology.
- Philip Mills Jones, M.D.
Instructor Electro-therapeutics.
- James G. McCone, B.S., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.
Instructor Obstetrics.
- Hugh Lagan, M.D.
Assistant Clinical Surgery.
- Charles L. Morgan, A.B., Ph.G., M.D.
Instructor Materia Medica.
- Edward von Adelung, Jr., B.S., M.D.
Instructor Nervous Diseases.
- Wallace I. Terry, M.D.
Assistant Clinical Surgery.
- Robert T. Legge, Ph.G., M.D.
Assistant Materia Medica.
- Henry A. L. Ryfkogel, M.D.
Instructor Bacteriology. Director Clinical Laboratory.
- Stephen Cleary, M.D.
Demonstrator Anatomy.
- Charles D. McGettigan, M.D.
Demonstrator Anatomy.

SPECIAL LECTURERS.

- Joseph Le Conte, A.M., M.D., LL.D., Prof. of Natural History.
- William E. Ritter, Ph.D., Assoc. Prof. of Biology.
- Herbert P. Johnson, Ph.D., Assoc. Prof. of Zoology.

—37th Annual Announcement 1899-1900.

COLORADO.

BOULDER.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—*English*, composition of not less than 200 words; *arithmetic*, through ratio and proportion; *algebra*, through quadratics; *physics*, elementary; *Latin*, equal to one year's study as in Harkness' Latin Reader.

Graduates or matriculates of reputable colleges, high schools of first grade, or state normal schools, or those passing examination provided by State of New York, may be exempted from above requirements.

Length of Course.—Four years, of nine months each.

Fees.—

Tuition each year \$40.00

Graduates in 1899.—Not given in the announcement.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—Not given in the announcement.

FACULTY.

- James H. Baker, M.A., LL.D.
President.
- L. M. Giffin, M.D., Dean.
Anatomy, Physical Diagnosis.
- C. S. Palmer, Ph.D.
Chemistry.
- A. S. Lobingier, B.A., M.D.
Surgery, Principles of, and Clinical.
- E. B. Queal, M.D.
Physiology.
- H. O. Dodge, M.D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

- E. H. Robertson, Ph.M., M.D.
Pathology, Bacteriology.
- John Chase, B.A., M.D.
Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology.
- T. E. Taylor, B.A., M.D.
Obstetrics.
- W. H. Riley, M.S., M.D.
Mental and Nervous Diseases.
- W. B. Craig, M.D.
Principles of, and Pelvic-Abdominal, Surgery.
- G. H. Cattermole, M.D.
Diseases of Children, Clinical Medicine.
- F. E. Waxham, M.D.
Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Laryngology, and Rhinology.
- J. H. Parsons, D.D.S.
Operative, and Prosthetic Dental Technics.
- Francis Ramaley, M.S., Ph.D.
Histology (Assistant).
- C. F. Andrew, M.D.
Lecturer Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence.
- L. Z. Coman, M.D.
Lecturer Bandaging, Minor Surgery.
- C. S. Elder, M.D.
Gynecology, Abdominal Surgery (Assistant).
- George O'Brien, M.D.
Demonstrator Anatomy.
- Mary A. Lake, M.D.
Demonstrator Anatomy.
- R. S. Breed, B.S.
Histology (Assistant).
- Sard Wiest, M.D.
Laboratory Instructor Minor Surgery, Bandaging, Use of Ophthalmoscope, etc.

---Annual Announcement 1899-00.

DENVER.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

Entrance Requirements.—1. The possession of a diploma from a literary college, university, an academy, normal school, or high school. 2. A first-grade teacher's certificate, or other satisfactory documentary evidence of scholarship. 3. A previous matriculation at some reputable literary, medical, dental, pharmaceutical, or veterinary college. 4. For those without credentials as mentioned above, a fair knowledge of orthography, English composition, arithmetic, geography, chemistry, and modern history.

Length of Course.—Four years of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation paid but once.		\$ 5.00
Tuition each year ¹		100.00

Graduates in 1899.—6.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—50.

FACULTY.

- William A. Burr, M.D.
Theory and Practice.
- James P. Willard, M.D., Dean,
Materia Medica.
- J. Wylie Anderson, M.D.
Surgery.
- Curtis M. Beebe, M.D.
Gynecology.
- Emil G. Freyermuth, M.D.
Obstetrics.
- Byron A. Wheeler, M.D.
Nervous and Mental Diseases.

¹ Includes everything.

George E. Brown, M.D.

Medical Diagnosis, and Diseases of Chest.

Edward H. King, M.D.

Diseases of Children.

Samuel S. Kehr, M.D.

Ophthalmology.

David A. Strickler, M.D., Registrar.
Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology.

Harley K. Dunklee, M.D.

Anatomy and Genito-urinary Diseases.

John H. Morrow, M.D.

Anatomy and Principles of Surgery.

Joseph C. Irvine, M.D.

Physiology.

Chauncey E. Tennant, M.D.

Pathology, Chemistry, and Toxicology.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Theory and Practice, Edwin J. Clark, M.D.; Luther J. Ingersoll, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, Charles W. Enos, M.D., Pearl B. Wheeler, M.D.; *Surgery*, John Walter Harris, M.D., Walter Joel King, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Frederick C. Strong, M.D.; *Physiology*, A. C. Stewart, M.D., Charles B. Cowell, M.D.; *Pathology, Chemistry, and Toxicology*, Rupert O. Butterfield, Ph.D., Margaret H. Beeler, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, Hon. J. Warner Mills, LL.D.; *Sanitary Science and Hygiene*, H. Frank Moore, M.D.; *Oral Surgery*, Elisha D. Hinkley, D.D.S.; *Physics and Electricity*, Giles F. Roosevelt; *Histology, Microscopy, and Latin*, Oscar Anderson, B.S.

—6th Annual Announcement.

GROSS MEDICAL COLLEGE, ROCKY MOUNTAIN UNIVERSITY.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—Those of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Length of Course.—Four years. The Winter Session from early in September to the middle of April, and a Spring Session.

Fees.—

Matriculation (annual)	\$ 5.00
General lecture, first three years (each year)	75.00
“ “ fourth year	30.00
Laboratory each	5.00

There are no examination or graduation fees.

Graduates in 1899.—14.

Students Enrolled 1899-1900.—82.

FACULTY.

Thomas Hayden Hawkins, A.M., William Harmon Buchtel, M.D.,
M.D., LL.D., Dean. LL.D.

Gynecology, Abdominal Surgery and Clinical Midwifery.

(Emeritus) *Obstetrics and Clinical Midwifery.*

John Boice, M.D., Vice-dean.

William Henry Davis, M.D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

Dermatology and Venereal Diseases.

John Elsner, M.D.

William John Rothwell, M.D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

Nervous and Mental Diseases.

- Robert Fields Le Mond, A.M., M.D.
Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.
George Fayette Wright, M.D.
(Emeritus) Orthopedic Surgery.
Carey Kennedy Fleming, M.D.
Obstetrics and Gynecology.
Leonard Freeman, B.S., M.D.
Surgery.
William N. Beggs, A.B., M.D.
Clinical Diseases of the Chest and of Pathology.
Clayton Parkhill, M.D.
Surgery.
Josiah N. Hall, B.S., M.D.
Medicine.
Robert Levy, M.D., Secretary.
Laryngology, Rhinology, Physiology.
Charles Franklin Shollenberger, M.D.
Pediatrics.
James William Exline, M.D.
Hygiene and State Medicine.
Edward Curtis Hill, M.Sc., M.D.
Chemistry, Urinary Analysis, and Toxicology.
Horace Granville Harvey, A.B., M.D.
Anatomy.
Moses Kleiner, M.D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Thomas Mitchell Burns, M.D.
Obstetrics and Clinical Midwifery.
Charles Burton Van Zant, M.D.
Physiology.
G. Melville Black, M.D.
Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.
James M. Blaine, M.D.
Dermatology and Venereal Diseases.
David Hummel Coover, M.D.
Clinical Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.
John William Higgins, M.D.
Clinical Pediatrics.
James H. Pershing, Esq.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Samuel David Hopkins, M.D.
Nervous and Mental Diseases (Adjunct).
Henry W. Rover, M.D.
Materia Medica.
George Beggs Crews, M.D.
Lecturer Pharmacology; Instructor Gynecology.
George Edward Tyler, B.S., M.D.
Lecturer Medicine.
George H. Stover, M.D.
Lecturer Electro-therapeutics.
Samuel Gibson Mugrage, M.D.
Lecturer Clinical Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.
Louis H. Kemble, M.D.
Lecturer Minor Surgery and Bandaging.
Willis James Raynor, M.D.
Lecturer Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Sherman Thompson Brown, M.D.
Lecturer Anatomy.
Samuel H. Bell, M.D.
Lecturer Histology.
James William Purcell, M.D.
Instructor Gynecology.
Aubrey Hodson Williams, M.D.
Instructor Surgery.
James N. Thomas.
Assistant to Chair of Surgery.
David D. Thornton, M.D.
Assistant to Chair of Pathology.
Philip Hillkowitz.
Lecturer Bacteriology.

—Circular of Information 1899-1900.

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—Those of the Association of American Medical Colleges (*q. v.*)

Length of Course.—Four years, seven months in each year.

Fees.—

Matriculation, paid but once	\$ 5.00
Registration, each year after the first	1.00
Tuition each year	75.00
Dissecting material per part, not to exceed	5.00
Chemical laboratory	10.00
Final examination	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—11.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—52.

FACULTY.

- William F. McDowell, S.T.D.
Chancellor.
- John W. Graham, M.D.
(Emeritus) Medicine.
- H. A. Lemen, M.D.
(Emeritus) Medicine.
- Frederick J. Bancroft, M.D.
(Emeritus) Fractures and Dislocations.
- Arnold Stedman, M.D.
(Emeritus) Obstetrics and Puerperal Diseases.
- Charles Denison, A.M., M.D.
(Emeritus) Diseases of Chest and Climatology.
- William E. Wilson, M.D.
(Emeritus) Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
- John W. Collins, M.D.
(Emeritus) Gynecology.
- Samuel A. Fisk, A.M., M.D.
(Emeritus) Medicine.
- Edmund C. Rivers, A.M., M.D.,
Dean.
Ophthalmology.
- Edmund J. A. Rogers, M.D.
Surgery.
- Henry H. Howland, M.D.
Laryngology and Rhinology.
- Henry Sewall, M.D., Ph.D.
Physiology.
- Edwin R. Axtell, M.D.
Renal Diseases.
- Charles B. Lyman, M.D.
Fractures and Dislocations.
- John M. Foster, M.D.
Otology.
- F. H. McNaught, M.D.
Obstetrics.
- Horace G. Wetherill, M.D., Secretary.
Gynecology.
- Charles A. Powers, M.D.
Surgery.
- Howell T. Pershing, M.Sc., M.D.
Nervous and Mental Diseases.
- Herbert B. Whitney, A.B., M.D.
Medicine.
- Sherman G. Bonney, A.M., M.D.
Medicine.
- George B. Packard, M.D.
Orthopedic Surgery.
- Walter A. Jayne, M.D.
Gynecology.
- William H. Bergtold, M.Sc., M.D.
Pathology.
- Carroll E. Edson, A.M., M.D.
Therapeutics.
- Thomas J. Gallaher, A.M., M.D.
Laryngology and Rhinology.
- Alfred E. R. Seebass, Ph.G., M.D.
Materia Medica and Pharmacology.
- Wilker Dwight Engle, A.M., M.D.
Chemistry.
- Lewis E. Lemen, A.M., M.D.
Surgery (Clinical).
- Oscar J. Pfeiffer, A.M., M.D.
Surgery (Clinical).
- John W. O'Connor, M.D.
Surgery (Clinical).
- William S. Bagot, M.D.
Gynecology (Clinical).
- P. V. Carlin, M.D.
Obstetrics (Clinical).
- I. B. Perkins, M.D.
Gynecology (Clinical).

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Medical Jurisprudence, Cass E. Herrington, Esq.; *Therapeutics*, Henry W. Rover, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, William C. Mitchell, M.D.; *Pathology*, William B. Fenn, A.M., M.D.; *Anatomy*, Hobart E. Warren, A.B., M.D.; F. W. Kenney, M.D.; *Diseases of the Gastro-intestinal Tract*, Charles D. Spivak, M.D.; *Medicine*, Alfred Mann, A.B., M.D.; Clinton G. Hickey, M.D.; G. Walter Holden, M.D.; *Embryology and Histology*, Rupert O. Butterfield, Ph.D., M.D.; *Laryngology and Rhinology*, Thomas J. Stiver, M.D.; R. C. Gallaher, M.D.; *Neurology*, Edward Delehanty, M.D.; *Orthopedic Surgery*, Matt. R. Root, M.D.; *Ophthalmology and Otology*, J. T. Beatty, M.D.; *Gynecology*, Elsie Reed Mithell, M.D.; *Surgery*, M. H. Mack, M.D.; Frank E. Rogers, M.D.; Nathaniel H. Kirby, M.D.; S. B. Childs, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Seymour Jarecki, M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, William C. Bane, M.D.

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CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN.

YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL, DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE, YALE UNIVERSITY.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

(History : See *Bull. Am. Acad. Med.*, 111, 713.)

Entrance Requirements.—Passing an examination in (1) *English*, an essay of about 200 words on an assigned topic; (2) *Latin*, an amount equal to one year of study; (3) The *metric system* of weights and measures and *algebra* as far as quadratics; (5) elementary physics. Candidates having a degree in arts or science, or presenting certificates from the proper officer of schools approved by the faculty showing they have successfully prosecuted the subjects of examination are not required to take the examination.

Length of Course.—Four years, each year divided into three terms, occupying 34 weeks in all.

Fees.—

Matriculation (paid but once)	\$ 5.00
Tuition, first three years, each year	150.00
" fourth year	100.00
Practical anatomy, first year	10.00
" " second "	5.00
" pharmacy, " "	5.00
Graduation	30.00

Graduates in 1899.—Seven, of whom 6 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled in 1899-1900.—

	No.	Having academic degrees.
Graduate student	1	..
Senior class	28	8
Junior "	21	3
Second year class	38	12
First year class	46	6
Special student	1	0
Total	135	29

FACULTY.

Arthur T. Hadley, LL.D.

President.

Moses C. White, M.D.

Pathology.

Charles A. Lindsley, M.D.

(*Emeritus*) *Theory and Practice of Medicine.*

William H. Carmalt, M.D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Thomas H. Russell, M.D.

Clinical Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Herbert E. Smith, M.D., Dean.
Chemistry.

John S. Ely, M.D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Oliver T. Osborne, M.D., M.A.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Harry B. Ferris, M.D.

Anatomy.

Benjamin Moore, M.A.

Physiology.

Henry L. Swain, M.D.

Diseases of Throat and Ear (Clinical).

Charles J. Bartlett, M.D.

Pathology (Assistant).

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Ophthalmology, Samuel B. St. John, M.D., Arthur N. Alling, M.D., Edward M. McCabe, M.D.; *Surgery*, Leonard W. Bacon, Jr., M.D., Leonard C. Sanford, M.D., W. J. Sheehan, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, Charles D. Phelps, M.D., Donald R. Hinckley, M.D.; *Dermatology*, Ralph A. McDonnell, M.D.; *Neurology*, Robert E. Peck, M.D.; *Pharmacy*, Warren A. Spalding; *Chemistry*, William H. Parker, Ph.D.; *Orthopedic Surgery*, Ernst H. Arnold, M.D.; *Insanity*, Allen R. Defendorf, M.D.; *Pediatrics*, Louis B. Bishop, M.D.; *Gynecology*, Edward S. Moulton, M.D.; *Pathology*, Robert O. Moody, M.D.; *Diseases of Throat and Ear*, Frederic C. Bishop, M.D., Frederick N. Sperry, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Ambrose K. Brennan, M.D.; *Anatomy*, William F. Verdi, M.D.; *Medicine*, Willis H. Crowe, M.D., Edward F. McIntosh, M.D., S. M. Hammond, M.D.; *Histology*, Clifford W. Kellogg, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, Francis Bacon, M.D.

—Catalogue 1899-1900.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY, THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A satisfactory certificate, showing that by previous education, the candidate is fitted for study of medicine; in lieu of this, an examination comprising:

1. English composition.
2. Translation of easy Latin prose.
3. Elements of algebra or higher arithmetic.
4. Elementary physics.

Length of Course.—Four years, of eight months each.

Fees.—

General, covering all expenses, each year	.	.	\$110.00
Diploma	.	.	5.00
In addition, a deposit for breakage	.	.	.

Graduates in 1899.—27.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—213.

FACULTY.

- Benaiah L. Whitman, D.D.
President.
E. A. de Schweinitz, Ph.D., M.D.,
Dean.
Chemistry and Toxicology.
J. Ford Thompson, M.D.
Surgery.
William W. Johnston, M.D.
Theory and Practice and Clinical Medicine.
Albert F. A. King, A.M., M.D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
D. Webster Prentiss, A.M., M.D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
D. Kerfoot Shute, A.B., M.D.
Anatomy and Clinical Ophthalmology.
William P. Carr, M.D.
Physiology and Clinical Surgery.
H. C. Yarrow, M.D.
Dermatology.
Henry L. E. Johnson, M.D.
Gynecology.
Thomas E. McArdle, A.M., M.D.
Minor Surgery.
William K. Butler, A.M., M.D.
Ophthalmology.
Sterling Ruffin, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Charles W. Richardson, M.D.
Laryngology and Otolary.
Edmund L. Tompkins, M.D.
Nervous Diseases.
A. R. Shands, M.D.
Orthopedic Surgery.
John Van Rensselaer, M.D.
Surgical Pathology.
Walter Reed, M.D.
Bacteriology and Pathology.
W. F. R. Phillips, M.D.
Hygiene.
George N. Acker, M.D.
Pediatrics and Clinical Medicine.
G. Wythe Cook, M.D.
Clinical Medicine.
J. W. Bovée, M.D.
Clinical Gynecology.
Randolph B. Carmichael, M.D.
Clinical Dermatology.
T. Ritchie Stone, M.D.
Genito-urinary Diseases.
George W. Foster, M.D.
Mental Diseases.
W. S. Washburn, M.D.
Normal Histology.
T. A. Claytor, M.D.
Clinical Medicine.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, Sterling Ruffin, M.D., W. F. R. Phillips, M.D.; Virgil B. Jackson, M.D., George B. Heinecke, M.D., A. B. Hooe, M.D., J. E. Jones, M.D., R. Washington, M.D., E. E. Richardson, M.D., Lincoln Johnson, M.D.; *Chemistry*, E. G. Seibert, M.D., A. L. Lawrence, M.D., B. F. Tiefenthaler; *Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Pharmacy*, Francis P. Morgan, M.D.; *Pathologic Anatomy*, L. W. Glazebrook, M.D.; *Histology*, John B. Nichols, M.D.; *Minor Surgery*, John R. Wellington, M.D., Frank Leech, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Edward E. Morse, M.D.; *Pathology and Bacteriology*, James Carroll, M.D., Francis R. Hagner, M.D.; *Practice of Medicine*, B. L. Hardin, M.D.; *Examiner for Applicants for Admission*, O. A. McKimmie, M.D.

—Catalogue 1898-99.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—Candidates not graduates of a college, high school, or academy, must pass examination on following subjects:

1. English composition.
2. Elementary physics.
3. Arithmetic and elements of algebra.
4. Translation of Latin prose.

Length of Course.—Four years, of eight months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation, paid but once	\$ 5.00
Tuition, each year	100.00

Graduates in 1899—4.

Students Enrolled 1898-1899.—18.

FACULTY.

John T. Winter, M.D., President. <i>Theory and Practice.</i>	Henry B. Deale, A.M., M.D. <i>Clinical Medicine.</i>
Howard H. Barker, M.D., Dean. <i>Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.</i>	J. Thomas Kelley, Jr., M.D. <i>Gynecology and Obstetrics.</i>
Louis Kolipinski, Pharm.D., M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	John S. McLain, M.D. <i>Toxicology.</i>
M. F. Thompson, D.D.S., M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>	G. R. Lee Cole, M.D. <i>Rectal Diseases.</i>
George C. Ober, M.D. <i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>	Charles K. Koonos, M.D. <i>Anesthetics.</i>
Wm. Mercer Sprigg, M.D. <i>Physiology and Hygiene.</i>	Wm. B. French, M.D. <i>Bacteriology.</i>
W. H. Bradbury, Ph.D. <i>Chemistry and Toxicology.</i>	Noble P. Barnes, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children.</i>
Watson J. Newton, LL.D. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	Albert L. Stavely, M.D. <i>Gynecology.</i>
Thomas Wilson, LL.D. <i>Prehistoric Anthropology.</i>	Arthur A. Snyder, M.D. <i>Clinical Surgery.</i>
T. N. McLaughlin, M.D. <i>Dermatology and Syphilology.</i>	Norwood Suter, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology and Otolary.</i>
Wm. Holland Wilmer, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology and Otolary.</i>	W. Given Suter, M.D. <i>Hygiene.</i>
C. T. Caldwell, M.D. <i>Microscopy and Histology.</i>	Philip S. Roy, M.D. <i>Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i>
D. Olin Leech, M.D. <i>Genito-urinary Diseases.</i>	Louis A. Johnson, M.D. <i>Gynecology and Obstetrics.</i>
Rosier Middleton, M.D. <i>Minor Surgery.</i>	Homer S. Medford, M.D. <i>Clinical Obstetrics.</i>
Wm. Penn Compton, M.D. <i>Laryngology.</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, O. A. T. Swain, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Matilda J. Gallagher, M.D., Oscar H. Coumbe, M.D.; *Chemistry*, J. Wm. Hart, M.D., Howard P. Cobey, M.D., D.D.S.; *Anatomy*, John Lawson Norris, M.D., Alex. D. McKenzie, M.D., Charles P. Cullen, D.D.S., Joseph Pospisiel, D.D.S., M.D.; *Materia Medica, Therapeutics*, Grafton D. P. Bailey, M.D.; *Secretary*, Howard W. Barker.

—Catalogue 1899-1900.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in: *English*, composition of not less than two hundred words; *arithmetic*, through ratio and proportion; *algebra*, through simple equations;

physics, elements; *Latin*, elements attained by one year's study. Applicants showing by certificate of a reputable college, academy, normal, or high school, or state examining board, that they have covered work of such examination may be exempt.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven and one-half months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation, paid but once	\$ 5.00
Tuition, each year	100.00
In addition small fees for breakage and material used.	

Graduates in 1899.—10, of whom 2 had degrees in art.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—86, of whom 17 had degrees in arts or science.

FACULTY.

Rev. John D. Whitney, S.J. <i>President</i> .	J. J. Kinyoun, M.D., Ph.D. <i>Pathology and Bacteriology</i> .
S. C. Busey, M.D., LL.D. <i>(Emeritus) Theory and Practice of Medicine</i> .	W. C. Borden, M.D., U.S.A. <i>Surgical Pathology and Military Surgery</i> .
J. W. H. Lovejoy, A.M., M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Theory and Practice of Medicine</i> .	I. W. Blackburn, M.D. <i>Morbid Anatomy</i> .
G. L. Magruder, A.M., M.D. <i>Dean</i> . <i>(Emeritus) Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i> .	A. H. Witmer, M.D. <i>Mental Diseases</i> .
J. T. Johnson, A.M., M.D., Ph.D., <i>President</i> . <i>Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery</i> .	C. W. Stiles, A.M., Ph.D. <i>Medical Zoology</i> .
C. H. A. Kleinschmidt, M.D., Ph.D. <i>Physiology</i> .	W. C. Woodward, M.D., LL.B. <i>State Medicine</i> .
Frank Baker, A.M., M.D., Ph.D. <i>Anatomy</i> .	G. M. Kober, M.D. <i>Hygiene</i> .
J. D. Hird, A.M. <i>Chemistry and Toxicology</i> .	J. C. McQuire, A.M., M.D. <i>Dermatology</i> .
H. D. Fry, M.D. <i>Obstetrics</i> .	Hugh M. Smith, M.D. <i>Normal Histology</i> .
W. H. Hawkes, A.M., M.D., Treasurer. <i>Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine</i> .	J. W. Bayne, M.D. <i>Clinical Surgery</i> .
G. T. Vaughan, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i> .	Harrison Crook, M.D. <i>Clinical Surgery</i> .
S. S. Adams, A.M., M.D. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Diseases of Children</i> .	M. F. Cuthbert, M.D. <i>Clinical Medicine</i> .
S. M. Burnett, M.D., Ph.D. <i>Ophthalmology and Otology</i> .	I. S. Stone, M.D. <i>Clinical Gynecology</i> .
T. M. Murray, M.D. <i>Physical Diagnosis, Laryngology, and Rhinology</i> .	T. N. Vincent, A.M., M.D. <i>Clinical Medicine</i> .
	J. F. Moran, A.B., M.D. <i>Clinical Obstetrics</i> .
	J. D. Morgan, A.M., M.D. <i>Clinical Medicine</i> .

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Ophthalmology, Otology, C. R. Dufour, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, George J. Lochboehler, Pharm.D., M.D.; *Pathology and Bacteriology*, E. B. Behrend, M.D., F. P. Vale, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, W. Sinclair Bowen, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Emory W. Reisinger, M.D., A. L. Howard, M.D., S. A. Ransom, F. F. Repetti, M.D., M. D'Arcy Magee, M.D., L. A. Walker, M.D., W. C. Gwynn, M.D., John A. Clark, M.D., F. C. Baker, M.D., C. C. Marbury, M.D., Wm. Roberts, M.D.; *Laryngology and Rhinology*, Walter A. Wells, M.D.; *Histology*, Wallace Johnson, M.D.; *Theory and Practice of Medicine*, John D. Thomas, M.D., William Gerry Morgan, M.D.; *Embryology*, Sylvester D. Judd, B.S., Ph.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, J. J. Richardson, M.D.

—Circular of Information, 1899-1900.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination, as follows: *English*, a composition of at least two hundred words; *arithmetic*, through ratio and proportion; *algebra*, through quadratics; *physics*, elements; *Latin*, elements of one year's study.

In lieu of this, certificates of reputable colleges, academies, high and normal schools, or of state examining boards may be recognized.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven and one-half months each.

Fees.—

Tuition each year \$80.00

Graduates in 1898-9.—19, of whom one had a degree in arts.

Students Enrolled 1898-9.—

	Number.	With academic degrees.
Fourth year	24	2
Third year	20	3
Second year	31	1
First year	44	1
Special students	3	0
Total	122	7

FACULTY.

J. Eames Rankin, D.D., LL. D.
President.

T. B. Hood, A.M., M.D., Dean.
(*Emeritus*) *Nervous Diseases and Clinical Medicine.*

C. B. Purvis, A.M., M.D., President.
Obstetrics and Gynecology.

F. J. Shadd, A.M., M.D., Secretary,
Treasurer.

Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Gynecology.

N. F. Graham, M.D.

Principles and Practice of Oral and Clinical Surgery.

D. S. Lamb, A.M., M.D.

Descriptive, Topographic, and Pathologic Anatomy.

W. H. Seaman, A.M., M.D.

Chemistry and Toxicology.

J. E. Brackett, M.D.

Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

- Robert Reyburn, A.M., MD.
Physiology, Hygiene and Clinical Genito-urinary Surgery.
 J. M. Lamb, M.D., D.D.S.
Physiology and Histology (Assistant).
 E. A. Balloch, A.M., M.D.
Surgery and Clinical Surgery (Assistant).
 E. O. Belt, M.D.
Ophthalmology, Otolaryngology, and Eye and Ear Clinic.
- W. W. Alleger, M.D., Pharm.D.
Pathology and Bacteriology.
 S. R. Watts, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence and Clinical Medicine.
 G. N. Perry, M.D.
Pediatrics and Clinical Neurology.
 A. M. Curtis, A.M., M.D.
Clinical Abdominal Surgery.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Histology, Collins Marshall, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Charles I. West, M.D., William T. Blackshear, M.D.; *Venereal Diseases*, Edward D. Williston, A.B., M.D.; *Materia Medica*, John W. Mitchell, M.D.; *Gynecology*, Isabel Haslup, M.D.; *Medicine*, Arthur W. Tancil, M.D.; *Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology*, R. S. Lamb, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, William A. Warfield, M.D.

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GEORGIA.

ATLANTA.

ATLANTA COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

History.—Organized in 1898 by the consolidation of the Atlanta Medical College, and the Southern Medical College.

Entrance Requirements.—"First-course students at matriculation will be required to give satisfactory evidence to the faculty of such educational qualifications as will be deemed necessary for the successful prosecution of their medical studies. These requirements will be similar to those of other reputable medical schools in this country."

Length of Course.—Three years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation paid but once	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year ¹	.	.	.	.	100.00
Graduation	.	.	.	.	30.00

Graduates in 1899.—54.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—213.

FACULTY.

- A. W. Calhoun, M.D., LL.D., President. J. S. Todd, M.D.
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. *Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*
 William Perrin Nicolson, M.D. Virgil O. Hardon, M.D.
Anatomy and Clinical Surgery. *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*

¹ Including fees for practical anatomy, histology, pathology, and bacteriology.

- William Simpson Elkin, A.B., M.D. *Operative and Clinical Surgery.*
 Louis H. Jones, A.M., M.D. *General and Medical Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.*
 W. F. Westmoreland, M.D. *Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.*
 W. S. Kendrick, M.D., Dean. *Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.*
 Floyd Wilcox McRae, M.D. *Gastro-intestinal, Rectal and Clinical Surgery.*
 Hunter P. Cooper, M.D. *Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.*
 J. Clarence Johnson, M.D. *Physiology and Pathologic Anatomy.*
 Dunbar Roy, M.D. *Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat (Clinical).*
 John G. Earnest, M.D. *Gynecology (Clinical).*

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, J. L. Campbell, M.D., P. M. Butler, M.D., K. L. Reid, M.D.; *Bacteriologic, Pathologic, and Histologic Laboratory*, F. S. Bourns, M.D.; *Pathology and Histology*, Michael Hoke, M.D.; *Skin Diseases*, Bernard Wolff, M.D.; *Pharmacy*, George F. Payne, Ph.G., M.D.; *Genito-urinary Diseases and Syphilis*, W. S. Goldsmith, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, Gilman P. Robinson, M.D.; *Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat*, W. E. Campbell, M.D., J. Frank Huss, M.D.; *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, T. V. Hubbard, M.D.; *Obstetrics and Clinical Gynecology*, C. J. Vaughan, M.D.; *Operative and Clinical Surgery*, C. C. Geer, M.D.; *Gastro-intestinal and Rectal Surgery*, J. Payson Kennedy, M.D.; *Physiology and Pathologic Anatomy*, A. F. Griggs, M.D.; *Principles and Practice of Surgery*, A. L. Fowler, M.D.

—Announcement, Session 1899-1900.

GEORGIA COLLEGE OF ECLECTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

(National Confederation of Eclectic Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A competent knowledge of the branches of an academic education. If deficient in any branch, opportunity will be given for examination at beginning of following session.

Length of Course.—After Oct. 3, 1899, four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

General, each year	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 80.00
Graduation	.	.	.	.	.	25.00
Scholarship	.	.	.	.	.	250.00

Graduates in 1899.—26.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—60.

FACULTY.

A. G. Thomas, M.D., LL.D., President. <i>Chemistry and Toxicology.</i>	Elzie Berrien Thomas, M.D. <i>Physiology, Histology, and Bacteriology.</i>
Stephen T. Biggers, M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Practice of Medicine.</i>	J. G. Sexton, M.D. <i>Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Hygiene.</i>
W. M. Durham, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery and Dermatology.</i>	J. R. Duvall, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
John H. Goss, M.D. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology.</i>	Hon. J. F. Daniel, B.L. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
Benjamin L. Simmons, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i>	Tom L. Thomason, M.D. <i>Demonstrator Anatomy.</i>

—60th Annual Announcement.

AUGUSTA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.¹

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma of an accredited high school or academy of University of Illinois—or of another university whose entrance requirements are equivalent to those of University of Illinois ; or an examination covering the following subjects: *Algebra*, through 'quadratics, Wells', Wentworth's, or equivalent; *composition* and *rhetoric*, elements, Genung, Scott and Denney, or equivalent; *English literature*, certain assigned literary masterpieces; *Latin*, four books of Cæsar, or equivalent; *geometry*, plane, Wells' or Wentworth's, or equivalent; *history*, England and U. S. or general, or Greece and Rome; *physics*, elements, Appleton, Avery, Carhart and Chute, or Gage.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each. After 1900, eight months. Optional course of nine months each year instead of seven.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
General	105.00
Laboratory, first and second years	25.00
Maternity hospital, fourth year	10.00

Graduates in 1899.—124, of whom 20 had academic degrees.*Students Enrolled 1898-99.*—

¹ No reply to several requests for a catalogue received up to January 30, 1900. It is hoped that a statement of this college can be ready for an appendix, q. v.

	Men.	Women.	Total.	Acad. degrees.
Seniors	117	7	124	24
Juniors	108	5	113	23
Sophomores	99	8	107	11
Freshmen	92	9	101	4
Specials	61	8	69	—
Total	477	37	514	62

FACULTY.

Andrew S. Draper, LL.D. <i>President.</i>	F. R. Sherwood, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
William E. Quine, M.D., Dean. <i>Principles and Practice and Clinical Medicine.</i>	W. T. Eckley, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
D. A. K. Steele, M.D., Actuary. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i>	Adolph Gehrmann, M.D., Sup't of Laboratories. <i>Bacteriology.</i>
A. E. Hoadley, M.D. <i>Orthopedic Surgery.</i>	J. N. Bartholomew, B.S., M.D. <i>Surgical Anatomy.</i>
O. A. King, M.D. <i>Neurology, Psychiatry, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	A. H. Brumback, M.D. <i>Physical Diagnosis.</i>
H. P. Newman, A.M., M.D. <i>Clinical Gynecology.</i>	E. C. Seufert, M.D. <i>Histology and Microscopy (Adjunct).</i>
Bayard Holmes, B.S., M.D. <i>Principles of Surgery.</i>	G. W. Post, A.M., M.D. <i>Practice of Medicine (Adjunct).</i>
J. H. Curtis, M.D. <i>Therapeutics.</i>	G. F. Butler, Ph.G., M.D. <i>Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.</i>
G. F. Lydston, M.D. <i>Genito-urinary Surgery and Venereal Diseases.</i>	E. G. Earle, M.D. <i>Histology and Microscopy.</i>
R. H. Babcock, A.M., M.D. <i>Clinical Medicine and Diseases of Chest.</i>	J. T. Milnamow, M.D. <i>Physical Diagnosis.</i>
Boerne Bettman, M.D. <i>Diseases of Eye, Ear, and Clinical Ophthalmology.</i>	W. M. Harsha, M.D. <i>Operative and Clinical Surgery.</i>
J. E. Harper, M.D., A.M. <i>Diseases of Eye, Ear, and Clinical Ophthalmology.</i>	M. L. Goodkind, M.D. <i>General Diagnosis.</i>
J. M. G. Carter, M.A., M.D., Sc.D., Ph.D. <i>Clinical and Preventive Medicine</i>	F. E. Wynekoop, M.S., M.D. <i>Biology and Embryology.</i>
W. S. Christopher, M.D. <i>Pediatrics.</i>	T. B. Wiggins, M.D. <i>General Diagnosis (Adjunct).</i>
J. B. Murphy, A.M., M.D. <i>Clinical Surgery.</i>	A. H. Burr, Ph.B., M.D. <i>Practice of Medicine (Adjunct).</i>
H. T. Byford, A.M., M.D. <i>Gynecology.</i>	A. W. Harlan, M.D., D.D.S. <i>Dental Surgery.</i>
W. A. Pusey, A.M., M.D., Secretary. <i>Dermatology.</i>	W. H. G. Logan, D.D.S. <i>Dental Surgery.</i>
M. R. Brown, M.D. <i>Rhinology and Laryngology.</i>	Carl Beck, M.D. <i>Surgical Pathology.</i>
T. A. Davis, M.D. <i>Principles of Surgery.</i>	L. H. Mettler, M.D. <i>Physiology of Nervous System.</i>
J. A. Wesener, Ph.C., M.D. <i>Chemistry.</i>	C. A. Wood, C.M., M.D. <i>Clinical Ophthalmology.</i>
T. M. Hardie, A.M., M.D. <i>Ology.</i>	A. McDiarmid, M.D. <i>Obstetrics (Adjunct).</i>
W. A. Evans, M.D. <i>Pathology.</i>	L. J. Mitchell, M.D. <i>Anatomy (Adjunct).</i>
F. B. Earle, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	C. M. Burrows, M.D. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
H. L. Tolman. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	C. C. O'Byrne, M.D. <i>Pathology (Adjunct).</i>
	Rachelle, S. Yarros, M.D. <i>Clinical Obstetrics (Adjunct).</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, W. E. Gamble, B.S., M.D., H. W. Berard, M.D., F. A. Phillips, M.D., A. B. Hale, A.B., M.D., E. S. Antisdale; *Diseases of Children*, Franklin S. Cheney, A.M., M.D., Benjamin Feltenstein, M.D., S. B. Dickinson, M.D., Rosa Engelmann, M.D.; *Rhinology and Laryngology*, W. L. Ballenger, M.D., R. H. Brown, M.D., F. F. Seville, Ph.G., M.D.; *Gynecology*, S. G. West, M.D., M. Corbett, M.D., C. N. Ballard, B.S., M.D., C. W. Barrett, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, F. W. E. Henkel, Ph.G., M.D.; *Surgery*, F. Gregory Connell, M.D., F. J. E. Ehrmann, M.D., W. S. Royce, M.D., S. Dahl, M.D., John S. Nagel, M.D.; *Surgical Pathology*, D. N. Eisendrath, M.D.; *Biology*, Ira Wynekoop, M.D.; *Practice of Medicine*, Thomas J. Jackson, A.M., M.D., S. S. Fridus, M.D., C. F. Stolz, M.D., Theodore Sachs, M.D.; *Diseases of the Chest*, H. E. Santee, M.D., C. D. Pence, M.D., C. E. Humiston, M.D., F. C. Zapffe, M.D.; *Nervous Diseases*, U. G. Darling, M.D., Anabel B. Holmes, M.D.; *Genito-urinary Diseases*, W. M. Burroughs, M.D., H. E. Wagnér, M.D., Amie Paul Heineck, M.D.; *Orthopedics*, Richard Fyfe, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, W. E. Coates, Jr., M.D.; *Pathology*, Theodore Ticken, M.D., *Dental Surgery* G. E. Taylor, D.D.S.; *Dermatology*, E. A. Fischkin.

—18th Annual Announcement.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—Applicants must present diplomas and certificates from schools, colleges, schools of science, accredited academies or high schools, or sustain an examination on subjects required for admission to College of Liberal Arts of this University. Fuller information can be obtained from the secretary of the medical faculty.

Length of Course.—Four years, of eight months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation, paid but once	\$ 5.00
General, each year	135.00
“ to A.B.’s of N. W. Univ	105.00
Breakage (returnable)	10.00

Graduates in 1898.—84, of whom 20 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled in 1898-99.—Not given in circular of information.

FACULTY.

Henry Wade Rogers, LL.D. <i>President.</i>	J. H. Hollister, A.M., M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Clinical Medicine.</i>
N. S. Davis, A.M., M.D., LL.D. <i>(Emeritus) Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.</i>	R. N. Isham, A.M., M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Surgery.</i>
E. O. F. Roler, A.M., M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Obstetrics.</i>	M. P. Hatfield, A.M., M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Pediatrics.</i>

- Edmund Andrews, A.M., M.D., L.L.D.
Clinical Surgery.
 J. H. Long, M.S., Sc.D.
Chemistry.
 E. C. Dudley, A.M., M.D.
Gynecology.
 J. E. Owens, M.D.
Surgery.
 W. E. Casselberry, M.D.
Laryngology and Rhinology.
 N. S. Davis, Jr., A.M., M.D., Secretary.
Principles and Practice and Clinical Medicine.
 F. S. Johnson, A.M., M.D., Dean.
Medicine.
 E. W. Andrews, A.M., M.D.
Clinical Surgery.
 F. T. Andrews, A.M., M.D.
Clinical Gynecology.
 G. W. Webster, M.D.
Physical Diagnosis.
 Joseph Zeisler, M.D.
Skin and Venereal Diseases.
 Elbert Wing, A.M., M.D.
Nervous Diseases.
 W. E. Morgan, M.D.
Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery.
 H. M. Starkey, M.D.
Clinical Ophthalmology and Otology.
 Henry Gradle, M.D.
Ophthalmology and Otology.
 Archibald Church, M.D.
Clinical Neurology, Mental Diseases, and Medical Jurisprudence.
 John Ridlon, A.M., M.D.
Orthopedic Surgery.
 J. D. Kales, M.D.
Etiology and Hygiene.
 W. S. Hall, A.M., M.D., Ph.D.
Physiology.
 A. R. Edwards, A.M., M.D.
Principles, Practice, and Clinical Medicine.
 Weller Van Hook, A.B., M.D.
Surgery.
 J. B. DeLee, M.D.
Obstetrics.
 Gustav Fulterer, M.D.
Pathology.
 F. B. Dains, M.S.
Chemistry (Assistant).
 S. C. Plummer, Jr., A.M., M.D.
Operative Surgery (Associate).
 A. E. Halstead, M.D.
Surgery and Anatomy (Associate).
 T. J. Watkins, M.D.
Gynecology (Assistant).
 H. T. Patrick, M.D.
Clinical Neurology (Assistant).
 W. K. Jaques, Ph.M., M.D.
Physiology (Assistant).

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Pediatrics, I. A. Abt, M.D., F. M. Kindig, M.D., F. X. Walls, M.D.; *Laryngology and Rhinology*, J. J. Ahrn, M.D., Otto Budde, M.D., Frederick Menge, M.D., A. R. Solenberger, Ph.D., M.D.; *Gynecology*, J. B. Bacon, M.D., R. T. Gillmore, M.D., W. H. Rumpf, M.D., H. E. Sauer, B.Sc., M.D.; *Pathologic Histology*, J. M. Beffel, M.S., M.D.; *Histology*, E. P. Carlton, B.S., M.D.; *Surgery*, F. A. Besley, M.D., W. S. Barnes, M.D., C. G. Buford, M.D., F. R. Green, A.M., M.D., William Hessert, M.D., C. D. Lockwood, A.B., M.D., J. A. McKinley, M.D., R. M. Parker, B.S., M.D., W. E. Schroeder, M.D.; *Anatomy*, A. J. Brisley, M.D., P. T. Burns, M.D., J. G. Campbell, A.B., M.D.; H. W. Cheney, M.D., V. S. Frankenstein, M.D., T. J. Knudson, M.D., T. C. McGonagle, M.D., C. L. Mix, A.M., M.D., P. F. Morf, M.D., D. M. Spaulding, M.D., C. F. Weir, M.S., M.D.; *Medicine*, Paul Chester, B.S., M.D., E. P. Cook, Jr., Ph.B., M.D., E. B. Fowler, A.B., M.D., W. S. Harpole, M.D., F. G. Stubbs, A.M., M.D., J. L. Van Valkenburg, M.D., R. C. Wilson, B.S., M.D.; R. B. Preble, A.B., M.D., *Curator of Museum*, R. H. Harvey, M.D.; *Neurology*, G. A. Gowen, M.D., Charles Todd, M.D., S. J. Walker, A.B., M.D.; *Ophthalmology and Otology*, A. M. Hall, A.M., M.D., W. A. Mann, M.D.; *Dermatology and Syphilology*, L. C. Pardee, M.D., L. E. Schmidt, B.S., M.D.; *Chemistry*,

C. H. Miller, Ph.G., M.D.; *Obstetrics*, C. B. Reed, M.D.; *Mental Diseases*, W. G. Stearns, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, J. L. Miller, B.S., M.D.; *Orthopedic Surgery*, J. L. Porter, M.D.; *Pharmacology*, H. M. Richter, M.D.

—*Circular of Information 1899-1900.*

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, WOMAN'S MEDICAL SCHOOL.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—Candidates may present certificates from high schools, academies, or teachers' certificates, which, if satisfactory, will be accepted. If not, an examination will be required as follows: *English grammar, composition, arithmetic, algebra, physics, and Latin.*

Length of Course.—Four years, of nine months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation, first year	\$ 5.00
General, each year	100.00
Diploma	10.00

Graduates in 1899.—Not given in the circular.

Students Enrolled 1898-1899.—79, of whom 9 have academic degrees.

FACULTY.

Henry Wade Rogers, LL.D.
President.

Marie J. Mergler, M.D., Dean.
Gynecology.

I. N. Danforth, A.M., M.D.
Clinical Medicine.

D. R. Brower, A.M., M.D., LL.D.
Nervous Diseases.

E. S. Talbot, M.D., D.D.S.
Oral Surgery.

Eliza H. Root, M.D.
Obstetrics.

Joseph Zeisler, M.D.
Dermatology.

H. T. Byford, A.M., M.D.
Gynecology.

Rachel H. Carr, M.D.
Operative Surgery.

L. L. Skelton, A.M., M.D.
Physiology and Clinical Medicine.

F. C. Wells, M.D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Mary M. Bartelme, LL.D.
Medical Jurisprudence.

I. A. Abt, M.D.
Diseases of Children.

Katherine L. Angell, M.D.
Bacteriology.

W. E. Casselberry, M.D.

Laryngology and Climatology.

Richard Dewey, M.D.

Mental Diseases (Clinical).

A. R. Edwards, A.M., M.D.

Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

V. J. Hall, Ph.D.

Chemistry.

Alice Hamilton, M.D.

Pathology.

J. B. Herrick, A.B., M.D.

Clinical Medicine.

Oscar Oldberg, Pharm.D.

Pharmacy.

John Ridlon, A.M., M.D., Secretary.

Orthopedic Surgery.

Sarah H. Stevenson, M.D.

Obstetrics (Associate), Ethics and History of Medicine.

Weller VanHook, A.B., M.D.

Surgery.

Christian Fenger, M.D.

Clinical Surgery.

Bertha VanHoozen, A.M., M.D.

Embryology.

Frank Allport, M.D.

Ophthalmology and Otology.

Corinne B. Eckley,
Anatomy.
 Jean M. Cooke, M.D.
Pathology (Assistant).
 Elizabeth Trout, M.D.
Nervous Diseases (Assistant).
 Josephine E. Young, M.D.
Practical and Clinical Medicine
(Assistant).
 A. F. Lemke, M.D.
Clinical Medicine (Assistant).

Volberg Sogn, M.D.
Gynecology (Assistant).
 F. C. Test, A.M., M.D.
Orthopedic Surgery (Assistant).
 Helga Ruud, M.D.
Obstetrics (Assistant Clinical).
 Rose Willard, M.D.
Gynecology (Assistant).

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Ophthalmology and Otology, Mary Caroline Hollister, M.D., Carrie Haywood, M.D.; *Diseases of the Nervous System*, James Cornelius Gill, M.D., Alice Lois Lindsay, M.D., Elizabeth H. Dunn, A.M., M.D., Alice Conklin, M.D.; *Veneral Diseases and Dermatology*, Emma Sigel, M.D., Mary Dowiat, M.D., Edward A. Fischkin, M.D.; *Surgery*, Sherman Harrison Champ-
 lin, M.D., Albert J. Ochsner, M.D., Albert Irving Bouffleur, M.D., B.A.; *Physiology*, Annabel Cleveland Test, A.B., M.D.; *Laryngology and Otology*, George H. Shambaugh, A.M., M.D.; *Medicine*, Stannie M. Suttles, M.D., Robert B. Preble, M.D., Anna E. Blount, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, May Michael, M.D., Jane M. Kelsey, M.D.; *Hygiene*, Grace Osborne, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, Josephine Ayres Jackson, M.D.; *Gynecology*, Isabella Cola Herb, M.D., Mary Gilruth McEwen, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Georgia Ruggles, M.D.; *Physical Culture*, T. Anna Norris.

—Circular of Information, 1899-1900.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE (In affiliation with the University
 of Chicago).

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

History.—Chartered by the Illinois legislature in 1837. First lecture delivered in 1843. Became the medical department of Lake Forest University in 1887, which relation was dissolved in April, 1898, by mutual consent, and the present relations of affiliation with the University of Chicago established.

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma from a high school, normal school, academy, or other similar institution of learning, requiring at least a four years' course; a certificate of admission to the Freshman class of a recognized college; or passing an examination conducted by the examiner of the University of Chicago on English, higher arithmetic, algebra, plane and solid geometry, Latin (an amount equivalent to two years' study), elementary physics, history of the United States, geography, French or German (equivalent to one year's study), elementary chemistry.

Length of Course.—Four years, including 12 full quarters.¹

Fees.—

Matriculation, paid but once	5.00
Tuition, for each quarter	45.00 ²

Graduates in 1899.—Not given in the announcement.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—Not given in the announcement.

FACULTY.

William Rainey Harper, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D. <i>President.</i>	Ludvig Hektoen, M.D. <i>Pathology.</i>
Albion W. Small, Ph.D. <i>Director of the Affiliated Work of the University.</i>	Ferdinand C. Hotz, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology and Otology.</i>
DeLaskie Miller, A.M., M.D., Ph.D. <i>(Emeritus) Obstetrics and Diseases of Children.</i>	Henry Baird Favill, A.B., M.D. <i>Therapeutics and Preventive Medicine.</i>
Ephraim Ingals, M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>	Frank Billings, M.S., M.D. <i>Medicine.</i>
Edward L. Holmes, M.D., LL.D. <i>(Emeritus) Diseases of the Eye and Ear.</i>	John Clarence Webster, F.R.C.P. (Edin), M.D. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology.</i>
Henry M. Lyman, A.M., M.D., Dean.	Christian Fenger, M.D. <i>Clinical Surgery.</i>
Walter S. Haines, A.M., M.D. <i>Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology.</i>	Hon. Henry V. Freeman, LL.D. <i>Professorial Lecturer Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
James Nevins Hyde, A.M., M.D., Secretary. <i>Skin, Genito-urinary and Venereal Diseases.</i>	W. T. Belfield, M.D. <i>Surgery (Associate).</i>
Norman Bridge, A.M., M.D. <i>Medicine.</i>	Truman W. Brophy, M.D., D.D.S., LL.D. <i>Dental Surgery and Pathology (Associate).</i>
Arthur Dean Bevan, M.D. <i>Surgical Anatomy.</i>	Alfred C. Cotton, A.M., M.D. <i>Diseases of Children (Associate).</i>
Nicholas Senn, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	James B. Herrick, A.B., M.D. <i>Medicine (Associate).</i>
E. Fletcher Ingals, A.M., M.D., Comptroller. <i>Diseases of Chest, Throat, and Nose.</i>	Henry B. Stehman, A.M., M.D. <i>Gynecology (Assistant).</i>
Daniel Roberts Brower, A.M., M.D., LL.D. <i>Mental Diseases, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>	Jerome H. Salisbury, A.M., M.D. <i>Medicine and Chemistry (Assistant).</i>
John Milton Dodson, A.M., M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>	John A. Robison, A.M., M.D. <i>Medicine (Assistant).</i>
	Harold N. Moyer, M.D. <i>Medicine (Assistant).</i>
	Albert I. Bouffeur, B.S., M.D. <i>Emergency Operations (Assistant).</i>

¹ The academic year corresponds with that of the University of Chicago, beginning with the first day of July, and is divided into four quarters, with the courses of study so arranged that each student may select the three quarters required in each year.

² A discount of \$5.00 is made when the fee for three successive quarters is paid in advance.

- Frank Hugh Montgomery, M.D.
Skin, Genito-urinary and Venereal Diseases (Assistant).
 John Edwin Rhodes, A.M., M.D.
Diseases of Chest, Throat, and Nose (Assistant).
 Frederic S. Coolidge, A.B., M.D.
Orthopedic Surgery (Assistant).
 George H. Weaver, M.D.
Pathology (Assistant).
 Edwin R. LeCount, M.D.
Histology and Pathology (Assistant).
 B. McPherson Linnell, A.B., M.D.
Physiology (Assistant).
 Jacob Allen Patton, B.S., M.D.
Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Chemistry (Assistant).
 Edwin O. Jordan, Ph.D.
Bacteriology (Assistant).
 David W. Graham, A.M., M.D.
Surgery (Assistant Clinical).

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Gynecology, Philip Adolphus, M.D., Edward L. Moorehead, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Effa V. Davis, M.D., Frank A. Stahl, M.D., Edward Buel Hutchinson, B.S., M.D.; Frederick A. Jefferson, B.L., M.D., Rudolph W. Holmes, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Albert C. Eycleshymer, Ph.D., D. Lee Shaw, M.D., Charles A. Parker, M.D., Thomas A. Olney, M.D., H. W. Horn, M.D., E. L. McEwen, M.D., D. D. Lewis, M.D., C. H. Parkes, M.D., J. W. Ellis, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, Arthur M. Corwin, A.M., M.D.; *Diseases of the Chest, Throat, and Nose*, Charles J. Whalen, M.D., LL.B., George W. Hall, A.M., M.D., Otto T. Freer, M.D., Joseph F. Dolamore, M.D., Carl John Habbegger, Ph.G., M.D., George A. Torrison, M.D., Glenn M. Hammon, M.D., Joseph E. Raycroft, A.B., M.D., Henry L. Lewis, M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, Cassius D. Westcott, M.D., W. H. Wilder, M.D., Robert A. Mac Arthur, M.D., Elmer A. Lawbaugh, M.D., Stuart Webster, M.D., Edward V. L. Brown, M.D.; *Physiology*, Elijah P. Noel, M.D., George F. Zaun, M.D.; Edmund F. Burton, LL.B., M.D.; *Medicine*, W. J. Butler, M.D., S. R. Slaymaker, A.B., M.D., Bertram W. Sippy, M.D., Joseph Almarin Capps, A.M., M.D., Charles A. Wade, M.D., J. W. Vanderslice, M.D., James Alexander Harvey, M.D.; *Otology*, E. T. Dickerman, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, Frank S. Churchill, A.B., M.D., Julia D. Merrill, M.D.; *Surgery*, John W. O'Neill, M.D., Emanuel J. Senn, M.D., Frank W. Jay, M.D., Ernest J. Mellish, M.D., G. William Reynolds, M.D., Albert Belcham Keyes, M.D.; *Pathology*, John C. Williams, M.D., Thomas Reid Crowder, B.S., M.D., Isidore B. Diamond, M.D.; *Photomicrography*, William H. Knapp, M.D.; *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, James C. Gill, M.D., Fred. D. Hollenbeck, M.D.; *Chemistry*, Ralph W. Webster, Ph.D., M.D.

—57th Annual Announcement.

THE CHICAGO HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma or certificate of graduation from a literary or scientific college or high school; or a certificate of successful examination by the faculty of a reputable college or university, or by a state superintendent, or by a principal of high school, in following branches: *English grammar*,

arithmetic, algebra, geometry, physics, U. S. History, geography, and Latin.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Registration, first year	\$ 5.00
General lecture and clinic, each year	65.00
Cook County hospital ticket (compulsory third and fourth years), each year	5.00
Practical anatomy, good for two years	10.00
Chemic, first two years, each	5.00
Histologic laboratory, first year	5.00
Pathologic " second year	5.00
Bacteriologic " first year	5.00
Examination, each year	10.00

Graduates in 1899.—40, of whom one has a degree in arts.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—162, of whom 7 have academic degrees.

FACULTY.

John R. Kippax, M.D., LL.B. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Principles and Practice, Clinical and Legal Medicine.</i>	M. B. Blouke, M.D. <i>Surgical Anatomy.</i>
Leonard Pratt, M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Pathology.</i>	W. S. White, M.D. <i>Skin and Venereal Diseases.</i>
A. G. Beebe, A.M., M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	E. E. Vaughan, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
Chas. Adams, M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	Chas. Gatchell, M.D. <i>Diseases of Chest, and Physical Diagnosis.</i>
John W. Streeter, M.D. <i>Diseases of Women.</i>	J. E. Hetherington, M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
R. N. Foster, A.M., M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	Sheldon Leavitt, M.D. <i>Diseases of Women.</i>
A. W. Woodward, M.D. <i>Materia Medica and Clinical Therapeutics.</i>	W. G. Willard, M.D. <i>Diseases of Women.</i>
E. H. Pratt, A.M., M.D., LL.D. <i>Orificial Surgery.</i>	T. E. Roberts, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i>
R. N. Tooker, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children.</i>	E. E. Reininger, M.D. <i>Materia Medica (Associate).</i>
N. B. Delamater, M.D. <i>Mental and Nervous Diseases, and Legal Medicine.</i>	A. E. Thomas, B.S., M.D. <i>Theory and Practice, and Clinical Medicine (Associate).</i>
J. H. Buffmer, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology and Otology.</i>	L. W. Beebe, A.B., M.D. <i>Surgery (Adjunct).</i>
Clifford Mitchell, A.M., M.D. <i>Chemistry, Toxicology, and Renal Diseases.</i>	E. J. George, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology and Otology (Adjunct).</i>
L. C. Grosvenor, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	W. M. Thompson, B.S., M.D. <i>Anatomy (Adjunct).</i>
F. H. Gardiner, M.D., D.D.S. <i>Dental Surgery.</i>	W. C. Converse, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology and Otology (Adjunct).</i>
A. C. Cowperthwaite, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D. <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>	W. E. Fruit, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children (Adjunct).</i>
W. M. Stearns, M.D. <i>Rhinology and Laryngology.</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Dietetics, C. A. Weirick, M.D.; *Clinical Diagnosis*, W. M. Thomas, B.S., M.D.; *Bacteriology*, E. G. Davis, M.S., M.D.; *Medical Terminology*, J. R. Dewey, A.M., M.D.; *Clinical Therapeutics*, H. S. Llewellyn, M.D.; *Rhinology and Laryngology*, W. K. Foote, M.D., L. Faulkner, M.D.; *Pharmacology*, S. H. Aurand, M.D.; *Embryology*, J. H. Low, M.D.; *Surgical Pathology*, C. B. Walls, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Leonard Schoch, M.D., T. H. Plank, M.D., G. D. B. Dods, M.D.; *Orificial Surgery*, T. E. Costain, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, W. F. Grosvenor, A.B., M.D.; *Sanitary Science*, B. A. McBurney, M.D.; *Electro-therapeutics*, Charles M. Nicewanger, M.D.; *Physiology*, A. R. McDonald, M.D.; *Pathology*, C. W. Botsford, M.D.; *Medicine*, T. I. Motter, A.M., M.D., J. A. Hemsteger, M.D., W. J. Anderson, M.D.; *Chemistry*, A. Lewy, M.D.; *Surgery*, F. A. Pittenger, M.D., S. M. Moore, M.D.; *Gynecology*, C. F. Leavitt, M.D., S. P. McKinney, M.D.; *Neurology*, H. W. Bassett, M.D., M. H. Fash, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, G. E. Brown, M.D.; *Histology and Biology*, E. F. Larkin, B.S., M.D.

—Catalogue 1899-1900.

THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL OF CHICAGO.

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

Entrance Requirements.—Evidence of a successful examination by the faculty of any reputable university or college, or by the state superintendent of public instruction in the following branches: *English grammar, arithmetic, algebra, elementary physics, United States history, geography, and Latin.* Certificates of graduation from schools of a grade to fit for college, and of matriculation from a reputable college are accepted as evidence.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Term ticket ¹	.	.	.	.	.	.	65.00
Examination each year	.	.	.	.	.	.	10.00
Demonstrators	.	.	.	.	.	.	10.00
Hahnemann Hospital	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.00
Chemical, microscopic, and pathologic laboratories, each	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.00

Graduates in 1899.—56, of whom 6 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—176, of whom 7 had academic degrees.

¹ A "scholarship ticket" available for three years costs \$150, or for four years \$200.

FACULTY.

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| C. H. Vilas, M.D., President.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Ophthalmology and Otolology.</i> | C. F. Millsbaugh, M.D.
<i>Medical Botany.</i> |
| E. Stillman Bailey, M.D., Dean.
<i>Gynecology and Obstetrics.</i> | W. E. Taylor, M.D.
<i>Theory and Practice of Medicine and Materia Medica.</i> |
| G. F. Shears, M.D.
<i>Surgery.</i> | W. J. Hawkes, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica.</i> |
| J. E. Gilman, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine and the Organon.</i> | F. H. Honberger, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics.</i> |
| H. V. Halbert, M.D.
<i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i> | C. H. Evans, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica.</i> |
| B. S. Arnulphy, M.D.
<i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i> | A. C. Halphide, M.D.
<i>Special Pathology and Histology.</i> |
| Joseph P. Cobb, M.D., Registrar.
<i>Pediatrics.</i> | R. L. Snow, M.D.
<i>Anatomy (Associate).</i> |
| E. M. Bruce, M.D.
<i>Chemistry, Physics, and Toxicology.</i> | W. P. MacCracken, M.D.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence (Associate).</i> |
| H. R. Chislett, M.D.
<i>Surgery.</i> | M. J. Moth, M.D.
<i>Sanitary Science (Adjunct).</i> |
| C. Gurnee Fellows, M.D.
<i>Diseases of the Eye and Ear.</i> | C. D. Collins, M.D.
<i>Skin and Venereal Diseases (Adjunct).</i> |
| A. L. Blackwood, M.D.
<i>Anatomy and Theory and Practice.</i> | C. F. Barker, M.D.
<i>Surgery (Adjunct).</i> |
| Charles E. Kahlke, M.D.
<i>Physiology, Histology, Bacteriology, Embryology, and Sanitary Science.</i> | C. J. Swan, M.D.
<i>Diseases of the Eye and Ear (Adjunct).</i> |
| Orrin L. Smith, M.D.
<i>Diseases of the Nose and Throat.</i> | G. T. Smith, M.D.
<i>Chemistry (Adjunct).</i> |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Dental Surgery, E. Fred Brown, D.D.S.; *Physical Diagnosis*, B. W. Henderson, M.D.; *Physiology*, William O. Forbes, M.D.; *Anatomy*, B. D. Haseltine, M.D.; F. W. Lambden, M.D.; G. M. Hill, M.D.; E. A. Sickels, M.D.; *Electro-therapeutics*, F. H. Blackmarr, M.D.; *Minor Surgery*, E. L. Hunter, M.D.; *Chemistry and Physics*, E. H. Grubbe, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, W. Henry Wilson, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, F. W. Baker, M.D.; A. L. Burdick, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, J. E. Sawyer, M.D.; *Embryology and Biology*, G. J. Gray, M.D.; *Histology*, H. B. Woodward, M.D.

—40th Annual Announcement.

BENNETT COLLEGE OF ECLECTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

(National Confederation of Eclectic Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma from a literary or scientific college or high school, or an examination in conformity with requirements of state board of health.

Length of Course.—Four years, of eight months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation paid but once	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	100.00
“ course	300.00

Graduates in 1899.—Seven, of whom two had degrees in science.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—101.

FACULTY.

H. K. Whitford, M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i>	John Dill Robertson, M.D. <i>Minor Surgery, and Surgical Anatomy.</i>
Anson L. Clark, A.M., M.D., Dean. <i>Surgical Diseases of Women and Clinical Gynecology.</i>	Samuel Fallows, A.M., LL.D. <i>Mental Psychology.</i>
E. F. Buecking, M.D., Treasurer. <i>Surgery.</i>	Hugo Wightman, M.D. <i>Chemistry, Histology, Bacteriology, and Pathology.</i>
N. A. Graves, M.D., Secretary. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i>	W. Harrison Hipp, M.D. <i>Clinical Gynecology.</i>
F. E. Thornton, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children and Clinical Medicine.</i>	J. Frank Hubert, M.D. <i>Veneral Diseases and Dermatology.</i>
E. M. Reading, A.M., M.D. <i>Diseases of Respiratory and Circulatory Organs.</i>	Ralph H. Wheeler, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
Arthur H. Reading, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	J. C. Delprat, M.D. <i>Principles of Surgery.</i>
H. S. Tucker, A.M., M.D. <i>Anatomy of the Nervous System, and Rectal and Clinical Surgery.</i>	H. P. Pratt, M.D. <i>Electro-therapeutics.</i>
J. V. Stevens, M.D. <i>Nervous Diseases.</i>	Jessie G. Forrester, M.D. <i>Medical Gynecology.</i>
E. J. Farnum, M.D. <i>Operative, Orthopedic, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	John T. Thoren, M.D. <i>Physical Diagnosis.</i>
W. E. Kinnett, M.D. <i>Therapeutics.</i>	Chas. H. Bushnell, M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
Finley Ellingwood, M.D. <i>Materia Medica.</i>	A. J. Weaver, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology and Otology.</i>
A. W. Strong, LL.B. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	C. Francis Engels, M.D. <i>Diseases of Nose and Throat.</i>
	J. A. Wright, D.D.S. <i>Dental Surgery.</i>
	E. G. Trowbridge, M.D. <i>Hygiene.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Materia Medica, E. A. Davidson, A.M., M.D.; *Anatomy*, Melville C. Korb, M.D.; A. J. Foelsch; *Obstetrics*, W. R. Schussler, M.D.; *Practice*, Henry Schmitz, M.D.; *Therapeutics*, B. F. Kuhn, M.D.; *Diseases of the Nervous System*, C. H. Francis, M.D.; *Orthopedic Surgery*, H. F. Bennett, M.D.; *Physiology*, F. L. Morehouse; *Diseases of Children*, G. W. Billig, M.D.

—32d Annual Announcement.

AMERICAN MEDICAL MISSIONARY COLLEGE.

Entrance Requirements.—Candidate must be 20 years of age, and of sound health. Those not possessing diplomas from recognized colleges or schools must pass in following subjects :

English (grammar, rhetoric, English and American literature); mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, and geometry); geography (political and physical); natural sciences (physics, physiology, botany, and zoology); civil government (history); Latin ("medical Latin").

Length of Course.—Four years, of nine months each. Also a course of five years, nine months each (optional).

Fees.—

Tuition each year \$100.00

The International Medical Missionary Board undertakes to meet this for those students engaging in Medical missionary work after graduation.

Graduates in 1899.—24.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—101.

FACULTY.

John H. Kellog, M.D., President.	Bayard Holmes, M.D.
<i>Surgery and Principles of Rational Medicine.</i>	<i>Clinical Surgery.</i>
Alfred B. Olsen, M.S., M.D., Secretary.	Abbie M. Winegar, M.D.
<i>Physiology and Pathology.</i>	<i>Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.</i>
Howard F. Rand, M.D.	Charles E. Stewart, M.D.
<i>Surgical and Comparative Anatomy.</i>	<i>Embryology and Histology.</i>
David Paulson, M.D.	Frederick M. Rossiter, M.D.
<i>Nervous and Mental Diseases, and General Therapeutics.</i>	<i>Descriptive Anatomy and Materia Medica.</i>
William A. George, M.D.	William B. Holden, M.D.
<i>Organic, Inorganic, and Physiologic Chemistry.</i>	<i>Anatomy.</i>
	John F. Byington, A.B., M.D.
	<i>Diseases of Eye and Ear.</i>
	Judge Jesse Arthur.
	<i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Operative Midwifery, Sarah Hackett Stevenson, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, Frank X. Walls, M.D.; *Bacteriology and Biology*, John F. Morse, M.D.; *Hygiene*, John M. Craig, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, Mary V. Dryden, M.D.; *Pathology*, Newton G. Evans, B.S.; *Chemistry*, William R. Simmons, M.D.; *Nervous Diseases*, Dudley Fulton, M.D.; *Histology*, Alfred Q. Shryock, M.D.; *Anatomy*, George W. Thomason, M.D.; *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, Evelene Helman, M.D.; *Physiology*, P. Martin Keller, M.D.

—5th Annual Announcement.

THE CHICAGO PHYSIO-MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Entrance Requirements.—Evidence (1) of graduation from a high school; or (2) of passing the entrance examination at a recognized college of arts or science; or (3) of having passed the medical student's examination conducted by proper officials

(excluding examination before the faculty of a medical college). The subjects to be covered by this examination are: *English grammar, arithmetic, elementary physics, United States history, geography, and Latin*; and the "applicant should possess, at least, the knowledge required at the completion of one year of study in a high school,—the requirements of the State Board of Health of Illinois.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation paid but once	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	65.00
Demonstrator's first year	10.00
Hospital third and fourth years each	5.00

Graduates 1899.—Five, of whom one had an academic degree.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—35, of whom one had an academic degree.

FACULTY.

Jonas E. Roop, M.D., LL.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	W. Canfield, Dean, M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
H. J. Treat, M.D. <i>Surgery and Ophthalmology.</i>	W. Frederic Nutt, M.D., M.E., Registrar. <i>Electro-therapeutics.</i>
H. P. Nelson, M.D., Dean. <i>Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.</i>	J. E. Kunkler, M.D. <i>Surgical Anatomy.</i>
C. H. Stimson, M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	A. W. Kelley, A.M., Ph.D., M.D. <i>Chemistry, Bacteriology, and Microscopy.</i>
C. H. Johnston, M.D. <i>Principles of Medicine.</i>	E. von Rehm, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
H. A. Hadley, M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	R. J. C. Hamilton, M.D. <i>Laryngology, Rhinology, and Otol-ogy.</i>
William A. Barclay, A.M., M.D. <i>Gynecology.</i>	F. H. England, M.D. <i>Minor Surgery.</i>
J. C. McCandless, M.D. <i>Pathology.</i>	W. F. Pechuman, A.M., M.D., LL.D. <i>Biology and Histology.</i>
Robert H. Lawrence, M.D. <i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>	W. S. Hendricks, M.D. <i>Fractures and Dislocations.</i>
C. U. Collins, M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	F. W. Mitchell, M.D. <i>Rectal Diseases.</i>
C. J. McIntyre, B.Sc., M.D. <i>State Medicine.</i>	C. E. Frazier, D.D.S. <i>Dental Surgery.</i>
W. C. Loar, M.D. <i>Hygiene.</i>	L. C. Noble, Ph. Rg. <i>Pharmacy.</i>
Stanley M. Suttles, M.D. <i>Physical Diagnosis.</i>	G. H. Van Dyke, M.D. <i>Assist. Demonstrator Anatomy.</i>
McKenzie Cleland, M.A., LL.B. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	R. J. Ough, M.D., M.C. <i>Medical Department of Life Insurance.</i>
A. P. Johnston, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children.</i>	
Anton Mueller, M.D. <i>Dermatology, Venereal Diseases, and Toxicology.</i>	

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COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Entrance Requirements.—The requirements of the State Board of Health of Illinois; see above.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation paid but once	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	60.00
Anatomy, first and second years, each	5.00
Laboratory " " " " "	5.00

Graduates in 1899.—Not given in the circular.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—75.

FACULTY.

William F. Tait, M.D., Dean. <i>Institutes of Medicine and Surgery.</i>	Joseph H. Greer, M.D. <i>Genito-urinary Diseases and Dermatology.</i>
William W. Cook, A.M., M.D. <i>Science of Medicine, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica.</i>	A. E. Gammage, Esq. <i>Medical Jurisprudence and Insanity.</i>
Charles E. Bowers, M.D. <i>Practical and Clinical Medicine.</i>	H. W. Scaife, A.M., M.D. <i>Hygiene and Preventive Medicine.</i>
Charles J. Lewis, M.D. <i>Physiology of the Nervous System and Pathology.</i>	Edith Tenley Clarke, M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
Homer O. Bates, M.D. <i>Obstetrics and Pediatrics.</i>	W. E. Winskel, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
Henry C. Clements, M.D. <i>Gynecology.</i>	R. V. Wagner, M.D. <i>Electro-therapeutics.</i>
William A. Tait. <i>Surgery.</i>	Edward D. Wahl, M.D. <i>Physics, Chemistry, and Toxicology.</i>
	Howard Taylor Smith, D.D.S. <i>Dental Surgery.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Rectal Diseases, John J. Bradley, M.D.; *Orthopedic Appliances*, Anton Frank; *Roentgen Ray Diagnosis*, Ottomar Carliczek; *Latin*, Frank S. Lewis.

—Circular of Information 1899-1900.

DUNHAM MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma from a recognized institution of learning requiring four years' study; or a certificate of admission to freshman class of a recognized literary or scientific college; or an examination in the following branches: *English composition, grammar, rhetoric, literature, higher arithmetic, Latin*, (elements and two books of Virgil), *elementary physics, United States history, geography, elementary chemistry.*

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	100.00
Tuition perpetual	300.00

*Graduates in 1899.—2.**Students Enrolled 1898-99.—45***FACULTY.**

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| C. S. Fahnestock, M.D., Dean.
<i>Surgery and Anatomy.</i> | F. H. Lockwood, M.D.
<i>Theory and Practice.</i> |
| John Storer, M.D., Registrar.
<i>Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.</i> | Edwin R. Kellogg, M.D.
<i>Laryngology and Rhinology.</i> |
| J. T. Kent, A.M., M.D.
<i>Materia Medica and Homeopathics.</i> | Delos P. Phelps, A.M.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i> |
| Thomas C. Duncan, M.D., Ph.D.,
LL.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i> | John H. Stotts, B.S., M.D.
<i>Embryology.</i> |
| John C. McPherson, M.D.
<i>Surgery and Operative Obstetrics.</i> | A. W. Holcomb, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica.</i> |
| R. M. Barrows, M.S., M.D.
<i>Pedology.</i> | F. C. Ford, A.B., M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i> |
| C. W. Eaton, M.D.
<i>Surgery.</i> | J. P. Jones, M.D.
<i>Minor Surgery.</i> |
| Wilson A. Smith, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica and Physical Diagnosis.</i> | C. E. Boynton, M.D.
<i>Chemistry.</i> |
| H. W. Pierson, B.S., M.D.
<i>Organon and Materia Medica.</i> | D. H. Galloway, M.D.
<i>Pathology.</i> |
| Edmund T. Allen, A.M., M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology.</i> | D. D. Culver, M.D.
<i>Nervous Physiology.</i> |
| J. W. Hingston, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.</i> | H. M. Parker, M.D.
<i>Diseases of Nose and Throat.</i> |
| Edwin R. McIntyre, B.S., M.D.
<i>Neurology.</i> | Hubert A. Straten, A.B., M.D.
<i>Obstetrics.</i> |
| Howard Crutcher, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i> | C. B. Stayt, A.M., M.D.
<i>Physiology.</i> |
| Frank R. Waters, M.D.
<i>Abdominal Diseases.</i> | A. Sylvester Fish, M.D.
<i>Histology.</i> |
| B. L. Hotchkin, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica.</i> | Peter J. Latz, A.B., Ph.C., M.D.
<i>Chemistry.</i> |
| A. C. Rasmussen, M.D.
<i>Sanitary Science and Pediatrics.</i> | Guernsey P. Waring, M.D.
<i>Dermatology, Venereal Diseases, and Materia Medica.</i> |
| E. C. Sweet, M.D., B.Sc., Ph.D.
<i>Renal Diseases.</i> | H. S. Whitney, M.D.
<i>Practice of Medicine (Associate).</i> |
| Frank Brannen, M.D.
<i>Gynecology.</i> | J. H. S. Johnson, B.S., M.D.
<i>Pediatrics (Associate).</i> |
| | W. C. Brown, M.D.
<i>Practice of Medicine (Associate).</i> |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Otolaryngology, Milton S. Smith, M.D.; *Pharmacology*, John Hoehn, Ph.C.
Materia Medica and Organon, G. E. Dienst, Ph.D., M.D.; *Dietetics*, J. D.
 Craig, B.Sc., M.D.; *Dental Surgery*, Van E. Freeman, D.D.S.; *Myology*,
 Irving E. Ozanne, M.D.; *Histology and Bacteriology*, Dr. Arthur D.
 Houghton; *Chemistry*, Harvey Cole Thomas, B.S.; *Latin*, John W. Blair;
Anatomy, W. F. Curtis, M.D., J. H. Carpenter, C. A. Wickland.

—5th Annual Announcement.

HARVEY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Entrance Requirements.—Character and literary qualifications required by the Medical Practice Act, of Illinois State Board of Health, and by rules of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Length of Course.—Four years, of ten months each (evening sessions).

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
General lecture and laboratory each year	100.00
Dissecting	10.00
Cook County Hospital fee	5.00
Final examination	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—14.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—248, of whom 2 had academic degrees.

FACULTY.

James E. Stubbs, M.D. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i>	Franklin S. Cheney, A.M., M.D. <i>Diseases of Children.</i>
Byron Robinson, B.S., M.D. <i>Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery.</i>	Jennie B. Clark, M.D. <i>Gynecology (Clinical).</i>
Frederick Marshall, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	Wm. D. Zoethout, Ph.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
J. Chase Stubbs, M.D., President. <i>Operative Surgery.</i>	Geo. F. Butler, Ph.G., M.D. <i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine.</i>
Frances Dickinson, M.D., Secretary. <i>Ophthalmology, and Angiography.</i>	J. P. Webster, M.D. <i>Practice of Surgery, (Head, Intestinal, and Railroad).</i>
Effie L. Lobdell, M.D. <i>Obstetrics (Clinical).</i>	Harry P. Pratt, M.D. <i>Clinical Electrology.</i>
Wm. F. Waugh, M.D. <i>Applied Therapeutics.</i>	Foster Frutchey, M.D. <i>Pathologic Surgery.</i>
J. M. Sloan, C.M., M.D. <i>Practice of Surgery.</i>	A. C. Hammett, M.D. <i>Pathology.</i>
Ernst Saurenhaus, M.D. <i>Operative Obstetrics.</i>	Nils Remmen, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology.</i>
J. M. Auld, M.D. <i>Rectal Diseases and Surgery.</i>	Chas. E. Humiston, M.D. <i>Clinical Medicine.</i>
J. F. Oaks, M.D. <i>Otology.</i>	Lyman M. Ellis, M.D. <i>Neurography.</i>
J. A. Wesener, Ph.C., M.D. <i>Physiologic and Pathologic Chemistry.</i>	C. I. Wynekoop, B.S., M.D. <i>Bacteriology and Embryology (Assistant).</i>
F. Eldridge Wynekoop, M.S., M.D. <i>Bacteriology and Embryology.</i>	Edwin J. Burdick, B.A., B.Ph., B.C.L. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
W. H. Knap, M.D. <i>Histology.</i>	Mary K. Mack, M.D. <i>Myography and Splanchnography.</i>
H. E. Santee, A.B., M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>	S. G. Burkholder, M.D. <i>Osteography and Comparative Anatomy.</i>
Chas. C. O'Byrne, M.D. <i>Pathology and Pathologic Histology.</i>	W. G. Darling, M.D. <i>Clinical Nervous Diseases.</i>
Frederick Leusman, M.D. <i>Genito-urinary Diseases.</i>	J. A. Bishop, B.S. <i>Chemistry.</i>
David Lieberthal, M.D. <i>Dermatology and Syphilography.</i>	
J. Homer Coulter, A.M., Ph.D., M.D. <i>Rhinology and Laryngology.</i>	

—Announcement 1899-1900.

HERING MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma or certificate of graduation from high school; or evidence of having passed matriculation examination of a recognized college; or a certificate of successful examination by any reputable educational authority, in *English grammar, arithmetic, elementary physics, United States history, geography, and Latin.*

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

General each year	.	.	.	.	.	\$100.00
Chemical two years	.	.	.	.	.	5.00
Full course ticket	.	.	.	.	.	300.00

Graduates in 1899.—17.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—69, of whom 10 were post-graduates.

FACULTY.

H. C. Allen, M.D., Dean. <i>Materia Medica and the Organon.</i>	Charles E. Sayre, M.D. <i>Orthopedic Surgery.</i>
J. A. Tomhagen, M.D. <i>Materia Medica.</i>	J. Eugene Tremaine, M.D. <i>Medical Gynecology.</i>
E. A. Taylor, M.D. <i>Materia Medica.</i>	Hiram F. Smiley, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>
T. G. Roberts, M.D. <i>Pediatrics.</i>	Arthur G. Thome, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>
R. N. Morris, M.D. <i>Diseases of Chest.</i>	L. A. L. Day, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology.</i>
J. H. Allen, M.D. <i>Skin and Venereal Diseases.</i>	Frank C. Titzell, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
J. B. S. King, M.D. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i>	Mary K. Mack, M.D. <i>Anatomy (Associate).</i>
Frank G. Wieland, A.B., M.D. <i>Renal Diseases and Uro-Analysis.</i>	Sara B. Armstrong, A.B., M.D. <i>Physiology and Histology.</i>
John R. Boynton, M.D., President. <i>(Emeritus) Operative and Clinical Surgery.</i>	E. E. Simpson, M.D. <i>Physiology (Associate).</i>
J. J. Thompson, A.M., M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	J. A. Kirkpatrick, M.D. <i>Pathology.</i>
Walter W. Stafford, LL.B., M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Materia Medica, Flora M. Watson, M.D.; *Pediatrics*, Ernest Cadwell, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, Stafford T. Mitchell, A.B., M.D.; *Diseases of the Nervous System*, Paul Pollach, D.D., M.D.; *Minor Surgery*, J. P. Jones, M.D.; *Gynecology*, Belle Gurney, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, C. F. Friend, M.D.; *Anatomy*, J. H. Kirkpatrick, M.D., B. A. Cottlow, M.D., Charles F. Bars-tow, M.D., Elizabeth Trumbull, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, George B. Warne, M.D., Paul S. Mitchell, M.D.; *Chemistry*, Charles E. Sutton, Ph.G.; *Hygiene*, C. B. Prouty, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, S. W. McCaslin, Esq.; *Dental Surgery*, R. W. Starr, D.D.S.

—Catalogue 1898-1899.

ILLINOIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma or certificate of graduation from a high school ; or evidence of having passed the matriculation examination to a recognized college ; or of having passed the medical student's examination conducted by a reputable educational authority in the following branches : *English grammar, arithmetic, algebra, elementary physics, United States history, geography, and Latin.*

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each. There are three terms, each lasting three months in a year ; two of these are obligatory. There are no lectures during October, November and December.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each term of three months	50.00
Obstetrics (optional)	10.00

Graduates in 1899.—23, of whom 2 had degrees in science.

Students Enrolled 1899.—97.

FACULTY.

William Francis Waugh, A.M., M.D., Dean. <i>Practice and Clinical Medicine.</i>	C. S. Neiswanger, M.D. <i>Electro-therapeutics.</i>
J. J. M. Angear, B.S., A.M., M.D. <i>Nervous and Mental Diseases and Clinical Medicine.</i>	J. J. Quirk, M.D. <i>Dermatology and Venereal Dis- eases.</i>
Randolph N. Hall, M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	G. H. Somers, M.D. <i>Physical Diagnosis.</i>
S. S. Bishop, M.D., LL.D. <i>Diseases of Nose, Throat, and Ear.</i>	D. H. Galloway, Ph.G., M.D. <i>Minor Surgery.</i>
Byron Robinson, B.S., M.D. <i>Gynecology and Abdominal Sur- gery.</i>	R. H. Walch, A.M., Ph.G., M.D. <i>Pharmacology and Materia Med- ica.</i>
J. L. McCollum, A.M., M.D. <i>Surgery, Genito-urinary, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	N. H. Adams, Ph.G., M.D. <i>Chemistry and Toxicology.</i>
William Rittenhouse, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	William J. Candlish. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
B. Brindley Eads, M.D. <i>Applied Anatomy, Operative and Orthopedic Surgery.</i>	J. F. Burkholder, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
H. H. Brown, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology.</i>	E. E. Sangree, M.D. <i>Histology, Pathology, and Bacteri- ology.</i>
W. C. Sanford, B.S., M.D. <i>Practice of Medicine.</i>	S. J. Boyd, M.D. <i>Therapeutics.</i>
Thomas Faith, M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>	W. H. Davis, M.D. <i>Therapeutics.</i>
J. L. Morris, A.M., M.D. <i>Pediatrics.</i>	E. F. Frutchey, M.D. <i>Surgical Pathology.</i>
	F. Bryan, M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Nervous and Mental Diseases, E. B. Taylor, M.D.; *Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat*, Albert H. Andrews, M.D., J. Van C. Jeffers, M.D., Douglas Winfield Detwiler, M.D.; *Hygiene*, Fred C. Zapffe, M.D.; *Practice of Medicine*, Elizabeth P. Hay, M.D.; *Gynecology*, William E. Holland, Ph.G., M.D., James Maury, Ph.G., M.D., Emma J. Warren, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, Jennie A. Beardsley, M.D., E. E. Christie, M.D.; *Anatomy*, A. Kennedy MacLean, M.B., M.D., James Wallace White, M.D., Alfred Bein, M.D., L. A. Snyder, M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, John T. Foley, M.D.; *Chemistry*, Herbert A. Whitney.

—6th Annual Announcement.

JENNER MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma or certificate of graduation from a high school; or evidence of having passed matriculation examination to a recognized college; or a certificate of having passed the examination presented by the state board of health in the following branches: *English grammar, arithmetic, algebra, elementary physics, United States history, geography, and Latin.*

Length of Course.—Four years, of ten months each (evening classes).

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	100.00

Graduates in 1899.—Not given in the announcement.

Students Enrolled 1899-1900.—87.

FACULTY.

Wm. Rittenhouse, M.D., President.	Jacob F. Burkholder, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics.</i>	<i>Anatomy.</i>
Clark W. Hawley, M.D.	David Lieberthal, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology.</i>	<i>Dermatology.</i>
A. H. Tagert, M.D.	A. R. Johnstone, M.D.
<i>Clinical Surgery.</i>	<i>Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of Chest.</i>
Walter M. Fitch, M.D.	O. W. Mac Kellar, M.D.
<i>Physiology.</i>	<i>Surgery.</i>
E. Perry Rice, M.D.	F. A. Larkin, M.D.
<i>Laryngology and Rhinology.</i>	<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>
Louis Thexton, M.D.	F. B. Gottschalk, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i>	<i>Diseases of Children.</i>
Albert E. Palmer, M.D.	Daniel Conboy, B.A., Ph.D., M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	<i>Nervous and Mental Diseases.</i>
Hugo Wightman, Ph.G., M.D.	A. G. Wipern, Ph.D., M.D.
<i>Chemistry, Histology, Pathology, and Bacteriology.</i>	<i>Otology, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>
Stuart Johnstone, M.D.	
<i>Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery.</i>	

Charles E. Bentley, D.D.S.

Dental Surgery.

W. B. Metcalf, M.D.

Diseases of Stomach.

E. H. Robinson, M.D.

Genito-urinary Diseases.

Antonio Lagorio, M.D.

Serum Therapy and Pasteur Treatment for Hydrophobia.

C. F. Chapman, M.D.

Hygiene.

J. Rawson Pennington, M.D.

Diseases of Rectum.

Adolph Hoffman, M.D.

Pharmacology.

D. C. Kreidler, B.L.

Medical Jurisprudence.

R. V. Wagner, M.D.

Electro-therapeutics.

J. R. Springwater, M.D.

Orthopedic Surgery.

A. C. Staley, A.B.

Latin, Physics, and Preparatory Instruction.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Laryngology, Lowell E. Allen, M.D., James D. Brooks, M.D.; *Surgery*, M. F. Clausius, A.B., M.D., Richard H. Kenning, M.D., Orcutt N. Carr, M.D., Chauncey Shorman, M.D.; *Anatomy*, B. H. Chamberlain, M.D., J. Wallace White, A.B., M.D., A. E. Gibbs, M.D., John H. Macdonald, M.D., Daniel W. Gross, A.M., M.D., Herman A. Klein, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Michael H. Pauly, M.D.; *Physiology*, Arthur G. Bosler, M.D.; *Histology*, Frank D. Moore, M.D., Victor Francis Lassagne, M.D.; *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, Almon D. Palmer, M.D.; *Chemistry*, Benjamin Breakstone, M.D.

—7th Annual Announcement.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.¹

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

INDIANA.

FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination as follows: *English composition*, not less than 200 words; *arithmetic*, through ratio and proportion; *algebra*, through quadratics; *physics*, elementary; *Latin*, equivalent to one year of Harkness' Latin Reader. Graduates or matriculates of reputable colleges, high schools, or state normal schools, may be exempted from above examination.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
General each "	.	.	.	.	.	75.00

Graduates in 1899.—Not given in the announcement.

Students Enrolled.—Not given in the announcement.

¹ No reply to several requests for a catalogue received up to February 5, 1900. It is hoped that a statement of this college can be ready for an appendix *q. v.*

FACULTY.

- Wm. P. Whery, M.D., F.R.C.P., LL.D.
Hygiene, State Medicine (Emeritus) Gynecology.
- J. L. Gilbert, M.D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine.
- C. B. Stemen, A.M., LL.D., M.D., Dean.
Surgery.
- G. W. McCaskey, A.M., M.D.
Nervous Diseases and Clinical Medicine.
- K. K. Wheelock, A.M., M.D.
Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.
- W. W. Barnett, A.M., M.D.
Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.
- G. B. Stemen, M.D.
Obstetrics.
- A. P. Buchman, A.M., M.D.
Diseases of Digestive System.
- M. F. Porter, A.M., M.D.
Surgery and Gynecology.
- W. O. Gross, A.M., M.D., Ph.G.
Chemistry and Toxicology.
- G. C. Stemen, A.M., M.D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
- Budd Van Sweringen, M.D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.
- H. A. Duemling, A.M., M.D.
Surgical Anatomy.
- A. E. Bulson, Jr., B.S., M.D.
Laryngology and Rhinology.
- M. I. Rosenthal, M.D.
Pathology and Gynecology.
- S. H. Havice, M.D.
Diseases of Children.
- W. H. Myers, A.M., M.D.
Abdominal and Clinical Surgery.
- Hiram Van Sweringen, A.M., M.D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
- L. P. Drayer, A.B., M.D.
Histology and Bacteriology.
- E. E. Morgan, M.D.
Materia Medica and Physical Diagnosis.
- W. F. Schrader, A.M., M.D.
Physiology.
- C. E. Barnett, M.D.
Myology and Genito-urinary Surgery.
- E. A. Schultze, A.B.
Lecturer, Physics and Chemistry.
- J. B. McEvoy, M.D.
Demonstrator, Pathology.
- W. D. Calvin, M.D.
Lecturer, Embryology.

—21st Annual Announcement.

INDIANAPOLIS.

CENTRAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An applicant must present a diploma from a reputable literary college, or high school, or a teacher's certificate, or pass an examination on his preliminary education.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Laboratory each	5.00
(Anatomy, chemistry, bacteriology, pathology, histology.)	
Tuition	40.00
Demonstrators each	10.00
(Anatomy, chemistry, bacteriology, pathology, histology.)	
Hospital	6.00
Graduation	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—5.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—82.

FACULTY.

- John Moffett, M.D.
(*Emeritus*) *Obstetrics*.
W. B. Fletcher, M.D.
(*Emeritus*) *Mental Diseases and Clinical Medicine*.
Joseph Eastman, M.D., LL.D., President.
Surgery.
S. E. Earp, M.S., M.D., Dean.
Principles and Practice of Medicine and Sanitary Science.
Allison Maxwell, A.M., M.D.
Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Sanitary Science (Associate).
G. V. Woollen, A.M., M.D.
Rhinology and Laryngology.
A. E. Sterne, A.M., M.D.
Neuro-pathology and Mental, and Nervous Diseases.
Minor Morris, A.B., M.D.
Obstetrics and Clinical Midwifery.
L. L. Todd, A.M., M.D.
Clinical Medicine.
J. L. Masters, M.D.
Diseases of Eye and Ear, and Histology.
J. R. Eastman, B.S., M.D.
- Surgery and Genito-urinary Diseases*.
T. B. Eastman, A.B., M.D.
Diseases of Women.
A. J. Banker, M.D.
Operative and Clinical Midwifery.
Charles E. Cox.
Medical Jurisprudence.
A. J. Mullan, Ph.G., M.D.
Chemistry and Toxicology.
T. E. Courtney, M.D.
Anatomy.
W. T. Newton, M.D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
E. J. Brennan, M.D.
Diseases of Children.
T. B. Noble, A.B., M.D.
Pathology.
R. B. Wetherill, M.D.
Surgery (Associate).
G. D. Kahlo, M.D.
Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of Digestive System.
George Pendleton, A.B., M.D.
Physiology.
J. J. Booz, M.D.
Dermatology.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, C. O. Durham, M.D., H. H. Wheeler, M.D., M. H. Thomas, M.D., W. H. Larrabee, M.D.; *Railroad Surgery*, M. V. B. Newcomer, M.D.; *Gynecology*, W. H. Link, A.M., M.D., Alice L. Hobbs, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, F. C. Tinsley, M.D., C. S. Goar, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Max Bahr, M.D.; *Operative and Clinical Midwifery*, J. E. Pierce, M.D.; *Dental Surgery*, Elmer Smythe, D.D.S.; *Histology*, J. T. Scott, M.D.; *Chemistry*, J. F. Benham, A.B., M.D.; *Pathology*, R. N. Todd, A.B., M.D.; *Bacteriology*, C. W. Marxer, M.D.; *Physiology*, C. R. Sowder; *Diseases of Rectum and Anus*, D. L. Kahn, M.D.; *Physiologic Chemistry and Pharmacology*, E. C. Tinsley, Ph.G., M.D.; *Physiology*, E. M. Amos, M.D.

—21st Annual Announcement.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF INDIANA.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination as follows: *English*, composition of at least 200 words; *arithmetic*, through ratio and proportion; *algebra*, through quadratics; *physics*, elements; *Latin*, fifteen chapters of Cæsar or its equivalent, or any easy Latin prose; In lieu of this, official certificates of reputable colleges,

academies, high and normal schools, and state examining boards may be accepted.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Tuition each year	\$75.00
Matriculation (included in above)	5.00
Dissecting (each part)	5.00
Hospital, last three years	6.00
Graduation	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—9.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

Seniors	12
Juniors	39
Sophomores	44
Freshmen	55
	150

FACULTY.

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| I. C. Walker, M.D.
<i>Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i> | William Flynn, A.M., M.D.
<i>Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of Chest.</i> |
| Henry Jameson, M.D., Dean.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i> | G. J. Cook, M.D.
<i>Gastro-intestinal and Rectal Surgery.</i> |
| A. W. Brayton, M.S., M.D.
<i>Dermatology, Syphilology, and Clinical Medicine.</i> | Theodore Potter, A.M., M.D.
<i>Pathology and Bacteriology.</i> |
| E. F. Hodges, A.M., M.D.
<i>Obstetrics.</i> | L. C. Cline, M.D.
<i>Laryngology and Rhinology.</i> |
| P. S. Baker, A.M., M.D.
<i>Chemistry and Toxicology.</i> | E. C. Reyer, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i> |
| F. W. Hays, M.D.
<i>Dermatology and Clinical Medicine.</i> | Evan Hadley, M.D.
<i>Medicine and Clinical Medicine.</i> |
| F. A. Morrison, M.D.
<i>Physiology and Surgical Pathology.</i> | W. M. Wright, M.D.
<i>Anatomy and Minor, and Clinical Surgery.</i> |
| Wm. N. Wishard, A.M., M.D.
<i>Genito-urinary and Venereal Diseases.</i> | F. B. Wynn, M.D.
<i>Pathological Anatomy.</i> |
| D. A. Thompson, M.D.
<i>Diseases of Eye and Ear.</i> | O. G. Pfaff, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics and Diseases of Women (Adjunct).</i> |
| J. H. Taylor, A.M., M.D.
<i>Diseases of Children and Clinical Medicine.</i> | J. F. Geis, M.D.
<i>Toxicology, Forensic Medicine, and Chemistry (Adjunct).</i> |
| L. H. Dunning, M.D.
<i>Diseases of Women.</i> | Edmund D. Clark, M.D.
<i>Physiology and Surgical Pathology (Adjunct).</i> |
| J. H. Oliver, M.D.
<i>Surgery.</i> | |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Pharmacy, George W. Sloan, Pharm.D., M.D.; *Hygiene*, John N. Hurty, Pharm.D., M.D.; *Materia Medica*, C. Richard Schaefer, M.D.; *Diseases of Women*, Charles E. Ferguson, M.D.; *Botany*, John S. Wright, B.S.; *Osteology*, David Ross, M.D.; *Pathology*, Eugene Davis, M.D., John D. Nichols, M.D.; *Anatomy*, John W. Sluss, M.D., C. H. C. Poucher, M.D., Norman E. Jobes, M.D., Charles E. Wright, M.D.; *Surgery*, Frederick R. Charlton, M.D.; *Histology*, Roscoe H. Ritter, M.D., Edward A. Brown, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, William T. S. Dodds, M.D., Robert L. Westover, M.D.; *Chemistry*, Gustus S. Billman, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Robert O. McAlexander, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, A. M. Cole, M.D.; *Rectal and Gastro-intestinal Surgery*, A. B. Graham, M.D.; *Medicine*, Thomas B. Noble, M.D.; *Physiology*, John A. Pfaff, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, Albert C. Kimberlin, M.D.; *Latin*, Walter D. Hoskins, M.D.

—30th Annual Announcement.

PHYSIO-MEDICAL COLLEGE OF INDIANA.

Entrance Requirements.—"The presentation of a diploma or certificate of graduation from a literary or scientific college or high school; evidence of having passed the matriculation examination to a literary or scientific college, or a certificate of successful equivalent examination by the faculty of any reputable university or college, or by the state superintendent of public instruction; or a medical student's certificate issued by any state examining board."

Length of Course.—Four years, of 26 weeks each.

Fees.—

To students pursuing the entire course of four years at this college, each year ¹	\$60.00
Students pursuing but a part of the course at this college must, in addition, pay a diploma fee of	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—5.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

Post-graduate	1
Seniors	5
Juniors	8
Sophomores	14
Freshmen	11
Total	39

¹ This fee includes matriculation, tuition, dissecting material, and graduation fees.

FACULTY.

- J. M. Thurston, M.D. *Nervous and Mental Derangements.*
 C. T. Bedford, M.D. *Obstetrics.*
 E. Anthony, M.D. *Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.*
 A. W. Fisher, M.D. *Diseases of the Rectum.*
 M. Veenboer, M.D. *Hygiene.*
 N. D. Woodward, M.D. *Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Pharmacy.*
 C. N. Harold, M.D. *Gynecology.*
 E. G. Anthony, M.D. *Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat.*
 E. M. Outland, M.D. *Anatomy.*
- Isaac S. Harold, M.D. *Dermatology.*
 E. M. Haggard, M.D. *Surgery.*
 A. V. Hodgkin, Ph.D., B.L. *Medical Jurisprudence.*
 E. E. Hodgkin, M.D. *Physiology.*
 J. C. Quick, M.D. *Surgical Anatomy.*
 A. R. Harold, M.D. *Pediatrics.*
 George H. Smith, M.D. *Electro-therapeutics.*
 Eli F. Brown, M.D. *Pathology and Histology.*
 Theodore W. Smith, A.M. *Chemistry, Toxicology, and Bacteriology.*

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Surgery, Walter Smith, M.D.; *Hygiene*, D. H. Snoke, M.D.; *Latin*, William H. Cooper; *Anatomy*, J. F. Brendel, M.D., E. B. Brigham, M.D., W. F. Molt, M.D., Frank Magel, M.D.; *Librarian*, R. A. Bryson, M.D.
 —27th Annual Announcement.

IOWA.

DES MOINES.

IOWA COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF DRAKE UNIVERSITY.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A certificate of graduation from a high school: evidence of having passed the matriculation examination of a recognized college, or of having passed an examination by an accredited educational authority in the following branches: *English grammar, arithmetic, elementary physics, United States history, geography, and Latin.*

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
General each year	.	.	.	.	.	45.00
Chemical	.	.	.	.	.	10.00
Pathologic (Sophomore)	.	.	.	.	.	5.00
" (Junior)	.	.	.	.	.	5.00
Bacteriologic	.	.	.	.	.	5.00
Histologic	.	.	.	.	.	5.00
Dissection	.	.	.	.	.	10.00
Hospital	.	.	.	.	.	5.00
Latin	.	.	.	.	.	5.00
Graduation	.	.	.	.	.	25.00

*Graduates in 1899.—One.**Students Enrolled 1899.—*

Fourth year	.	.	.	.	.	2
Third "	.	.	.	.	.	14
Second "	.	.	.	.	.	19
First "	.	.	.	.	.	21
Total	.	.	.	.	.	56

FACULTY.

W. B. Craig, A.M., LL.D. <i>Chancellor.</i>	William Stevenson, M.D. <i>Materia Medica and Latin.</i>
D. S. Fairchild, M.D. <i>Surgical Pathology.</i>	C. D. Rawson, A.B., M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>
Lewis Schooler, M.D., LL.D., Dean. <i>Surgery.</i>	A. R. Amos, M.D. <i>Bacteriology.</i>
E. H. Hazen, M.D., Secretary. <i>Diseases of Eye.</i>	J. W. Cokenower, A.M., M.D. <i>Orthopedic Surgery.</i>
D. W. Fenlayson, M.D., LL.D. <i>Anatomy, Rectal and Genito-urinary Diseases.</i>	M. N. Voldeng, A.B., M.D. <i>Neurology, Psychiatry, and Clinical Medicine.</i>
J. T. Priestley, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	M. F. Patterson, M.D. <i>Otology and Rhino-laryngology.</i>
O. D. Benson, A.M., M.D., Ph.G. <i>Therapeutics.</i>	Eli Grimes, M.D. <i>Pathology.</i>
D. W. Smouse, M.D. <i>Gynecology.</i>	S. R. Macy, Ph.G., Ph.C., Pharm.D. <i>Lecturer, Chemistry and Toxicology.</i>
C. E. Stoner, M.D. <i>Principles of Surgery.</i>	N. C. Schiltz, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Medicine.</i>
F. S. Dunshee, A.B., LL.B. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	W. W. McCarthy, M.D., D.V.M. <i>Demonstrator, Anatomy.</i>
Clifton Scott, M.S., M.D. <i>Physiology, Histology, Hygiene, and Diseases of Children.</i>	C. S. Priestley, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Dermatology.</i>
W. E. Scott, M.D., Ph.G. <i>Diseases of Kidneys and Urinology.</i>	J. C. Rockafellow. <i>Adjunct to Gynecology.</i>

—18th Annual Announcement.

KEOKUK.

KEOKUK MEDICAL COLLEGE.¹

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma or certificate of graduation from a high school, evidence of having passed the matriculation examination of a recognized college, or a certificate of successful examination by the faculty of a reputable university, college, or high school, or by a state superintendent of public instruction in the following branches: *English grammar, arithmetic, elementary physics, United States history, geography, and Latin* (equivalent to one year in a high school).

¹ The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk, also a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges, is now united with the Keokuk Medical College.

Length of Course.—Four years, of 28 weeks each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Hospital each year	3.00
Tuition, first, second, and third years	40.00
“ fourth year	22.00

Graduates in 1899.—

College of Physicians and Surgeons, not given.

Keokuk Medical Colleges 5, of whom one had an academic degree.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

	College P. and S.	Keokuk Med. Coll.	Total.	Academic degrees.
Seniors	1	7	8	1
Juniors	6	37	43	2
Sophomores	13	65	78	6
Freshmen	20	64	84	.
Total	40	173	213	9

FACULTY.

Hon. S. M. Clark, A.M. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	R. M. Lapsley, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology, Otolaryngology, and Rhinology.</i>
G. E. Marshall, M.A. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Chemistry and Toxicology.</i>	W. B. La Force, B.S., M.D. <i>Pathology.</i>
G. F. Jenkins, A.M., M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i>	F. M. Fuller, A.M., M.D. <i>Chemistry and Toxicology.</i>
J. A. Scroggs, M.D. <i>Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.</i>	R. H. Fegers, M.D. <i>Dermatology.</i>
S. W. Moorhead, M.D. <i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>	G. W. Jones, M.D. <i>Genito-urinary Diseases.</i>
T. J. Maxwell, M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	J. R. Maxwell, M.D. <i>Rectal Diseases.</i>
C. E. Ruth, M.D. <i>Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.</i>	E. O. Sisson, M.D. <i>Hygiene and State Medicine.</i>
H. A. Kinnaman, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children.</i>	F. C. Robb, M.D. <i>Demonstrator, Anatomy.</i>
W. C. Howell, A.M. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	
O. D. Walker, B.S., M.D. <i>Physiology, Histology, and Nervous Diseases.</i>	

—Announcement 1899-1900.

IOWA CITY.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

Entrance Requirements—The possession of a diploma from an approved high school, or some equivalent. Failing in this,

passing an examination in English scholarship and Latin sufficient to admit to the freshman class in the collegiate department.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Tuition including all university charges each year . . . \$65.00

Graduates in 1899.—8, of whom one had a degree in science.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

Seniors	9
Juniors	12
Sophomores	21
Freshmen	20
Total	62,

of whom one had an academic degree.

FACULTY.

Amos N. Currier, A.M., LL.D.

Acting President.

J. G. Gilchrist, A.M., M.D., Registrar.

Surgery and Surgical Gynecology.

C. H. Cogswell, M.D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.

F. J. Newberry, M.S., M.D.

Ophthalmology, Otology, and Pedology.

George Royal, M.D.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

P. E. Triem, A.M., M.D.

Theory and Practice (Acting).

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Materia Medica, Theodore L. Hazard, M.D.; *Surgery*, Fred. J. Becker, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Alpheus L. Pollard, M.D.

The instruction in anatomy, chemistry, pathology, histology, physiology, and insanity is given by the members of the faculty of the medical department of the university, *q. v.*

—*Announcement 1899-1900.*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—Graduates or matriculates of respectable colleges, graduates of high schools of first grade, or of state normal schools, may be admitted without examination, provided one year of Latin has been included in the course. Those who have no diploma will be examined in *Latin, physics, English, United States history, arithmetic, algebra* (through quadratics), *geometry* (plane and solid), *botany*, or some other science.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Tuition, including all university charges, each year . . . \$65.00

Graduates in 1899.—2.
Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

		Academic degrees.
Seniors	2	..
Juniors	22	2
Sophomores	68	7
Freshmen	84	3
Special	6	2
Total	182	14

FACULTY.

A. N. Currier, A.M., LL.D. <i>Acting President.</i>	J. W. Dalbey, B.S., M.D. <i>Ophthalmology.</i>
P. J. Farnsworth, A.M., M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>	C. S. Chase, A.M., M.D. <i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>
J. C. Shrader, A.M., M.D., LL.D. <i>(Emeritus) Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Diseases of Children.</i>	W. L. Bierring, M.D. <i>Pathology and Bacteriology.</i>
W. D. Middleton, A.M., M.D., Dean. <i>Surgery.</i>	J. W. Harriman, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
L. W. Littig, A.M., M.D., M.R.C.S. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i>	C. M. Robertson, A.M., M.D. <i>Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology.</i>
J. R. Guthrie, A.M., M.D. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology.</i>	W. R. Whiteis, M.S., M.D. <i>Histology and Embryology.</i>
E. W. Rockwood, B.S., M.D., Secretary. <i>Chemistry and Toxicology.</i>	L. W. Dean, M.S., M.D. <i>Physiology (Acting).</i>
	M. J. Wade, LL.B. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Insanity, Gershom Hyde Hill, A.B., M.D.; *Dentistry*, Frank Thomas Breene, D.D.S., M.D.; *Pharmacy*, Emil Louis Boerner, Pharm.D.; *Chemistry*, William Edward Barlow, A.M., Wilber John Teeters, M.S., Ph.C.; *Anatomy*, John T. McClintock, A.B., M.D.

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SIOUX CITY.

SIOUX CITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination as follows: *English*, composition of at least 200 words; *arithmetic*, through ratio and proportion; *algebra*, through quadratics; *physics*, elementary; *Latin*, equivalent of one year's study in Harkness' Latin Reader. Graduates or matriculants of reputable colleges, first-grade high schools, normal schools established by state authority or those having passed entrance examination of New York, shall be exempt from above requirements.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	48.00
Hospital " "	5.00
Graduation	20.00

Graduates in 1898.—12, of whom one had a degree in science.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

	Academic degrees.
Seniors 13	1
Juniors 4	1
Sophomores 4	.
Freshmen 13	.
Total 34	2

FACULTY.

Edward Hornibrook, M.D., Dean. <i>Gynecology and Medical Ethics.</i>	A. C. Bergen, M.D. <i>Histology, Pathology, and Bacteriology.</i>
Wm. Jepson, B.S., M.D., L.R.C.S. Secretary.	C. M. Wade, M.S., M.D. <i>Chemistry and Toxicology.</i>
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i>	R. B. Raleigh, M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
H. A. Wheeler, A.M., M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i>	J. G. Biller. <i>Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i>
J. H. Talbot, M.D. <i>Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.</i>	E. D. Frear, M.D. <i>Hygiene and Dermatology.</i>
J. N. Warren, M.D. <i>Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	C. E. Stewart. <i>Pediatrics.</i>
F. J. Murphy, M.D. <i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>	E. P. Farr, B.S., LL.B. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
Geo. Park, A.M., M.B., C.M. <i>Ophthalmology Laryngology, and Otolary.</i>	J. W. Huff, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Electro-therapeutics.</i>
A. H. Jastram, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>	Max Silver. <i>Demonstrator, Anatomy.</i>

—*Annual Announcement 1898-1899.*

KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Entrance Requirements.—Applicants must give evidence of a good English education by certificates of graduation from literary, scientific, or high schools, or by a teacher's certificate. In absence of this evidence they must pass an examination in *English* (grammar and composition), *arithmetic*, *United States history*, and *geography*.

Length of Course.—Three years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition first year	60.00
" second year	65.00
" third "	75.00
Scholarship	150.00

Graduates in 1899.—11.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—52.

FACULTY.

D. S. Stephens, D.D. <i>Chancellor.</i>	R. A. Roberts, A.M., M.D. <i>Rectal Diseases.</i>
J. M. Thompson, A.M., M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Dermatology.</i>	Hon. W. H. Brown. <i>Forensic Medicine.</i>
S. S. Glasscock, M.D. <i>Medicine and Clinical Medicine.</i>	C. M. Stemen, A.M., M.D. <i>Genito-urinary Diseases and Clinical Surgery.</i>
B. H. Zwart, M.D. <i>Medicine and Clinical Medicine.</i>	J. H. Smith, M.D. <i>Diseases of Women.</i>
E. M. Hetherington, Ph.G., M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	John Troutman, M.D. <i>Electro-therapy.</i>
P. D. Hughes, A.M., M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	M. P. Sexton, M.D. <i>Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i>
R. C. Lowman, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i>	J. T. Axtell, M.D. <i>Orthopedic Surgery.</i>
E. G. Davis, M.D. <i>Chemistry.</i>	Geo. M. Gray, M.D. <i>Fractures, Dislocations, and Clinical Surgery.</i>
Dora G. Wilson, M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>	J. L. B. Eager, M.D. <i>Pathology and Bacteriology.</i>
J. H. Johnson, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>	J. T. Craig, M.D. <i>Hygiene and State Medicine.</i>
Katharine B. Richardson, Ph.M., M.D. <i>Visceral Anatomy.</i>	J. E. Sawtell, M.D. <i>Diseases of Nose, Throat, and Chest.</i>
H. E. Smith, M.D. <i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>	W. F. Fairbanks, M.D. <i>Physical Diagnosis.</i>
J. W. May, M.D., Dean. <i>Diseases of Eye and Ear.</i>	A. E. Smith, M.S., M.D. <i>Histology and Microscopy.</i>
Z. Nason, M.D. <i>Dermatology.</i>	
J. W. Kyger, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children.</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Obstetrics, Zachariah Nason, M.D.; *Osteology*, W. E. Stemen, M.D.; *Life Insurance*, J. T. Craig, M.D.; *Dental Surgery*, H. I. Parr, D.D.S.; *Bandaging*, H. D. McQuade, M.D.; *Diseases of Women*, E. M. Hetherington, Ph.G., M.D.; *Histology*, Katharine Stemen Hughes, A.M., M.D., F. M. Owens, M.D.; *Anatomy*, L. D. Mabie, M.D., Fay P. Clark, M.D., J. T. Finegan, M.D.

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TOPEKA.

KANSAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma or certificate of graduation from a high school; evidence of having passed the matriculation examination to a recognized college, or of having passed an examination by the faculty of a reputable college, or by the state superintendent, or by the Educational Committee of Kansas Medical College in the following branches: *English grammar, arithmetic, algebra to quadratics, elementary physics, United States history, geography, and Latin*, equivalent to one year in a high school.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation paid but once	\$ 5.00
Tuition, first, second, and third years	60.00
Examination fourth year	30.00
Perpetual tuition	165.00
Microscopic laboratory	5.00
Chemic	5.00

Graduates in 1898.—24, of whom one had an academic degree.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—100, of whom one had an academic degree.

FACULTY.

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| John E. Minney, A.M., M.D., Dean. | B. D. Eastman, M.D. |
| <i>Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.</i> | <i>Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and</i> |
| M. R. Mitchell, A.B., M.D. | <i>Psychiatry.</i> |
| <i>Obstetrics and Clinical Midwifery.</i> | J. P. Lewis, M.D. |
| J. C. McClintock, A.M., M.D., President. | <i>Anatomy.</i> |
| <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i> | J. T. Lovewell, Ph.D. |
| S. G. Stewart, A.M., M.D. | <i>Chemistry.</i> |
| <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i> | D. D. Wilson, M.D. |
| R. E. McVey, M.D. | <i>Orthopedic Surgery, and Fractures and Dislocations.</i> |
| <i>Skin and Venereal Diseases, and Clinical Medicine.</i> | Hon. W. F. Schoch. |
| T. W. Peers, Ph.B., M.D. | <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i> |
| <i>Diseases of Children.</i> | A. C. Sloan, D.D.S. |
| W. S. Lindsay, M.D. | <i>Oral and Dental Surgery.</i> |
| <i>Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i> | E. M. Brockett, B.S., M.D. |
| S. E. Sheldon, M.D. | <i>Chemistry.</i> |
| <i>Gynecology.</i> | O. P. Davis, A.B., M.D. |
| W. E. McVey, B.S., M.D. | <i>Pathology.</i> |
| <i>Laryngology, Rhinology, and Diseases of Chest.</i> | C. E. Munn, M.D. |
| R. S. Magee, M.D., Secretary. | <i>Microscopy and Bacteriology.</i> |
| <i>Physiology.</i> | H. L. Alkire, M.D. |
| | <i>Otology.</i> |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear, L. Reynolds, M.D.; *Medicine*, Charles Hammond, M.D., Harriet E. Adams, M.D.; *Anatomy*, S. A. Johnson, M.D.; Franklin H. Martin, M.D., W. L. Warriner, M.D., W. H. Hall, M.D.; *Histology*, Corbin E. Judd, M.D.; *Insanity*, T. C. Biddle, M.D.; *Surgery*, Willis D. Storrs, M.D.; *Life Insurance Examination*, H. A. Warner, M.D., *Medical Evidence*, Dana C. MacVicar, A.B., LL.B.; *Toxicology*, Rodnia S. Plummer, M.D.

—Announcement 1899-1900.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.

THE HOSPITAL COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF THE CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma of graduation from some institution of learning, literary or scientific, or a certificate from a legally constituted high school, superintendent of public instruction attesting his possession of attainments required of first- or second-grade teacher; or an examination in accordance with the requirements of Association of American Medical Colleges.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation	\$ 5.00
Tuition	75.00
Final examination	30.00
Hospital	5.00
Anatomy, chemistry, histology, and pathology, bacteriology, surgery, each	10.00

Graduates in 1899.—20.

Students Enrolled 1899.—374.

FACULTY.

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| L. S. McMurtry, A.M., M.D., President. | J. E. Hays, A.M., M.D. |
| <i>Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Abdominal Surgery.</i> | <i>Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.</i> |
| D. S. Reynolds, A.M., M.D. | H. H. Grant, A.M., M.D. |
| <i>Ophthalmology, Otology, and Medical Jurisprudence.</i> | <i>Surgery.</i> |
| F. C. Wilson, A.B., M.D. | P. R. Taylor, M.D., Dean. |
| <i>Diseases of Chest, and Physical Diagnosis.</i> | <i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i> |
| S. G. Dabney, M.D. | P. F. Barbour, A.B., M.D., Secretary. |
| <i>Physiology and Hygiene.</i> | <i>Chemistry and Diseases of Children.</i> |
| T. H. Stucky, A.M., M.D. | J. M. Mathews, M.D., LL.D. |
| <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i> | <i>Surgery.</i> |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Genito-urinary Diseases, W. R. Blue, M.D., John H. Grove, M.D.; *Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Abdominal Surgery*, Edward Speidel, M.D., B. A. Allan, M.D.; *Diseases of the Nervous System*, John J. Moren, M.D.; *Surgery*, William K. Turner, M.D., E. Lee Heflin, M.D., J. P. Ferguson, M.D., H. E. Pelle, M.D.; *Diseases of the Chest*, Richard T. Yoe, M.D.; *Medicine*, R. Alexander Bate, M.D., Frank J. Kiefer, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, John Emerson Cashin, M.D.; *Anatomy*, T. A. Hays, M.D.; *Chemistry*, George A. Hendon, M.D.; *Physiology*, H. N. Leavell, M.D.; *Ophthalmology and Otology*, Travis A. Bullington, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, Roy L. Carter, M.D.; *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, Robert G. Fallis, M.D., Eugene C. Roemele, M.D.; *Rectal Diseases*, Bernard Asman, M.D.; *Histology*, Chandler Robins, M.D.

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KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—Applicant must possess a diploma, or certificate of examination from some recognized institution, or a certificate from some reputable university, college, academy, high or normal school, or state superintendent, attesting that he has requirements in *English, mathematics, elementary physics, Latin*; or must pass a satisfactory examination as required by the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	75.00
Anatomy, first and second years	10.00
Chemistry, " " " "	10.00
Histology, " year	10.00
Pathology etc., second year	10.00
Surgery, third year	10.00
Examination fee, each year	10.00
Final " " (less above fee)	30.00

Graduates in 1899.—23.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—173.

FACULTY.

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| W. H. Wathen, A.M., M.D., LL.D.,
Dean.
<i>Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Abdomi-
nal Surgery.</i> | W. F. Boggess, A.B., M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine,
and Diseases of Children.</i> |
| M. F. Coomes, A.M., M.D.
<i>Physiology.</i> | A. J. Boyd, M.D., Ph.D.
<i>Chemistry and Toxicology.</i> |
| Henry Orendorf, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i> | J. R. Wathen, A.B., M.D.
<i>Histology, Bacteriology, and Pathol-
ogy.</i> |
| F. W. Samuel, A.M., M.D.
<i>Surgery.</i> | J. B. Enright, A.B., M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i> |
| J. W. Irwin, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine,
and Clinical Medicine.</i> | D. D. Fairleigh, B.L.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i> |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology, W. B. Pusey, M.D., Charles Moir, A.B., M.D.; *Rectal Diseases*, Waller O. Green, M.D., Charles Gallati, B.S., M.D.; *Surgery*, Irvin Abell, M.D., Jesse T. Dunn, M.D., George W. Croft, M.D.; *Dental Surgery*, Charles E. Canine, M.D., D.D.S.; *Surgical Anatomy*, J. L. Johnson, M.D., John E. Kincheloe, B.S., M.D.; *State Medicine*, B. W. Smock, M.D.; *Life Insurance Examinations*, Charles W. Hibbitt, A.B., M.D.; *Genito-urinary, Venereal, and Skin Diseases*, Harry C. Weber, M.D., Dunning S. Wilson, Ph.G., M.D.; *Pediatrics*, Alva D. Jones, B.S., M.D.; *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, William D. Berry, M.D., Ernest Mark, A.B., M.D.; *Histology and Pathology*, E. S. Frey, M.D.; *Medicine*, Samuel P. Timmons, A.B., M.D., George T. Mounsey, M.D., William T. McKinney, M.D.; *Materia Medica and Pharmacology*, Oscar C. Dilly, Ph.G.

—*Catalogue 1898-99.*

LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma from a recognized college, academy, high or normal school, or a certificate of a state examining board, or stand an examination in the following branches: *English*, composition of at least 200 words; *arithmetic*, through ratio and proportion; *algebra*, through quadratics; *physics*, elements; *Latin*, equivalent of one year's work.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Tuition each year	.	.	.	.	\$100.00
Hospital, third and fourth years	.	.	.	.	5.00

Graduates in 1898-99.—9

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—92.

FACULTY.

- | | |
|---|---|
| C. W. Kelly, M.D., C.M., Dean.
<i>Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, and Clinical Medicine.</i> | J. G. Cecil, B.S., M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i> |
| G. M. Warner, M.D., Secretary.
<i>Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Diseases of Children.</i> | Wm. C. Dugan, M.D.
<i>Surgery.</i> |
| A. M. Cartledge, M.D.
<i>Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery.</i> | A. O. Pfingst, M.D.
<i>Physiology and Histology.</i> |
| H. B. Ritter, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics and Hygiene.</i> | Harris Kelly, A.B., M.D.
<i>Chemistry and Toxicology.</i> |
| Wm. Cheatham, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology.</i> | August Schachner, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i> |
| | Isaac T. Woodson, LL.B.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i> |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, James S. Bullitt, M.D.; *Pathology and Bacteriology*, Alexander Nettelroth, M.D.; *Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology*, W. A. Keller, M.D., L. T. Baltzer, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, W. Bourne Gossett, M.D.; *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, Vance Offutt, M.D.; *Medicine*, A. H. Falconer, M.D.; *Latin*, A. H. Kelly, A.B., M.D.
—31st Annual Announcement.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—*English*, composition of at least 200 words; *arithmetic*, through ratio and proportion; *algebra*, through quadratics; *physics*, elements; *Latin*, one year's study. In place of this examination, certificates of reputable colleges, academies, high and normal schools, and of state examining boards, will be recognized.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.
Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition " "	75.00
Dissection, first and second years	12.00
Histology, " " " "	10.00
Chemistry, " " " "	3.00
Examination, second and fourth years	15.00
Bacteriology, third year	10.00
Surgical dressings, third year	10.00
Ophthalmology, third and fourth years	5.00
Operative surgery, fourth year	12.00
Hospital	5.00

Graduates 1899.—13, of whom 7 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—140, of whom 25 had academic degrees.

FACULTY.

- | | |
|---|--|
| J. M. Bodine, M.D., Dean. | Wm. Bailey, A.M., M.D. |
| <i>Anatomy.</i> | <i>Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and</i> |
| W. O. Roberts, M.D. | <i>Public Hygiene.</i> |
| <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery,</i> | H. M. Goodman, A.B., M.D. |
| <i>and Clinical Surgery.</i> | <i>Medical Chemistry.</i> |
| J. A. Ouchterlony, A.M., M.D., LL.D. | J. M. Ray, M.D. |
| <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine,</i> | <i>Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, and</i> |
| <i>and Clinical Medicine.</i> | <i>Throat (Clinical).</i> |
| H. A. Cottell, M.D. | R. B. Gilbert, M.D. |
| <i>Physiology, Histology, and Nervous</i> | <i>Diseases of Children (Clinical).</i> |
| <i>Diseases.</i> | I. N. Bloom, A.B., M.D. |
| Turner Anderson, M.D. | <i>Genito-urinary Diseases (Clinical).</i> |
| <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology.</i> | |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Surgery, Thomas L. Butler, M.D., Oscar E. Bloch, A.M., M.D., George A. Robertson, M.D., P. V. Ballou, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Thomas S. Bullock, M.D., W. P. Schwartz, M.D.; *Medicine*, Charles G. Lucas, M.D., L. C. Blitz, M.D.; *Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology*, William O. Bailey, M.D., Arthur W. Smyth, A.M., M.D., Isaac Lederman, M.D.; *Physiology*, John K. Freeman, A.B., M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, Edward L. David, A.B., M.D.; *Bacteriology*, Edward R. Palmer, A.B., M.D.; *Genito-urinary Diseases*, J. Brent Palmer, A.B., M.D., Vernon Robins, M.D.; *Diseases of the Nervous System*, Thomas G. Dunlap, A.B., M.D.; *Curator of the Museum*, J. T. Windell, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, D. T. Smith, M.D.

—63d Annual Announcement.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Entrance Requirements.—Evidence of graduation from a high school, or of passing the entrance examination to a recognized literary or scientific college; or passing an examination before the state superintendent of public instruction, or other official qualified to conduct the examination, not a member of a medical faculty, in *English, grammar, arithmetic, elementary physics, United States history, and Latin*. The student should possess the knowledge acquired by one year's study in a high school.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Tuition " "	.	.	.	.	.	25.00
Chemic laboratory	.	.	.	.	.	9.00
Practical anatomy	.	.	.	.	.	9.00
Diploma	.	.	.	.	.	20.00

Graduates in 1899.—4.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—34.

FACULTY.

- | | |
|---|---|
| H. Fitzbutler, M.D., Dean. | B. B. Hall, M.D. |
| <i>Materia Medica and Principles of Surgery.</i> | <i>Pathology and Ophthalmology.</i> |
| W. A. Burney, M.D. | H. W. Conrad, M.D. |
| <i>Gynecology and Histology.</i> | <i>Electro-therapeutics.</i> |
| W. O. Vance, A.M., M.D. | S. A. O'Neal, M.D. |
| <i>Chemistry and Diseases of Ear, Throat, and Nose.</i> | <i>Hygiene and Clinical Medicine.</i> |
| E. R. Gaddie, M.D. | J. A. Agnew, D.D.S. |
| <i>Obstetrics and Pediatrics.</i> | <i>Dental Surgery.</i> |
| J. W. Gaines, M.D. | W. H. Pickett, M.D. |
| <i>Dermatopathia and Etiology.</i> | <i>Physiology and Clinical Surgery.</i> |
| James H. Fitzbutler, M.D. | W. H. Chambers, M.D. |
| <i>Anatomy and Operative Surgery.</i> | <i>Instructor, Materia Medica.</i> |
| Charles F. Maxwell. | F. G. Fowler, M.D. |
| <i>Practice of Medicine and Bacteriology.</i> | <i>Instructor, Gynecology and Obstetrics.</i> |
| B. F. Porter, M.D. | Solomon Stone, M.D. |
| <i>Nervous Diseases and Insanity.</i> | <i>Demonstrator, Anatomy.</i> |

—Announcement 1899-1900.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Entrance Requirements.—Applicant must show that he is a matriculate or graduate of a recognized college, academy, high, or normal school; or he must present certificates from teachers or superintendents of public instruction; or he must pass an examination as follows: *English*, composition of not less than 200 words; *arithmetic*, through ratio and proportion; *algebra*, through quadratics; *physics*, elements; *Latin*, equivalent of one year's study.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Tuition " "	.	.	.	.	.	75.00
Anatomy, two years	.	.	.	.	.	10.00
Chemistry, " "	.	.	.	.	.	10.00
Surgery, one year	.	.	.	.	.	10.00
Histology, two years	.	.	.	.	.	10.00
Pathology, " "	.	.	.	.	.	10.00
Hospital	.	.	.	.	.	5.00
Graduation	.	.	.	.	.	30.00

Graduates in 1899.—9, of whom 2 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1899.—65, of whom 2 had academic degrees.

FACULTY.

- J. B. Marvin, B.S., M.D., LL.D., L. L. Solomon, A.B., M.D.
 President. *Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine.*
 T. C. Evans, M.D., Dean. *Anatomy and Life Insurance.*
 Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology. Carl Weidner, M.D.
 J. M. Holloway, A.M., M.D. *Physiology and Histology.*
 Surgery and Clinical Surgery. H. H. Koehler, A.B., M.D.
 J. G. Sherrill, A.M., M.D. *Bacteriology, and Cutaneous and Genito-urinary Diseases.*
 Theory and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery. Louis Rominger, Ph.G., M.D.
 S. E. Woody, A.M., M.D. *Inorganic Chemistry.*
 Diseases of Children. S. J. Meyers, M.D.
 H. E. Tuley, A.B., M.D., Secretary. *Pathology and Hygiene.*
 Obstetrics. H. L. Rapp, Ph.G., M.D.
 C. W. Kelly, C.M., M.D. *Organic Chemistry.*
 Anatomy. H. L. Stone, A.M.
 Louis Frank, M.D. *Legal Medicine.*
 Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery. W. T. St. Clair, A.M.
Medical Latin.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Surgery, Sam W. Holloway, M.D., Samuel L. Pottinger, A.B., M.D., W. Otho Humphrey, A.B., M.D., Val Buechel, M.D., Geo. C. Leachman, M.D.; *Pathology*, John E. Hays, M.D.; *Gynecology*, Florence Brandeis, M.D., Ben Carlos Frazier, M.D.; *Pharmacy*, Eugene Yates Johnson, Ph.G., Edward Palmer Caldwell, Ph.G.; *Anatomy*, R. W. Bryan, M.D., W. A. Jenkins, A.M., M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, J. W. Benners, M.D., R. M. Jones, M.D.; *Medicine*, Henry Davidson, M.D., Orville A. Kennedy, B.S., M.D., W. H. Coleman, M.D., William Britt Burns, M.D., Samuel Sidney Woody, A.B., M.D., M. D. Pass, M.D.; *Cutaneous and Genito-urinary Diseases*, Jacob Weber, Ph.G., M.D.; *Ophthalmology and Otology*, Fred C. Thum, M.D.; *Legal Medicine*, Joseph K. Chambers, LL.B.; *Diseases of Chest*, C. H. Harris, M.D.; *Dental Surgery*, Willis Wilkins Barnes, M.D., D.D.S.; *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, Hendry Allison, A.M., M.D., Peter S. Ganz, Ph.G., M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Llewellyn P. Spears, A.B., M.D.; *Bacteriology*, O. H. Kelsall, M.D.; *Chemistry*, Walter S. Brower; *Clerk of Clinic*, A. Lee Eddy, M.D.

—Announcement, 1900.

SOUTHWESTERN HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

Entrance Requirements.—"Students who possess a diploma from a literary college, or academy, high school or normal school; a first-grade teacher's certificate, or a certificate of admission to any literary college in good standing, will be admitted without further questions. Those who do not possess such

credentials will be required to give the faculty satisfactory evidence of their fitness for the study of medicine."

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	75.00
City hospital ticket each year	5.00

Graduates in 1899.—5.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—24.

FACULTY.

C. P. Meredith, M.D. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	William Pinkert, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
H. C. Kasselman, M.D. <i>Theory and Practice.</i>	T. H. Hollinshead, M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
Edward Herzer, A.M., M.D. <i>Theory and Practice.</i>	F. C. Askenstedt, M.D. <i>Microscopy, Histology, and Bac- teriology.</i>
J. M. Higgins, A.M., LL.D., M.D. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	E. H. Milton, M.D. <i>Chemistry and Toxicology.</i>
C. A. Mayer, M.D. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	Sarah J. Milsop, M.D. <i>Sanitary Science.</i>
A. Leight Monroe, M.D., Dean. <i>Materia Medica and Clinical Gynecology.</i>	Hon. C. A. Wilson. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
J. T. Bryan, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	A. W. Pearce, M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Obstetrics.</i>
G. S. Coon, A.B., M.D. <i>Surgery and Surgical Gynecology.</i>	J. H. Baldwin, M.D. <i>Surgery (Adjunct).</i>
J. E. Mann, M.D., Registrar. <i>Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinol- ogy, and Laryngology.</i>	H. S. Kellar, M.D. <i>Materia Medica (Adjunct).</i>
M. Dills, M.D. <i>Surgery and Genito-urinary Dis- eases.</i>	H. L. Lott, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i>
G. O. Erni, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>	H. G. Brownell, B.S. <i>Lecturer, Physics.</i>
	J. W. Clark, D.D.S. <i>Lecturer, Dental Surgery.</i>

—7th Annual Announcement.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.

TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Southern Medical College Association.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma of graduation from some literary or scientific institution of learning ; or a certificate from a legally constituted high school, state superintendent or super-

intendent of some County or Parish Board of Education, showing his possession of attainments required of a first-grade teacher.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each for students matriculating after the session of 1898–99.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition first year	135.00
Tuition second year	145.00
Third and fourth years probably ¹	\$140.00 to 150.00

Graduates in 1898.—86, of whom one had a degree in philosophy.

Students Enrolled 1898–99.—368, of whom 8 had degrees in philosophy.

FACULTY.

S. E. Chaille, M.D., Dean.

Physiology, Hygiene, and Pathologic Anatomy.

E. S. Lewis, M.D.

Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.

J. B. Elliott, M.D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.

Edmond Souchon, M.D.

Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.

L. F. Reynaud, M.D.

Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine.

Rudolph Matas, M.D.

General and Clinical Surgery.

A. L. Metz, M.Ph., M.D.

Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Surgery, Luther Sexton, M.D., H. B. Gessner, M.D., W. M. Perkins, M.D.; *Diseases of the Eye and Ear*, E. W. Jones, M.D.; *Dermatology*, Isadore, Dyer, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, H. S. Lewis, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, J. B. Elliott, Jr., M.D., George S. Bel, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, E. D. Fenner, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Henry Bayon, M.D., S. P. Delaup, M.D., M. Souchon, M.D., John F. Oechsner, M.D.; *Microscopy, Anatomy, and Bacteriology*, P. E. Archinard, M.D., O. L. Pothier, M.D., J. J. Archinard, M.D.; *Pharmacy*, T. A. Quayle, M.Ph., M.D.; *Chemistry*, H. P. Jones, M.D., Otto Lerch, M.D.

—Catalogue 1898–99.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF NEW ORLEANS UNIVERSITY.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—"Graduates of literary colleges normal schools, and students of other medical schools, and holders of a first-grade teacher's certificate, will be admitted without examination on presentation of proper evidence to the Examining Committee of the faculty; all others are required to pass satisfactory examination in the branches of a good English

¹ To be announced definitely in the next catalogue.

education including mathematics, *English composition*, and *elementary physics*, * * an elementary knowledge of *Latin* is also required of applicants."

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Tuition each year	\$30.00
Graduation	10.00
Besides small laboratory fees, making the total expense for the four years' course	148.00

Graduates in 1898.—3.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

Fourth year	3
Third "	9
Second "	3
First "	7
Total	22

FACULTY.

Rev. L. G. Adkinson, A.M., D.D. <i>President.</i>	C. W. Vance, M.D. <i>Obstetrics and Dermatology.</i>
I. Eugene Mullon, A.M., M.D. <i>Practice and Pathology.</i>	L. T. Burbridge, M.D. <i>Materia Medica.</i>
T. A. Walker, A.M., M.D. <i>Lecturer, Gynecology.</i>	H. J. Clements, M.D. <i>Chemistry and Physiology.</i>
J. T. Newman, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	J. F. Valentine, D.D.S. <i>Lecturer, Dental Surgery.</i>
A. J. Lopez, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>	

—Yearbook 26th Session.

MAINE.

BRUNSWICK.

MEDICAL SCHOOL OF MAINE, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *English* (spelling, writing, construction of sentences and English grammar in general); *arithmetic* (as represented in the larger common-school text-books on the subject); *algebra* (an amount equivalent to the first 11 chapters in Wentworth's New School Algebra); *geometry* (at least three books of some standard plane geometry); *History of the United States* (to the extent afforded in the ordinary school history); *physics* (as presented in any standard school text-book); *chemistry* (as much as is covered in some

standard school chemistry); *Latin* (at least two years should be spent in the study of Latin in some good school).

Those who are graduates of colleges, normal schools, high schools, or academies, or have passed the entrance examination of any recognized college will be exempted from the examination of those subjects covered by their previous studies upon presentation of the proper certificate.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each, the first two at Brunswick, the last two at Portland.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition " "	100.00
Examination, for anatomy, physiology and chemistry, at close of first year each	5.00
For obstetrics, at close of course on ¹	5.00
Graduation	25.00

and, in addition, small charges for material in the laboratories.

Graduates in 1899.—39, of whom 8 had a degree in arts.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—131, of whom 25 had a degree in arts.

FACULTY.

Rev. William DeWitt Hyde, D.D. <i>President.</i>	Franklin Clement Robinson, A.M. <i>Chemistry.</i>
Hon. Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, LL.D. " <i>From the Board of Trustees.</i> "	Lucilius Alonzo Emery, LL.D. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
Daniel Arthur Robinson, A.M., M.D. " <i>From the Board of Overseers.</i> "	Charles Denison Smith, A.M., M.D. <i>Physiology and Hygiene.</i>
John Adams Morrill, Esq., A.M. " <i>From the Board of Overseers.</i> "	Albert Roscoe Moulton, M.D. <i>Mental Diseases.</i>
Alfred Mitchell, A.M., M.D., Dean. <i>Pathology and Practice of Medicine.</i>	Willis Bryant Moulton, A.M., M.D. <i>Diseases of the Eye and Ear (Clinical).</i>
Israel Thorndike Dana, A.M., M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Pathology and Practice of Medicine.</i>	John Franklin Thompson, A.M., M.D. <i>Diseases of Women.</i>
Frederic Henry Gerrish, A.M., M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>	Charles Augustus Ring, A.M., M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>
Stephen Holmes Weeks, A.M., M.D. <i>Surgery and Clinical Surgery.</i>	Addison Sanford Thayer, A.M., M.D. <i>Diseases of Children.</i>
Charles Oliver Hunt, A.M., M.D. <i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, Alfred King, A.B., M.D.; *Bacteriology*, Frank Nathaniel Whittier, A.M., M.D.; *Surgery*, Henry Herbert Brock, A.B., M.D.; *Histology*, Edward James McDonough, A.B., M.D.

Catalogue 80th year.

¹ These four fees are credited on the graduation fee. When a reexamination is had on these subjects, a fee of \$5.00 for each examination is required, which is not credited to any other payment.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—Students must present credentials showing that they are matriculates or graduates of recognized colleges, high or normal schools, academies, or equivalent schools; teachers' certificates, or regents' certificates as required by statute of New York. Matriculates in medicine and pharmacy are exempt from examination upon presentation of credentials showing them to be such. Those not entitled to exemption must pass an examination as follows: *English*, composition of at least 200 words; translation of easy *Latin* prose; elements of *arithmetic*, *algebra*, and *physics*.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees (Annual).—

Matriculation	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Laboratory	.	.	.	.	.	.	15.00
Tuition	.	.	.	.	.	.	65.00
" free in senior year	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Examination " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	30.00

Graduates in 1898-99.—17.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—312.

FACULTY.

David Street, A.M., M.D., Dean. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	W. B. D. Penniman, A.M., Ph.D., M.D. <i>Chemistry.</i>
R. H. P. Ellis, M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>	W. E. Moseley, M.D. <i>Diseases of Women.</i>
C. G. Hill, A.M., M.D. <i>Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i>	R. B. Warfield, A.B., M.D. <i>Anatomy (Associate).</i>
Wilmer Brinton, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	A. L. Browne, A.B. <i>Chemistry (Associate).</i>
A. C. Pole, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>	T. B. Marden, A.B., M.D. <i>Biology and Histology (Associate).</i>
J. D. Blake, M.D. <i>Operative and Clinical Surgery.</i>	J. W. Lord, A.B., M.D. <i>Dermatology (Clinical).</i>
S. K. Merrick, M.D. <i>Diseases of Nose, Throat, and Chest.</i>	J. M. H. Rowland, M.D. <i>Anatomy (Associate).</i>
George Reuling, M.D. <i>Diseases of Eye and Ear.</i>	E. L. Whitney, M.D. <i>Physiologic Chemistry (Associate).</i>
R. W. Johnson, A.B., M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i>	C. H. Potter, M.D. <i>Pathology, Bacteriology, and Photo-micrography (Associate).</i>
S. T. Earle, Jr., M.D. <i>Physiology and Rectal Diseases.</i>	Charles O'Donovan, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children (Clinical).</i>
J. F. Crouch, M.D. <i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Medical Jurisprudence, Hon. Archibald H. Taylor; *Medical Diagnosis*, Thomas W. Keown, A.B., M.D.; *Materia Medica*, William Caspari, Jr., Ph.G.; *Hygiene*, Percy R. Smith, M.D.; *Anatomy of Cranial and Spinal Nerves*, J. G. Wiltshire, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, C. M. Cook, M.D.; *Pathology*, T. R. W. Wilson, M.D., Arthur Herring, M.D.; *Surgery*, J. B. Bennett, M.D., Edward Baum, M.D., J. G. Jeffers, M.D.; *Gynecology*, Thomas P. Lloyd, A.B., M.D.; *Obstetrics*, M. L. Todd, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Charles L. Ney, M.D., H. W. Nolte, M.D., W. A. Davis, Ph.G., M.D.; *Superintendent of the Hospital*, Duncan MacCalman, M.D.

—*Annual Announcement 1899-1900.*

BALTIMORE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *English*, composition of at least 200 words; *Latin*, prose; *algebra* and *arithmetic*, elements; *physics*, elements. Matriculates in medicine, graduates in pharmacy, matriculates or graduates of reputable colleges, graduates of first-grade high, or state normal schools, or those possessing regents' certificates, as provided by statutes of New York, are exempt.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	50.00
Histology	5.00
Anatomy, two years	10.00
Chemistry, " "	5.00
Pathology	5.00
Graduation	30.00

Graduates in 1899.—48

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—117.

FACULTY.

James G. Linthicum, M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i>	Z. K. Wiley, M.D. <i>Anatomy and Pathology.</i>
H. H. Biedler, A.M., M.D., Dean. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	F. C. Jewett, M.D. <i>Physiology and Hygiene.</i>
W. A. B. Sellman, M.D. <i>Diseases of Women and Children.</i>	Theodore Cooke, Jr., A.B., M.D. <i>Diseases of Eye and Ear.</i>
J. W. C. Cuddy, A.M., M.D. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	E. W. Eilau, Ph.G., M.D. <i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>
E. M. Reid, M.D., President. <i>Nervous System, and Throat and Chest Diseases.</i>	J. H. Ullrich, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Chemistry and Toxicology.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, Ferdinand H. Scholle, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, Howard Bryant, A.B.; *Diseases of Children*, H. Young Westbrook, M.D.; *Diseases of the Skin*, J. T. McCarthy, M.D.; *Diseases of the Nervous System*, William J. Chappell, M.D.; *Bacteriology and Histology*, William J. Kasten, M.D.; *Pharmacy*, S. Leroy Robinson, Ph.G.; *Therapeutics*, George A. Strauss, M.D.; *Pathology*, E. C. Moriarty, M.D.; *Medicine*, J. Harry McCormick, M.D.; *Diseases of Women*, Benjamin S. Hayden, M.D.

—*Announcement 1899-1900.*

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *algebra*, higher *arithmetic*, elements of *physics*, *Latin* prose, and *English*, composition of at least 200 words. Graduates or matriculants of reputable colleges, graduates of first-grade high schools, state normal schools, or those who have passed examination provided by the statutes of New York shall be exempt.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Tuition	.	.	.	.	.	.	100.00
Graduation	.	.	.	.	.	.	30.00

Graduates in 1899.—37.

Students Enrolled 1899.—

Post-graduates	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Fourth year	.	.	.	.	.	.	45
Third "	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
Second "	.	.	.	.	.	.	62
First "	.	.	.	.	.	.	56
Hospital course	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Special students	.	.	.	.	.	.	57
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	259

FACULTY.

A. B. Arnold, M.D.
(*Emeritus*) *Clinical Medicine*.
Thomas Opie, M.D., Dean.
Gynecology.
T. S. Latimer, M.D.
Principles and Practice of Medicine,
and *Clinical Medicine*.
Aaron Friedenwald, M.D.
Diseases of Eye and Ear.

C. F. Bevan, M.D.
Principles and Practice of Surgery,
Clinical, and *Genito-urinary Surgery*.
Wm. Simon, Ph.D., M.D.
Chemistry.
J. W. Chambers, M.D.
Surgical Anatomy, *Operative*, and
Clinical Surgery.

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| G. J. Preston, A.B., M.D.
<i>Physiology and Nervous Diseases.</i> | F. D. Sanger, M.D.
<i>Diseases of Nose, Throat, and Chest (Clinical).</i> |
| N. G. Keirle, A.M., M.D.
<i>Pathology and Medical Jurisprudence.</i> | Standish McCleary, M.D.
<i>Physiology (Associate).</i> |
| C. H. Jones, M.B., C.M., (Edin.)
M.D.
<i>Obstetrics.</i> | C. E. Brack, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics (Associate).</i> |
| W. F. Smith, A.B., M.D.
<i>Anatomy and Dermatology.</i> | John Ruhräh, M.D.
<i>Diseases of Children (Associate).</i> |
| W. F. Lockwood, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine.</i> | H. H. Hayden, M.D.
<i>Demonstrator, Anatomy.</i> |
| E. N. Brush, M.D.
<i>Psychiatry.</i> | C. F. Blake, M.D.
<i>Surgery (Associate).</i> |
| B. H. Smith, M.D., D.D.S.
<i>Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery.</i> | S. H. Likes, M.D.
<i>Genito-urinary Surgery (Associate).</i> |
| Harry Friedenwald, A.B., M.D.
<i>Diseases of Eye and Ear (Associate).</i> | S. J. Fort, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica and Pharmacology (Associate).</i> |
| Julius Friedenwald, A.M., M.D.
<i>Diseases of Stomach (Clinical).</i> | Daniel Base, Ph.D.
<i>Chemistry (Associate).</i> |
| W. S. Gardner, M.D.
<i>Gynecology (Associate).</i> | Alexius McGlannan, M.D.
<i>Physiologic Chemistry (Associate).</i> |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Medicine, Harvey G. Beck, M.D., Moses Savage, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Louis F. Kornman, M.D.; *Pathology*, William B. Wolf, M.D.; *Surgery*, Albertus Cotton, M.D., W. W. Requardt, M.D.; *Clinical Laboratory*, Thomas R. Brown, A.B., M.D.; *Chemistry*, M. Ekströmer, M.D.; *Diseases of Nose, Throat, and Chest*, A. W. MacDonald, M.D., G. W. Mitchell, M.D.

—*Annual Announcement 1899-1900.*

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Entrance Requirements.—As candidates the school receives :

1. Those having completed the chemic-biologic course in this University.
2. Graduates of approved colleges or scientific schools who show a knowledge of Latin, French, and German, and such knowledge of physics, chemistry, and biology, as is given in minor courses in this university.
3. Those giving evidence of education implied by a degree in arts or science and the knowledge of French, German, Latin, physics, chemistry, and biology, are admitted without examination.

Length of Course.—Four years, of eight and one-half months each.

Fees.—

Tuition each year	\$200.00
Caution (returnable)	10.00
Microscope and lens, to those not owning them (each year)	7.00

Graduates in 1899.—33, all having degree in arts or science.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—197, all having degree in arts or science.

FACULTY.

D. C. Gilman, LL.D. <i>President.</i>	J. W. Williams, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>
W. H. Welch, M.D., LL.D. <i>Pathology.</i>	William D. Booker, M.D. <i>Pediatrics (Clinical).</i>
Ira Remsen, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D. <i>Chemistry.</i>	John N. Mackenzie, M.D. <i>Laryngology and Rhinology (Clinical).</i>
William Osler, M.D., LL.D., Dean. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i>	Samuel Theobald, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology and Otolology (Clinical).</i>
H. M. Hurd, M.D., LL.D. <i>Psychiatry.</i>	Henry M. Thomas, M.D. <i>Neurology (Clinical).</i>
W. S. Halsted, M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	J. Williams Lord, M.D. <i>Dermatology (Clinical).</i>
H. A. Kelly, M.D. <i>Gynecology.</i>	T. Caspar Gilchrist, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) <i>Dermatology (Clinical).</i>
F. P. Mall, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>	Henry J. Berkley, M.D. <i>Psychiatry (Clinical).</i>
J. J. Abel, M.D. <i>Pharmacology.</i>	Lewellys F. Barker, M.B. <i>Anatomy (Associate).</i>
W. H. Howell, Ph.D., M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>	William S. Thayer, M.D. <i>Medicine (Associate).</i>
W. K. Brooks, Ph.D., LL.D. <i>Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.</i>	John M. T. Finney, M.D. <i>Surgery (Associate).</i>
Simon Flexner, M.D. <i>Pathologic Anatomy.</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

History and Literature of Medicine, John S. Billings, M.D., LL.D.; *Medical Zoology*, Charles Wardell Stiles, Ph.D., M.S.; *Hygiene*, Alexander C. Abbott, M.D.; *Forensic Medicine*, Robert Fletcher, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.D.; *Physiology*, George P. Dreyer, Ph.D., Percy M. Dawson, M.D.; *Gynecology*, William W. Russell, M.D., Thomas S. Cullen, M.B., John G. Clark, M.D., Otto G. Ramsay, M.D., Elizabeth Hurdon, M.D.; *Ophthalmology and Otolology*, Robert L. Randolph, M.D., Henry O. Reik, M.D.; *Medicine*, Thomas B. Frucher, M.B., Frank R. Smith, M.D., Henry Barton Jacobs, M.D., Thomas McCrae, M.B., Louis P. Hamburger, M.D.; *Surgery*, Joseph C. Bloodgood, M.D., Harvey W. Cushing, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Ross G. Harrison, Ph.D., Charles Russell Bardeen, M.D., Melvin T. Sudler, Ph.D.; *Pharmacology*, Reid Hunt, Ph.D., M.D., Albert C. Crawford, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, George W. Dobbin, M.D.; *Physiologic Chemistry and Toxicology*, Walter Jones, Ph.D.; *Genito-urinary Diseases*, Hugh H. Young, M.D.; *Surgical Pathology*, Sidney M. Cone, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, Norman MacL. Harris, M.B.; *Clinical Microscopy*, Jesse W. Lazear, M.D., Norman B. Gwyn, M.B.; *Clinical Neurology*, Stewart Paton, M.D.; *Pharmacy*, J. Lee Walz, Ph.G.; *Pathology*, William G. MacCallum, M.D.

—7th Annual Catalogue.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *English*, composition of at least 200 words ; *Latin*, equivalent of one year's study ; *algebra* ; *higher arithmetic* ; *elementary physics* ; matriculates and graduates of recognized colleges, graduates of first-grade high schools, state normal schools, or those having passed the regents' examination provided by the statute of New York, shall be exempt from this examination.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	100.00
Anatomy two years	10.00
Laboratory each year	5.00
Graduation	30.00

Graduates in 1899.—47.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

	Degrees.
Special students 4	1
Fourth year students 59	7
Third " " 72	5
Second " " 71	1
First " " 69	9
Total 275	23

FACULTY.

Bernard Carter, LL.D.

Provost.

G. W. Miltenberger, M.D.

(Emeritus) Obstetrics.

S. C. Chew, M.D.

Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.

W. T. Howard, M.D.

(Emeritus) Diseases of Women and Children, and Clinical Medicine.

J. J. Chisolm, M.D., LL.D.

(Emeritus) Eye and Ear Diseases.

F. T. Miles, M.D.

Physiology and Nervous Diseases.

L. McL. Tiffany, M.D.

Surgery.

I. E. Atkinson, M.D.

Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine.

R. Dorsey Coale, Ph.D.

Chemistry and Toxicology.

Randolph Winslow, M.D.

Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.

L. E. Neale, M.D.

Obstetrics.

C. W. Mitchell, M.D.

Diseases of Children, and Clinical Medicine.

T. A. Ashby, M.D.

Diseases of Women.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Eye and Ear Diseases, Hiram Woods, Jr., M.D., F. M. Chisolm, M.D., E. E. Gibbons, M.D.; *Anatomy*, J. Holmes Smith, M.D., Harry Gross, M.D., John Turner, Jr., M.D., W. A. Duvall, M.D., A. T. Chambers, M.D., Compton Riely, M.D., O. P. Penning, M.D.; *Dermatology*, Thomas C. Gilchrist, M.B.; *Diseases of Women*, J. Mason Hundley, M.D.; *Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy*, D. M. R. Culbreth, M.D.; *Diseases of the Stomach*, John C. Hemmeter, M.D., Ph.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, Joseph T. Smith, M.D.; *Histology and Pathology*, William R. Stokes, M.D., Joseph L. Hirsh, M.D., Harry Adler, M.D., E. V. Milholland, M.D., M. R. Walter, M.D., Robert Reuling, M.D.; *Medicine*, John S. Fulton, M.D., W. B. Canfield, M.D., Joseph E. Gichner, M.D.; *Surgery*, Frank Martin, M.D., B. B. Lanier, M.D., John G. Jay, M.D., I. R. Trimble, M.D., St. Clair Spruill, M.D.; *Physiology*, Thaddeus W. Clark, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, Morris C. Robins, M.D., J. M. Craighill, M.D., A. D. Atkinson, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, L. M. Allen, M.D.; *Diseases of Throat and Nose*, Hughlett Hardcastle, M.D.; *Clinical Microscopy*, W. I. Messick, M.D.; *Chemistry*, Nicholas Knight, Ph.D.

—93d Annual Announcement.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *English* (composition of at least 200 words); *arithmetic* (through ratio and proportion); *algebra* (through quadratics); *physics*, elements; *Latin*, equivalent of one year's study. Official certificates of reputable colleges, academies, high or normal schools, or of state examining boards may be accepted in lieu of this examination.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition, first three years	100.00
" fourth year	50.00
Final examination	30.00

Graduates in 1899.—3.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—21.

FACULTY.

B. Bernard Browne, M.D.	J. T. Smith, M.D.
<i>Gynecology.</i>	<i>Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and</i>
E. F. Cordell, M.D.	<i>Clinical Medicine.</i>
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i>	I. R. Trimble, M.D.
J. G. Jay, M.D.	<i>Anatomy, Operative, and Clinical</i>
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i>	<i>Surgery.</i>

Pearce Kintzing, B.Sc., M.D.

Chemistry and Diseases of Stomach and Intestines.

Herbert Harlan, A.M., M.D.

Eye and Ear Diseases.

Claribel Cone, M.D.

Pathology.

E. N. Brush, M.D.

Psychiatry.

Charles H. Riley, M.D.

Obstetrics.

G. Clinton Blades, Ph.G.

Pharmacy.

A. C. Harrison, M.D.

Physical Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine.

W. Milton Lewis, M.D.

Normal Histology and Clinical Microscopy (Associate).

Flora Pollack, M.D.

Embryology (Associate).

Edith Eareckson, M.D.

Hygiene (Associate).

E. J. Bernstein, M.D.

Nose and Throat Diseases (Clinical).

Jennie N. Browne, A.B.

Physiology (Adjunct).

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Materia Medica, John R. Abercrombie, M.D.; *Neurology*, Christian Deetjen, M.D.; *Dermatology*, Sylvan Likes, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, John L. G. Lee, A.B., LL.B.; *Bacteriology*, Louis Hamburger, A.B., M.D.; *Anatomy*, S. Griffith Davis, M.D.; *Chemistry*, Louise D. Holmes, A.B., M.D.; *Pharmacy*, M. J. McAvoy, Ph.G.; *Obstetrics*, J. A. Melvin, M.D.; *Surgery*, Nathan Herman; *Diseases of Children*, A. C. Hearn, M.D.; *Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines*, Samuel Kahn, M.D.

—18th Annual Announcement.

MARYLAND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Entrance Requirements.—None given.

Length of Course.—Three years, of eight months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Tuition (full course)	.	.	.	.	.	.	50.00
Chemistry, first and second years	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.00
Anatomy " " " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	10.00
Histology, " year	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.00
Pathology, second "	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.00
Clinical microscopy, third year	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.00

Graduates in 1899.—17, of whom 3 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—73, of whom one had a degree in arts.

FACULTY.

Bernard P. Muse, M.D., Dean.

Obstetrics.

J. B. Schwatka, M.D.

Diseases of Children, and Clinical Medicine.

J. W. Funck, M.D.

Diseases of the Eye.

J. H. Branham, M.D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Abdominal Surgery.

E. A. Munoz, Ph.G., M.D.

Chemistry, Toxicology, and Dermatology.

Fred Caruthers, M.D.

Anatomy and Genito-urinary Surgery.

H. M. Baxley, Ph.G., M.D.

Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine.

- Haughton Baxley, M.D.
Diseases of Nose, Throat, Chest, and Physical Diagnosis.
 G. M. Linthicum, A.B., M.D.
Physiology, and Rectal Surgery.
 W. W. Frames, Ph.G., M.D.
Diseases of Ear, and Hygiene.
 Pearce Kintzing, B.Sc., M.D.
Principles and Practice of Medicine.
 W. S. Smith, M.D.
Gynecology.
 A. L. Hodgdon, M.D.
Mental and Nervous Diseases.
- C. F. Harley, A.M., LL.B.
Medical Jurisprudence.
 S. G. Davis, M.D.
Anatomy, and Operative Surgery (Associate).
 W. H. Pearce, M.D.
Materia Medica (Associate).
 R. L. McNeer, M.D.
Histology, Pathology, and Bacteriology (Associate).

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Chemistry, Frank A. Hancock, A.B.; *Anatomy*, Elijah J. Russell, M.D.;
 Jno. Leitch, M.D.; J. T. Burkhalter, A.B., M.D.

—Catalogue 1898-1899.

SOUTHERN HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma or certificate of a college, high school, or academy, or a teacher's certificate; or a high school entrance examination including Latin. Matriculates of other medical, dental, or pharmaceutical colleges, exacting equivalent requirements, and all graduates in medicine are exempt from examination.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	100.00
Scholarship	350.00
Examination and graduation	30.00

Graduates in 1899.—8.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—40.

FACULTY.

- J. B. G. Custis, M.D.
Homeopathic Medicine.
 C. E. Hill, A.M.
Lecturer, Medical Jurisprudence.
 W. C. Comstock, M.D.
Lecturer, Sanitary Science.
 G. T. Shower, A.M., M.D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
 E. L. Yourex, M.D.
Lecturer, Pharmacy and Toxicology.
 O. E. Janney, M.D.
Practice of Medicine.
- H. J. Evans, M.D.
Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis.
 L. R. Palmer, M.D.
Heart and Lung Diseases (Associate).
 M. E. Douglass, M.D.
Lecturer, Dermatology and Neurology.
 Martha C. Burritt, M.D.
Lecturer, Diseases of Children.
 J. W. Dehoff, M.D.
Obstetrics (Associate).

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| J. A. Shower, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics (Associate).</i> | Clarence Nichols, M.D.
<i>Lecturer, Anatomy.</i> |
| J. S. Barnard, M.D.
<i>Gynecology.</i> | W. M. Pannebaker, A.M., M.D.
<i>Physiology (Associate).</i> |
| Bartus Trew, M.D.
<i>Diseases of Women (Associate).</i> | H. J. Turner, Ph.D.
<i>Chemistry (Associate).</i> |
| W. R. King, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology and Otol-
ogy.</i> | T. L. Macdonald, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i> |
| C. L. Rumsey, A.M., M.D.
<i>Clinical Ophthalmology and Otol-
ogy.</i> | Henry Chandlee, M.D.
<i>Clinical and Operative Surgery.</i> |
| W. D. Thomas, M.D.
<i>Rhinology and Laryngology (As-
sociate).</i> | B. C. Catlin, M.D.
<i>Lecturer, Minor Surgery.</i> |
| E. H. Condon, M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i> | W. M. Knowler, Ph.D.
<i>Lecturer, Biology and Embryol-
ogy.</i> |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, M. Alva Fair, M.D., Gara Wareheim, M.D.; *Chemistry*, J. A. Riggan, A.B.; *Histology*, George E. Houck, M.D.

—*Announcement 1899-1900.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

History.—Three professorships of medicine were established by Harvard in 1782 and 1783. The first degrees in medicine (bachelor of medicine) were conferred in 1788. The degree of doctor of medicine was conferred in 1790 upon John Coakley Lettsom and Jacob Lloyd, but as honorary degrees. The M.B. degree was conferred upon the graduates until 1810; since then, beginning with 1811, the degree has been M.D. The lectures were transferred from Cambridge to Boston in 1810; the first medical college was built in 1815; the present building was completed in 1883.

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *English* (a composition on some given subject selected from one of several English authors); *Latin* (the translation at sight of simple Latin prose); *physics* (a written examination on elementary, and submitting a note-book of record of at least 40 experiments performed); *chemistry* (a written examination on inorganic, and submitting a note-book of the work done in qualitative analysis); *French* and *German* (as in Latin); *algebra* (through quadratics);

plane geometry; and botany. A degree in letters, science, or medicine from a recognized institution exempts from the examinations excepting that of chemistry. Conditions imposed upon entrance requirements must be removed in the first year. Advanced standing is given to those students of recognized colleges in which human anatomy, physiology, histology, and general chemistry were taught, provided they pass an examination in these subjects.

In and after June, 1901, candidates for admission must present a degree in arts, literature, philosophy, science, or medicine from a recognized institution (with the exception of such persons, of suitable age and attainments, as may be admitted by a special vote of the faculty in each case) and in addition must satisfy the faculty of their knowledge of inorganic chemistry and qualitative analysis.

Length of Course.—Four years, of eight months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation	\$ 5.00
Tuition, first three years, per annum	200.00
“ fourth year	100.00
Graduation	30.00

and, in addition, small charges for dissecting material, chemicals, etc.

Graduates in 1898.—

		Having an A.B. degree.	Having a B.S. degree.
Three years' course	1	..	.
Four “ “	66	10	2
“ “ “ <i>cum laude</i>	57	28	1
Out of course (class 1887)	1	..	.
	—	—	—
	125	38	3

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

		With aca- demic degrees.
In course for graduates	69	23
Fourth class	108	51
Third “	116	64
Second “	143	61
First “	165	68
	—	—
Total	601	267

FACULTY.

- Charles William Eliot, LL.D.
President.
 William Lambert Richardson, M.D.,
Dean.
Obstetrics.
 James Clarke White, M.D.
Dermatology.
 Oliver Fairfield Wadsworth, M.D.
Ophthalmology.
 Henry Pickering Bowditch, M.D.,
 LL.D., D.Sc.
Physiology.
 Clarence John Blake, M.D.
Otology.
 Frank Winthrop Draper, M.D.
Legal Medicine.
 Charles Burnham Porter, M.D.
Clinical Surgery.
 John Orne Green, M.D.
Otology (Clinical).
 Amos Lawrence Mason, M.D.
Clinical Medicine (Associate).
 John Collins Warren, M.D., LL.D.
Surgery.
 Reginald Heber Fitz, M.D.
Theory and Practice of Physic.
 Thomas Dwight, M.D., LL.D.
Anatomy.
 James Jackson Putnam, M.D.
Diseases of the Nervous System.
 Edward Stickney Wood, M.D.
Chemistry.
 Frederick Cheever Shattuck, M.D.
Clinical Medicine.
 Edward Hickling Bradford, M.D.
Orthopedics (Assistant).
- Francis Henry Davenport, M.D.
Gynecology (Assistant).
 Thomas Morgan Rotch, M.D.
Diseases of Children.
 William Barker Hills, M.D.
Chemistry (Associate).
 William Fiske Whitney, M.D.
Curator, Anatomical Museum.
 William Thomas Councilman, M.D.
Pathologic Anatomy.
 Charles Sedgwick Minot, S.D.
Histology and Human Embryology.
 Maurice Howe Richardson, M.D.
Clinical Surgery (Assistant).
 Charles Montraville Green, M.D.,
Secretary.
Obstetrics (Assistant).
 Herbert Leslie Burrell, M.D.
Clinical Surgery (Assistant).
 Harold Clarence Ernst, M.D.
Bacteriology.
 Charles Harrington, M.D.
Hygiene (Assistant).
 Franz Pfaff, M.D.
Instructor, Pharmacology and Physiologic Chemistry.
 Theobald Smith, M.D.
Comparative Pathology.
 William Townsend Porter, M.D.
Physiology (Associate).
 Franklin Dexter, M.D.
Anatomy (Assistant).
 Frank Burr Mallory, M.D.
Pathology (Assistant).
 William Allen Brooks, Jr., M.D.
Demonstrator, Anatomy.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Hygiene, S. H. Durgin, M.D.; *Contagious Diseases*, J. H. McCollom, M.D.; *Syphilis*, Abner Post, A.B., M.D.; *Theory and Practice of Physic*, E. G. Cutler, A.B., M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, E. M. Buckingham, M.D., G. A. Craigin, A.M., M.D.; *Gynecology*, J. B. Swift, A.M., M.D., George Haven, M.D.; *Clinical Medicine*, W. W. Gannett, A.B., M.D., C. F. Withington, A.B., M.D., V. Y. Bowditch, A.B., M.D., H. F. Vickery, A.B., M.D., Henry Jackson, A.B., M.D., G. G. Sears, A.B., M.D., A. S. Knight, A.B., M.D., J. L. Morse, A.M., M.D.; *Operative Surgery*, S. J. Mixter, S.B., M.D.; *Clinical Surgery*, G. H. Monks, A.B., M.D., W. M. Conant, A.B., M.D., R. W. Lovett, A.B., M.D., C. L. Scudder, A.B., M.D., J. G. Mumford, A.B., M.D.; *Surgery*, J. C. Munro, A.B., M.D., C. A. Porter, A.M., M.D., H. H. A. Beach, M.D., G. W. Gay, A.M., M.D.; *Genito-urinary Surgery*, F. S. Watson, A.B., M.D., Paul Thorndike, A.B., M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, Myles Standish, A.M., M.D., F. E. Cheney, M.D., E. E. Jack, A.B., M.D.; *Otology*, E. A. Crockett, M.D., Philip Hammond, M.D.; *Dermatology*, J.

T. Bowen, A.B., M.D., C. J. White, A.B., M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Edward Reynolds, A.B., M.D., F. A. Higgins, S.B., M.D., F. S. Newell, A.B., M.D.; *Bacteriology*, A. K. Stone, A.M., M.D., J. N. Coolidge, A.B., M.D., E. A. Darling, A.M., M.D.; *Anatomy*, Benjamin Tenney, A.M., M.D., J. B. Blake, A.M., M.D., H. A. Lothrop, A.M., M.D., F. B. Lund, A.M., M.D., R. G. Loring, A.B., M.D., E. B. Young, A.B., M.D.; *Materia Medica*, J. O. Jordan, Ph.G.; *Legal Medicine*, E. W. Dwight, M.D.; *Pathology*, E. H. Nichols, A.M., M.D., A. H. Wentworth, M.D., M. W. Richardson, A.B., M.D., J. H. Wright, A.M., M.D., G. B. Magrath, A. B.; *Histology*, A. L. T. Schaper, M.D., J. L. Ames, A.B., M.D., F. R. Stubbs, A.B., M.D., R. T. Atkinson, A.B., M.D., F. A. Woods, M.D.; *Physiologic Chemistry*, C. A. Ewald, A.M., M.D., E. P. Joslin, A.B., M.D.; *Neuropathology*, E. W. Taylor, A.B., M.D.; *Chemistry*, J. B. Ogden, M.D., H. F. Hewes, A.B., M.D.; *Surgical Pathology*, C. F. Painter, A.B., M.D.; *Physiology*, Allen Cleghorn, M.D., Albert Mathews, S.B., Ph.D., Harris Kennedy, A.B., M.D.; *Pharmacology*, A. W. Balch, Ph.G., M.D.; *Diagnosis and Treatment of Ovarian Tumors*, John Homans, A.B., M.D.; *Mental Diseases*, Edward Cowles, M.D., L.L.D., Edward Binney Lane, A.B., M.D.; *Laryngology*, T. A. De Blois, M.D., J. W. Farlow, A.B., M.D., Algernon Coolidge, Jr., A.B., M.D.; *Diseases of the Nervous System*, G. L. Walton, A.B., M.D., P. C. Knapp, A.M., M.D.

—*Harvard University Catalogue, 1898-99.*

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *English* (composition of at least 200 words); *arithmetic* (through ratio or proportion); *algebra* (through quadratics); *physics* (elements); *Latin* (equivalent of one year's study). Official certificates of reputable colleges, academies, high and normal schools, and certificates of state examining boards may be accepted in place of this examination.

Length of Course.—Four years, of nine months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition, first year	75.00
“ second, third, and fourth years	100.00
Four courses (in advance)	300.00
Graduation fee	30.00
Laboratory	5.00

Graduates in 1899.—11.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—97.

FACULTY.

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|--|--|
| G. M. Hobbs.
<i>President.</i> | G. F. Shurtleff, A.M., M.D.
<i>Histology.</i> |
| A. P. Clarke, A.M., M.D., Dean.
<i>Gynecology, and Abdominal Surgery.</i> | A. E. Miller, M.D.
<i>Hygiene.</i> |
| J. H. Jackson, A.M., M.D., Registrar.
<i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i> | C. H. Cobb, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i> |
| J. E. Grinfield-Coxwell, M.R.C.S., (Eng.).
<i>Anatomy.</i> | G. N. Munsell, M.D.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i> |
| F. W. Brett, M.D.
<i>Bacteriology.</i> | John Gilbert, M.D.
<i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i> |
| J. S. Flagg, A.M., M.D., LL.B.
<i>Biology and Embryology.</i> | W. H. Deane, M.D.
<i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i> |
| Cora H. Flagg, M.D.
<i>Biology and Embryology.</i> | Eugene Wason, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics.</i> |
| W. B. McVey, Ph.C., F.C.S., Lond.
<i>General Chemistry.</i> | R. W. Jackson, A.B., M.D.
<i>Obstetrics.</i> |
| H. L. Conn, M.D.
<i>Laboratory Chemistry.</i> | C. H. May, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology and Otology.</i> |
| E. D. Hooper, M.D.
<i>Medical Chemistry and Toxicology.</i> | Vesta D. Miller, M.D.
<i>Pediatrics.</i> |
| Ephraim Cutter, A.M., M.D., LL.D.
<i>Clinical Morphology, and Applied Medicine.</i> | J. M. Martin, M.D.
<i>Physiology.</i> |
| | L. D. Woodbridge, A.M., M.D.
<i>Physiology of the Nervous System.</i> |
| | F. L. Burt, Ph.B., M.D.
<i>Surgery.</i> |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, J. H. Smith, M.D.; *Genito-urinary Diseases*, Charles P. DeLangle, M.D.; *Histology*, Genevieve Clarke, M.D.; *Latin and Algebra*, Inez L. Clark, A.B.; *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, Fred H. Nutting, M.D.; *Morris Gerstein*, M.D.; *Mental and Nervous Diseases*, Gilman Colby, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, J. D. Robertson, M.D.; *Ophthalmology and Otology*, O. H. Jackson, M.D.; *Physics*, Julian J. Benton, A.B., M.D.; *Physiology*, George G. Bulfinch, M.D., A. H. Thomasson, A.B., M.D.; *Surgery*, Frederick S. Bennett, M.D.

—Quarterly Announcement Summer 1899.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

Entrance Requirements.—Students who have taken the first academic degree are admitted without examination. For all others an examination in *English*, elementary *Latin*, *French* (or *German*), *history*, *arithmetic*, *algebra* (to simple equations containing two unknown quantities) *plane geometry*, and elementary *physics*.

Length of Course.—Four years, of eight months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation paid but once	\$ 5.00
Tuition, first year	100.00
“ second, third, and fourth year, each	125.00
Graduation fee (as bachelor)	10.00
“ “ (as doctor)	30.00

Graduates in 1899.—As M.D., 44, of whom 3 had academic degrees; as Ch.B., 5.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

		With academic degrees.
Graduates	3	.
Fourth year	46	4
Third “	42	7
Second “	28	4
First “	39	2
Special	3	.
Total	161	17

FACULTY.

William F. Warren, LL.D. <i>President.</i>	Edward P. Colby, M.D. <i>Nervous Diseases.</i>
John P. Sutherland, M.D., Dean. <i>Anatomy.</i>	John L. Coffin, M.D. <i>Diseases of the Skin.</i>
John H. Payne, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology.</i>	Horace Packard, M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>
Herbert C. Clapp, M.D., Secretary. <i>Diseases of the Chest.</i>	Alonzo Boothby, M.D. <i>Gynecology.</i>
Henry C. Ahlborn, M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Pathology.</i>	N. Emmons Paine, M.D. <i>Mental Diseases.</i>
Conrad Wesselhoeft, M.D. <i>Pathology and Therapeutics.</i>	George B. Rice, M.D. <i>Diseases of the Nose and Throat.</i>
Walter Wesselhoeft, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	Frank C. Richardson, M.D. <i>Electro-therapeutics and Clinical Neurology.</i>
Frederick B. Percy, M.D. <i>Materia Medica.</i>	Joseph W. Hayward, M.D. <i>Surgery (Associate).</i>
Edwin E. Calder, A.M. <i>Chemistry.</i>	Winfield Smith, M.D. <i>Anatomy (Associate).</i>
Howard P. Bellows, M.D. <i>Otology.</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Surgery, Nathaniel W. Emerson, M.D., J. Emmons Briggs, M.D., A. Howard Powers, M.D., William F. Wesselhoeft, M.D.; *Pathology*, Winthrop T. Talbot, M.D., Maurice W. Turner, M.D., Solomon C. Fuller, M.D.; *Physiology*, Frederick P. Batchelder, M.D., Frank E. Allard, M.D., Arthur W. Weyssse, Ph.D.; *Obstetrics*, George H. Earl, M.D., Sarah Sweet Windsor, M.D., Sidney B. Elliot, M.D.; *Pharmaceutics*, J. Wilkinson Clapp, M.D.; *History of Medicine*, Charles L. Nichols, M.D.; *Diseases of the Rectum*,

Frederick W. Halsey, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, Everett W. Burdett, L.L.B.; *Sanitary Science*, Charles H. Thomas, M.D.; *Gynecology*, George R. Southwick, M.D., Martha E. Mann, M.D., James S. Shaw, M.D., Willard A. Paul, M.D.; *Comparative Anatomy*, Marion Coon, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Edward E. Allen, M.D., Winslow B. French, M.D.; *Physics*, Winthrop E. Fiske, A.M.; *Physical Development*, Alonzo G. Howard, M.D.; *Mental Diseases*, George S. Adams, M.D.; *Chest Diseases*, Percy G. Browne, M.D.; *Microscopy*, Frank E. Schubmehl, M.D.; *Pathologic Histology*, Thomas R. Griffith, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, Hovey L. Shepherd, M.D., J. Tucker Cutler, M.D.; *Diseases of the Nose and Throat*, Neidhard H. Houghton, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, William T. Hopkins, M.D., Carroll C. Burpee, M.D.; *Librarian*, Stephen H. Blodgett, M.D.

—27th Annual Announcement.

TUFTS COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—*English* (a composition of not less than 200 words); *Latin* (the translation of easy Latin prose, or evidence of a familiarity with the derivation of medical terms); *higher arithmetic and elementary physics*. Certificates or diplomas evidencing an equivalent training are accepted in lieu of an examination.

Length of Course.—Four years, of eight months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition three years, each	100.00
“ last year	50.00
Graduation	30.00

Besides several small laboratory fees.

Graduates in 1898—59.

Students Enrolled 1898—99.—

		With aca- demic degrees.
Resident graduates	4	.
Seniors	30	1
Juniors	44	3
Sophomores	54	1
Freshmen	68	3
Special students	50	0
	—	—
Total	250	8

FACULTY.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Elmer H. Capen, D.D.
<i>President.</i> | John L. Hildreth, A.B., M.D.
<i>Clinical Medicine.</i> |
| Harold Williams, A.B., M.D., Dean.
<i>Diseases of Children (Clinical).</i> | John A. Tenney, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology.</i> |
| Charles P. Thayer, M.D., Secretary.
<i>Anatomy.</i> | Walter Channing, M.D.
<i>Mental Diseases.</i> |
| Henry W. Dudley, M.D.
<i>Pathology.</i> | Thomas M. Durell, M.D.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i> |
| Frank G. Wheatley, A.M., M.D.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i> | Frederick L. Jack, M.D.
<i>Otology.</i> |
| Samuel G. Webber, A.B., M.D.
<i>Neurology.</i> | George H. Washburn, A.B., M.D.
<i>Obstetrics.</i> |
| Ernest W. Cushing, A.B., M.D.
<i>Abdominal Surgery and Gynecology.</i> | Frederick M. Briggs, A.B., M.D.
<i>Clinical Surgery.</i> |
| Arthur E. Austin, A.B., M.D.
<i>Medical Chemistry and Toxicology.</i> | Charles G. Cumston, B.M.S., M.D.
<i>Surgical Pathology (Assistant).</i> |
| Charles A. Pitkin, A.M., Ph.D.
<i>General Chemistry.</i> | Timothy Leary, M.D.
<i>Pathology (Assistant).</i> |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Hygiene, William R. Woodbury, A.B., M.D.; *Rectal Diseases*, Walter J. Otis, M.D.; *Joseph C. Stedman*, M.D.; *Laryngology*, William S. Boardman, A.B., M.D.; *Histology*, George A. Bates, D.D.S.; *Otology*, George A. Webster, M.D.; *Medical Chemistry*, Edward E. Thorpe, M.D.; *Medicine*, Howard S. Dearing, A.M., M.D., Herbert Warren White, M.D., Edward L. Twombly, A.B., M.D., Horace D. Arnold, A.B., M.D., Richard F. Chase, A.B., M.D., Charles D. Knowlton, M.D.; *Children's Diseases*, E. Channing Stowell, A.B., M.D.; *Physiology*, Albert Prescott Mathews, B.S., Ph.D.; *Surgery*, Warren F. Gay, A.B., M.D.; *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, Albert E. Rogers, M.D., John I. French, M.D.; *Genito-urinary Surgery*, Gardner W. Allen, A.B., M.D.; *Dermatology*, George F. Harding, M.D.; *Orthopedic Surgery*, Charles F. Painter, A.B., M.D.; *Gynecology*, George W. Kaan, M.D., Elizabeth A. Riley, M.D.; *Electro-therapeutics*, Eugene T. McNamara, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Theodore C. Erb, M.D., Frank E. Bateman, A.B., M.D.; *Anatomy*, Eugene Thayer, A.B., M.D.

—*Catalogue 1898-99.*

MICHIGAN.

ANN ARBOR.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *English*, an essay of at least two pages (fool's-cap); *arithmetic*, through involution and evolution, including metric system of weights and measures; *algebra*, through quadratics; *geometry*, plane; *trigonometry*,

plane; *physics*, as in Carhart and Chute's elements of physics; *general biology*; *history*, Myers' general or equivalent; Higginson's, or Johnson's *United States history*; *Latin*, four books of Cæsar; *chemistry*, inorganic and qualitative analysis; *modern languages*, grammar and easy reading in French or German. Certificates of matriculation in department of literature, science, and art of the university, and diplomas from literary colleges of good standing, or certificates of graduation in classical and Latin courses of approved high schools, will be accepted in such subjects as are covered by each, and will exempt the student from examination in these subjects. Students claiming exemption, must present to the Examining Committee, in addition to certificates or diplomas, the recommendation filled out and signed by principal of the high school which the student attended.

Length of Course.—Four years, of nine months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation residents	\$10.00
" non-residents	25.00
Tuition residents	35.00
" non-residents	45.00
Diploma	10.00

The laboratory fees are in addition and vary in amount depending upon breakage, etc.

Graduates in 1898.—71, of whom 10 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

		With academic degrees.
Resident graduates	6	1
Seniors	90	27
Juniors	106	24
Sophomores	94	21
Freshmen	154	17
Total	450	90

FACULTY.

James B. Angell, LL.D. <i>President.</i>	E. B. Nancrede, A.M., M.D., LL.D. <i>Surgery and Clinical Surgery.</i>
A. B. Prescott, Ph.D., M.D., LL.D. <i>Organic Chemistry.</i>	Flemming Carrow, M.D. <i>Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery, and Laryngology.</i>
W. J. Herdman, Ph.B., M.D., LL.D. <i>Mental and Nervous Diseases, and Electro-therapeutics.</i>	O. C. Johnson, A.M., Ph.C. <i>Analytical Chemistry.</i>
V. C. Vaughan, Ph.D., Sc.D., M.D. <i>Dean.</i>	P. C. Freer, Ph.D., M.D. <i>General Chemistry.</i>
<i>Hygiene and Physiologic Chemistry.</i>	J. N. Martin, Ph.M., M.D. <i>Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.</i>

George Dock, A.M., M.D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Pathology.

W. P. Lombard, A.B., M.D.
Physiology.

A. R. Cushny, A.M., M.D.

Materia Medica.

J. P. McMurrich, A.M., Ph.D.
Anatomy.

F. G. Novy, Sc.D., M.D.

Hygiene and Physiologic Chemistry (Junior).

G. C. Huber, M.D.

Anatomy and Histology (Junior).

A. S. Warhntin, Ph.D., M.D.

Pathology (Assistant).

J. O. Schlotterbeck, Ph.G., Ph.D.

Pharmacognosy (Assistant).

Moses Gomberg, Sc.D.

Organic Chemistry (Assistant).

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Dermatology and Syphilology, William F. Breakey, M.D., James F. Breakey, M.D.; *Surgery*, Cyrenus G. Darling, M.D., William A. Spitzley, A.B., M.D., Conrad George, A.B., M.D., W. H. Hutchings, B.L., M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, Elias F. Johnson, B.S., LL.M.; *Pharmacy*, Alviseo B. Stevens, Ph.C., Evi D. Benjamin, Ph.C., James P. Briggs, Ph.C.; *Chemistry*, George O. Higley, M.S., Perry F. Trowbridge, Ph.B., Archibald Campbell, Ph.B., James E. Vanzwaluwenburg, Ph.C.; *Physics*, David M. Lichty, M.S.; *Anatomy*, Simon M. Yutzy, M.D., Robert Collyer Bourland, A.B., M.D., Harold M. Doolittle, Edward A. Willis, Augustus Holn, Gertrude Felker, A.B.; *Bacteriology*, Herbert H. Wait, A.B.; *Pharmacology*, George B. Wallace, M.D.; *Electro-therapeutics*, Benjamin F. Bailey, B.S.; *Obstetrics*, James G. Lynds, M.D., John J. Mersen, A.M., M.D.; *Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery*, John S. Johnson, M.D., Roy S. Canfield, A.B., M.D.; *Nervous Diseases*, Jeanne C. Solis, M.D., Theophil Klingman, Ph.C., M.D.; *Hygiene*, Thomas B. Cooley, A.B., M.D.; *Physiologic Chemistry*, Charles L. Bliss, B.S.; *Physiology*, August E. Guenther, B.S.; *Histology*, Lydia M. De Witt, B.S., M.D.; *Pathology*, Frederick A. Baldwin, M.D.; *Medicine*, David M. Cowie, M.D., E. A. Gale, M.D., Andrew L. Swinton, M.D., James R. Arneill, A.B., M.D.

—Annual Announcement 1899-1900.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

Entrance Requirements.—Matriculates in a regular course in the department of literature, science, and arts, graduates of recognized colleges, of approved diploma schools, and of others of equal standing are admitted without examination. For others, an examination as follows: *English*, essay of at least two pages (fool's-cap); *arithmetic*, through evolution including metric system of weights and measures; *algebra*, through quadratics; *geometry*, plane; *physics*, as in Carhart and Chute's elements; *botany*, as in Spaulding's introduction; *zoology*, Packard's briefer

course; *history*, Myers' general, Higginson's, Johnson's or McLaughlin's United States; *Latin*, Jones' first Latin book, or Harkness' Latin reader.

Length of Course.—Four years, of nine months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation residents	\$10.00
“ non-residents	25.00
Tuition residents	35.00
“ non-residents	45.00
Diploma	10.00

In addition laboratory fees depending in amount upon breakage, etc.

Graduates.—Not given in announcement.

Students Enrolled.—Not given in announcement.

FACULTY.

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|--|---|
| W. B. Hinsdale, A.M., M.D., Dean. | N. D. Coons, M.D. |
| <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i> | <i>Assistant Demonstrator, Anatomy.</i> |
| Oscar Le Seure, M.D. | H. M. Doolittle. |
| <i>Surgery and Clinical Surgery.</i> | <i>Assistant Demonstrator, Anatomy.</i> |
| R. S. Copeland, A.M., M.D., Secretary. | Louise M. Dithridge. |
| <i>Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology.</i> | <i>Assistant Demonstrator, Anatomy.</i> |
| W. A. Dewey, M.D. | W. H. Hess. |
| <i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Nervous Diseases.</i> | <i>Organic Chemistry (Assistant).</i> |
| C. B. Kinyon, M.D. | J. H. Ball, M.D. |
| <i>Gynecology and Obstetrics.</i> | <i>Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology (Assistant).</i> |
| O. R. Long, M.D. | G. P. Cooley, M.D. |
| <i>Lecturer, Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i> | <i>Surgery and Clinical Surgery (Assistant).</i> |
| B. W. Peet, B.S. | S. P. Tuttle, M.D. |
| <i>General Chemistry (Assistant).</i> | <i>House Surgeon.</i> |

The other departments are taught by the members of the medical faculty *q.v.*

—25th Annual Announcement.

DETROIT.

DETROIT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—*English* (an essay of at least 200 words); *arithmetic* (through metric system); *algebra* (through quadratics); *United States history*; *physics* (elements); *Latin* (easy translation). In lieu of above official certificates of reputable colleges, academies, high and normal schools, and of any state examining board will be accepted.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven and one-half months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	60.00
Hospital " "	10.00
Obstetrics fourth year	10.00
Graduation	30.00
Laboratories each	10.00

Graduates in 1899.—46.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

Fourth class	48
Third "	54
Second "	42
First "	47
Total	191

FACULTY.

T. A. McGraw, M.D., President.	J. E. Clark, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	<i>General Chemistry and Physics.</i>
H. O. Walker, M.D., Secretary.	A. E. Carrier, M.D.
<i>Genito-urinary Diseases, and Rectal and Clinical Surgery.</i>	<i>Dermatology and Clinical Medicine.</i>
N. W. Webber, M.D.	E. A. Chapoton, M.D.
<i>Gynecology and Obstetrics.</i>	<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i>
E. L. Shurley, M.D.	C. G. Jennings, M.D.
<i>Laryngology and Clinical Medicine.</i>	<i>Practice of Medicine and Diseases of Children.</i>
Daniel La Ferte, M.D.	C. A. Devendorf, M.D.
<i>Anatomy, Orthopedic and Clinical Surgery.</i>	<i>Obstetrics and Clinical Midwifery.</i>
J. H. Carstens, M.D.	R. A. Jamieson, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics and Clinical Gynecology.</i>	<i>(Emeritus) Materia Medica.</i>
C. Henri Leonard, M.D.	George Duffield, M.D.
<i>Diseases of Women and Clinical Gynecology.</i>	<i>Clinical Medicine.</i>
Eugene Smith, M.D.	F. L. Newman, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology and Otology.</i>	<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>
Charles Douglas, M.D.	A. W. Ives, M.D.
<i>Diseases of Children and Clinical Medicine.</i>	<i>Physiology.</i>
David Inglis, M.D.	S. G. Miner, M.D.
<i>Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i>	<i>Laryngology and Physical Diagnosis.</i>
	E. T. Tappey, M.D.
	<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Genito-urinary Diseases, F. W. Robbins, M.D.; *Diseases of the Eye and Ear*, Don M. Campbell, M.D., W. R. R. Parker, M.D.; W. Gillman, M.D., G. E. Frothingham, Jr., M.D., *Dermatology*, A. P. Biddle, M.D., H. R. Varney, M.D.; *Physiology*, B. R. Shurley, M.D., L. E. Schell, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Angus McLean, M.D., H. McEachren, M.D., J. N.

Bell, M.D., A. C. Lee, M.D., W. G. Hutchinson, M.D., R. S. Dupont, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, W. P. Manton, M.D.; *Gynecology*, W. A. Repp, M.D., H. W. Longyear, M.D.; *Medicine*, A. H. Steinbrecher, M.D., W. M. Donald, M.D., W. A. Wilson, M.D., F. W. Mann, M.D., W. R. Chittick, M.D.; *Histology*, W. C. Martin, M.D.; *Pathology*, P. M. Hickey, M.D., E. G. Knill, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, C. A. Lightner, A.M.; *Electricity*, John Lee, M.D.; *Nervous Diseases*, J. E. Emerson, M.D., C. W. Hitchcock, M.D.; *Chemistry*, George E. Clark, M.D., J. L. Irwin, M.D., G. W. Irvine, M.D., G. Kempf, M.D.; *Surgery*, F. B. Walker, M.D., J. K. Gailey, M.D.; *Laryngology*, W. S. Anderson, M.D.; *Hygiene*, G. L. Kiefer, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, I. L. Polozker, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, J. A. MacMillan, M.D., C. D. Aaron, M.D., Delos L. Parker, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, Charles T. McClintock, M.D., Ph.D., Augustus Gorenflo, M.D.; *Experimental Pharmacology*, E. Mark Houghton, Ph.C., M.D.; *Biology*, E. H. Troy, M.D.; *Embryology*, P. C. McEwen, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, R. E. Mercer, M.D., J. A. Attridge, M.D.

—Announcement 1899-1900.

MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—Candidates presenting a diploma from a recognized college or high school, or a first-class teacher's certificate, will be exempt from examination. Others must pass an examination as follows: *English* (composition of at least 200 words); *arithmetic* (through ratio and proportion); *algebra*; *physics* (elementary); *Latin* (Robinson's grammar of medicine and pharmacy); *general history*.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	60.00
Chemic first "	10.00
" second "	5.00
Histology, etc., first year	10.00
Anatomy, second and third years	10.00
Bacteriology, pathology, second year	10.00
Obstetrics fourth year	10.00
Graduation " "	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—12.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—93.

FACULTY.

- | | |
|---|--|
| H. C. Wyman, M.Sc., M.D., Dean.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i> | W. C. Stevens, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics.</i> |
| Dayton Parker, M.D.
<i>Gynecology.</i> | J. A. Patton, M.D.
<i>Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine.</i> |
| L. E. Maire, M.D., Secretary.
<i>Ophthalmology and Otolology.</i> | W. A. Hackett, M.B., M.C.P.S.
<i>Dermatology and Venereal Diseases.</i> |
| W. I. Hamlen, M.D.
<i>Chemistry.</i> | J. A. Weitz, A.M., M.D.
<i>General Pathology and Neurology.</i> |
| Willard Chaney, M.D.
<i>Laryngology, Rhinology, and Hygiene.</i> | W. E. Scriber, M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i> |
| M. V. Meddaugh, M.D.
<i>Physiology.</i> | W. J. Cree, M.D.
<i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i> |
| A. D. Holmes, M.D.
<i>Diseases of Children.</i> | R. H. Honner, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica.</i> |
| F. T. Lodge, A.M.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i> | |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Bacteriology, R. S. Linn, M.D.; *Dietetics*, John F. Bennett, M.D.; *Surgical Anatomy*, E. K. Bacon, M.D.; *Gynecology*, Burton Parker, M.D.; *Medicine*, Joseph Shellfish, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, George W. Clark, M.D.

—*Annual Announcement 1899-1900.*

GRAND RAPIDS.

GRAND RAPIDS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *English* (a composition of about 200 words); *arithmetic, geography and English grammar* ("if there be doubt whether the candidate has sufficient attainment therein;") *United States history* (general outlines); certificates of equal attainment are accepted in lieu of an examination.

Length of Course.—Three years of eight months each, with an optional fourth year.

Fees.—

Matriculation paid but once	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	.	.	.	.	50.00
Laboratory, first and second years	.	.	.	.	30.00
Diploma	.	.	.	.	25.00

Graduates in 1898.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—26.

FACULTY.

- | | |
|--|--|
| John E. Brady, M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of Chest</i> | E. G. Edwards, M.D., Dean.
<i>Physical Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine.</i> |
|--|--|

- Clarence H. White, M.D.
Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.
- William Fuller, M.D.
Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
- Leonidas E. Best, M.D.
Fractures and Dislocations, and Clinical Surgery.
- John W. Riecke, M.D.
Mental and Nervous Diseases, and Clinical Medicine.
- F. Dunbar Robertson, A.B., M.D.
Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology.
- John L. Burkhart, M.D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
- J. S. Edwards, M.D.
Diseases of Children.
- Earl Bigham, M.D.
Obstetrics and Clinical Obstetrics.
- Louis A. Chamberlin, M.D.
Hygiene.
- Thomas C. Irwin, M.D.
Physiology and Clinical Medicine.
- Frank J. Lee, M.D.
Anatomy.
- J. A. McPherson, M.D.
Gynecology.
- George L. McBride, M.D.
Surgical Pathology.
- A. Blyth Thompson, M.D.
General Pathology.
- C. B. Hernam, M.D.
Bacteriology and Microscopy.
- G. Parker Dillon, M.D.
Dermatology, Genito-urinary Diseases, and Osteology.
- H. E. Locher, M.D.
Chemistry.
- C. M. Kelly, M.D.
Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
- Elton P. Billings, A.B.
Lecturer, Chemistry.
- O. C. Flanagan, A.B., LL.D.
Lecturer, Medical Jurisprudence.

—Annual Announcement 1899-1900.

SAGINAW.

SAGINAW VALLEY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Entrance Requirements.—Unless possessed of some certificate, diploma, literary degree, or other evidence of scholarship, candidates must submit to an examination by members of the faculty.

Length of Course.—Three years, of eight months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	50.00
Anatomy	10.00
Hospital each year	10.00
Laboratory fees (each)	10.00
Final examination	25.00
Perpetual ticket	125.00

Graduates in 1899.—25.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—73.

FACULTY.

- L. W. Bliss, M.D., President. E. W. Davis, M.D.
Gynecology. *Surgery and Clinical Surgery.*
- B. B. Rowe, M.D. F. W. Edelmann, M.D.
Principles and Practice of Surgery, Diseases of Children, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.
- D. B. Cornell, M.D., Secretary. S. C. J. Ostrom, M.D.
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat. *Mental and Nervous Diseases.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| Robert McGregor, M.D.
<i>Electro-therapeutics.</i> | William Heim, Ph.C.
<i>Chemistry.</i> |
| M. J. Purcell, Att'y at Law.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i> | W. B. Cabbage, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i> |
| G. W. Stewart, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics.</i> | J. W. Bliss, B.S., M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i> |
| O. P. Barber, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery,
and Clinical Surgery.</i> | R. C. Macgregor, M.A., M.D.
<i>Physiology.</i> |
| R. W. Erwin, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine,
and Clinical Medicine.</i> | E. E. Curtis, M.D.
<i>Diseases of Children, Malaria Med-
ica, and Therapeutics.</i> |
| M. C. L. Kitchen, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine,
and Clinical Medicine.</i> | J. M. Campbell, M.D.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i> |
| J. N. Kemp, M.D.
<i>Minor Surgery.</i> | H. J. Meyer, M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i> |
| A. Grigg, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i> | H. C. Watkins, M.D.
<i>Physical Diagnosis, and Clinical
Medicine.</i> |
| H. V. B. Brooks, M.D.
<i>Bacteriology, Histology, and Pathol-
ogy.</i> | W. L. Dickinson, M.D.
<i>Rectal Diseases.</i> |
| C. W. T. Goodman, M.D.
<i>Sanitary Science, and Gynecology.</i> | J. W. McMeekin, M.D.
<i>Clinical Surgery, and Surgical Pa-
thology.</i> |

—Annual Announcement, 1899-1900.

(The conclusion of this article will be published in the April number.)

ERRATUM.

On page 538 insert immediately under Johns Hopkins University, Medical Department, "(Association of American Medical Colleges)."

SECRETARY'S TABLE.

Because of many unforeseen delays, it has been thought best not to postpone the issue of the February Bulletin beyond the month, but to go to press with but a portion of the article on American Medical Colleges. The greatest difficulty in the way has been the failure to secure catalogs of some of the colleges. As the desire was to review them alphabetically by states, and post-offices in a state, the failure to receive one catalog frequently delayed the whole work of preparation.

It is planned to put the remainder of the article in type as rapidly as possible, and issue the April number in advance. The material promised for the April number will be reserved for the June number, and the effort will be made to issue this before the month marked for its publication.

A very nearly complete list of colleges can be promised as there are now in hand the catalogs of all the medical schools listed by the secretary of the Association of American Medical Colleges in the Bulletin for June 1899, except those of, (1) The Woman's Medical College and Training School for Nurses at Atlanta, (2) The National Medical School at Chicago, (3) The North Carolina Medical College, Davidson, N. C., (4) The Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, (5) The Medical Department of Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., unless this should be but another name for the Tennessee Medical College at Knoxville. If any of our readers can supply us with information, or late catalogs of either of these institutions, we will be under obligations.

We thus publicly thank the many correspondents who assisted in procuring catalogs when letters to the college authorities were not noticed.

* *

The preparations for the Atlantic City meeting are well in hand and there is every indication of a meeting worth attending. Dr. W. Blair Stewart, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements is certainly planning everything for the comfort of those who attend, and the list of papers promised assures a satisfactory program.

The Committee of Arrangements has selected as headquarters, the Shelburne, one of the largest hotels (it might be invidious to call it the best) directly on the beach, securing a sight of the ocean and making one conscious of the ocean breeze through another sense. Then it is directly across the street from the headquarters of the American Medical Association, which makes it even more convenient than being in the same hotel. It is hoped to issue the preliminary notice in a special circular early in March. In the meantime let every one think of a week by the sea under the hospitable roof of the Shelburne, with the added enjoyment which a meeting of the Academy always seems to bring.

* * *

The Medical Council of Pennsylvania has adopted a resolution which reads :

That in the certificates presented by candidates to the medical council, when applying for the rights of examination, which set forth the actual work done, it must be demonstrated that each of the several, four full and complete years of legally required medical study has been devoted to the exclusive study of medicine, and does not embody or permit, as an equivalent for the work of any one year of actual medical study, such studies as are merely preparatory to the course of medicine, or phases of science which are not properly included in the regular medical curriculum.

The entire text of the resolution is given because it is desired to characterize the action as a mistake, harmful to the best development of the physician, adding to the inter-state confusion of qualifications to practise—thus retarding reciprocity between the states—uselessly placing the influence of the literary colleges (unless, perchance, they also have a medical school) in opposition to the council.

Let it be remembered that the law requires four years of medical study, *three* of which shall be spent at a medical school, and then consider some of the possibilities of the resolution.

1. One can possess the meager minimum requirements of a preliminary education, "read" medicine with a perceptor for a year, matriculate in a medical college having a three years' course (several such are mentioned in this number), and come up for examination having complied with the conditions prescribed. While another enters the college of arts of Columbia, elects the medical studies in his senior year, follows them up

with three years in the medical department, and is refused an examination under the terms of this resolution.

2. An examination of the studies prescribed during the first year of most of our better medical schools (Johns Hopkins being the most marked exception) shows many of the studies are of an elementary nature, placed there, doubtless because so many of the students are not informed upon the subject. Who will dare say that a student in a college of arts, distributing these same studies over *two* years and giving attention to other branches for a part of the time, cannot enter a medical school in the second-year class and be the peer of any of his mates?

3. The council and the defenders of its action fail to appreciate the value of general culture. It cannot forget, but does not make use of the knowledge that the medical training in a medical school (even at its highest development as shown at Johns Hopkins and Harvard) is only a beginning. The work of development must go on, and this is most perfectly accomplished by those who have a broad foundation. The resolution will have a tendency to produce artisans not artists to the belittling of the general standing of Pennsylvania physicians.

4. If, as it is rumored, the council propose to determine the character of the studies to be pursued in the Pennsylvania colleges (all of which now have a four years' course), and to forbid the teaching of elementary science subjects, then a standard will be set, difficult to be observed and prohibitive in its nature, since it will be higher than the educational requirements for license to practise in any country in either hemisphere. This will develop an opposition among a class whose influence over the legislature would make the continuance of the medical practice act an uncertainty.

5. One can explain the action of the council by assuming a sinister motive. Let it be carefully noted that this is an assumption; it is neither charged nor believed that the council were so influenced. This assumed motive is stated in order that the council may weigh the force of the criticism and be governed thereby. If the medical schools of the state were desirous of compelling the attendance for four years of those students in our literary colleges who now complete their undergraduate course, and enter

the medical school as second-year students ; at least a reason could be given for the action of the council.

* *

The next meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges will be held in the "Shelburne," Atlantic City, N. J., on Monday, June 4th, 1900, being the Monday preceding the meeting of the American Medical Association. The educational session will be opened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon with the following program :

1. The president's address, by Dr. Parks Ritchie, dean of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
2. "Methods of Clinical Instruction and the Management of Clinics," by Prof. F. C. Hotz, professor of ophthalmology in Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois.
3. A report on "The Practical Operation of the Case System in Harvard Medical School" during the past year, by Dr. W. B. Cannon, of Cambridge.
4. "The Library of Pathologic Specimens," by Dr. Gustave Futterer.
5. Dr. J. Tyson, of Philadelphia——.
6. "Report by the Committee on Elective Courses in Medical Schools," by Dr. John M., Dodson, chairman.

BOOK NOTICES.

MONOGRAPHS ON EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, PREPARED FOR THE U. S. COMMISSION TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900—No. 10—PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION. BY JAMES RUSSELL PARSONS, JR., Director of the College and High School Departments, University State of New York. 85 pp. Illustrated with maps and charts.

This little book is written by one who not only has exceptional opportunity to become acquainted with the subject, but has also made good use of his opportunity. It can not fail, then, to be a work of reference on the subject treated.

The following extract from the preface fairly outlines the scope of the work.

In the following pages an attempt is made to show as clearly as limited space will permit the development of professional education in the United States from colonial times up to the year 1900. The data for 1899

have been verified as far as possible by local officers and school authorities. * * *

This monograph was prepared primarily for the information of those who may visit the Paris Exposition in 1900. It is my earnest wish, however, that it may not be without effect in promoting uniformly high standards in our professional schools and in the requirements for admission to professional practice throughout the United States.

One of the largest and handsomest volumes advertising the scenery and resources of some particular part of the country that has ever come to our notice is the "Empire of the South," recently issued by the Southern Railway Company. One marked feature is the absence of advertising of business houses or commercial ventures. The letter press by the pen of Mr. Frank Priestly is sprightly; the illustrations are all that an expert photographer and the half-tone process can furnish. The Southern Railway people offer to send it to anyone sending 15 cents for postage to the Division Passenger Agent, 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

The "Little Blue Book" is a railroad publication of another kind,¹ but none the less useful for those who make use of railroads in Pennsylvania. It is a book of time tables of a size easily carried in the pocket. Easy to consult and saving the annoyance of consulting three or four folders. It is to be revised monthly.

Great things will be expected of the new serial to begin in the March *Bookman*.² Mr. John Uri Lloyd's "Etidorpha" awakened so much interest if not enthusiasm, that a story from his pen is assured of an interested circle of readers. The scene is laid in Kentucky and promises to be true to life, which will make it stranger than fiction. The story is named "Stringtown on the Pike."

¹ Little Blue Book, Milton, Pa., monthly one dollar a year, single copies, 10 cents.

² Published monthly by Dodd, Mead and Co., New York.

BULLETIN

OF THE

American Academy of Medicine.

VOL. IV.

ISSUED APRIL, 1900.

No. 6.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE is not responsible for the sentiments expressed in any paper or address published in the BULLETIN.

AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES.¹

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, UNIVERSITY OF
MINNESOTA.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—Candidates presenting a diploma of a reputable college, or of a preparatory school recognized by the university will be admitted without examination. Others must be examined as follows : *English*, composition of at least 200 words ; *algebra*, elementary ; *physics* ; *Latin*, three books of Cæsar ; *United States history* ; *physiology* ; *geometry*, plane. In 1900, the examination will be the same as required for admission to the department of *science, literature, and art*.

Length of Course.—Four years, of eight and one-half months each.

Fees.—

Tuition per annum \$100.00

Graduates in 1899.—Not given in the Bulletin.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

¹ For the first part of this review of our Medical Schools, see the February (1900) Bulletin.

	No.	Academic degrees.
Fourth year	39	1
Third "	55	4
Second "	85	5
First "	98	1
Special	3	.
Graduate	1	.
	281	11

FACULTY.¹

- Cyrus Northrop, LL.D.
President.
- Parks Ritchie, M.D., Dean.
Obstetrics.
- T. G. Lee, B.S., M.D.
Histology and Embryology.
- G. A. Hendricks, M.S., M.D.
Anatomy.
- R. O. Beard, M.D., Secretary.
Physiology.
- C. J. Bell, B.A.
Chemistry.
- H. M. Bracken, M.D., L.R.C.S.,
Edin.
*Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and
Clinical Medicine.*
- C. H. Hunter, A.M., M.D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine.
- E. J. Abbott, A.B., M.D.
Practice of Medicine (Associate).
- J. W. Bell, M.D.
*Physical Diagnosis, and Clinical
Medicine.*
- A. E. Senkler, M.D.
Clinical Medicine.
- C. A. Wheaton, M.D.
Clinical Surgery.
- F. A. Dunsmoor, M.D.
Operative and Clinical Surgery.
- J. H. Dunn, M.D.
*Practice of Surgery, and Genito-uri-
nary Diseases.*
- J. E. Moore, M.D.
Clinical Surgery.
- Justus Ohage, M.D.
Clinical Surgery.
- A. J. Gillette, M.D.
Orthopaedia.
- A. B. Cates, A.M., M.D.
Obstetrics (Clinical).
- F. F. Wesbrook, M.A., M.D.
Pathology, and Bacteriology.
- J. C. Stewart, B.S., M.D.
Surgical and Clinical Pathology.
- A. J. Stone, M.D., LL.D.
Diseases of Women.
- A. W. Abbott, M.D.
Diseases of Women (Clinical).
- A. McLaren, A.B., M.D.
Diseases of Women (Clinical).
- J. F. Fulton, Ph.D., M.D.
*Ophthalmology, Otology, and Hy-
giene.*
- F. C. Todd, M.D.
*Ophthalmology, and Otology (Clini-
cal).*
- C. E. Riggs, A.M., M.D.
Nervous and Mental Diseases.
- W. A. Jones, M.D.
*Nervous and Mental Diseases (Clini-
cal).*
- H. B. Sweetser, M.D.
Diseases of Children (Clinical).
- M. P. Vanderhorck, M.D.
Skin Diseases.
- W. S. Laton, M.D.
Nose and Throat Diseases.
- C. L. Greene, M.D.
*Medicine, and Physical Diagnosis
(Clinical).*
- H. L. Staples, A.M., M.D.
Clinical Medicine.
- Arthur Sweeney, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence.
- Charles Erdmann, M.D.
Anatomy (Assistant).

¹ In preparing the lists of faculties it was necessary to state the facts as concisely as possible. Hence, when a name and a department only is given, the person named is ranked as a professor in that department. Should he be an emeritus professor, that fact is indicated by (emeritus) in front of the name. Should his professorship be qualified by some limiting word, that is indicated by the limiting word in parentheses after the name of the department. If he hold some other title than professor, the title is given and placed in front of the department. Thus *surgery (assistant)* indicates that the person is assistant professor of surgery; while *assistant, surgery* shows he is an assistant in surgery. Under the heading "other instructors," no attempt is made to indicate the title. The effort is made not to repeat names, and where a name is given in several departments, it will be found but once in the lists.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Diseases of the Nose and Throat, J. E. Schadle, M.D., R. A. Campbell, M.D., A. C. Heath, M.D.; *Diseases of the Skin*, Burnside Foster, A.M., M.D.; *Medicine*, C. Nothnagel, M.D., L. A. Nippert, M.D., Andrew Henderson, M.D.; *Surgery*, John T. Rogers, M.D., F. P. Wright, M.D., G. Edmund Smith, M.D., J. Warren Little, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Herbert W. Davis, M.D., R. E. Cutts, B.S., M.D.; *Genito-urinary Diseases*, George L. Coon, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, James T. Christison, M.D.; *Pathology*, J. L. Rothrock, M.D., L. B. Wilson, M.D., S. M. White, B.S., M.D., George D. Head, B.S., M.D.; *Chemistry*, H. C. Carel, B.S.; *Histology*, Winfield S. Nickerson, Sc.D., Margeret L. Nickerson, A.M.; *Physiology*, M. Russell Wilcox, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, George Senkler, M.D.; *Nervous and Mental Diseases*, A. W. Dunning, M.D., Charles R. Ball, M.D.; *Anatomy*, C. W. Hack, M.D.; *Gynecology*, A. E. Benjamin, M.D., Harry P. Ritchie, Ph.B., M.D.; *Medical Latin*, F. A. Kiehle, A.B.

—*Bulletin June 1, 1899.*

THE COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

Entrance Requirements.—The same as for the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University, *q. v.*

Length of Course.—Four years, of eight and one-half months each.

Fees.—

Tuition first and second years	\$100.00
“ third and fourth “	80.00

Graduates in 1898.—Not given in the Bulletin.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—22, of whom one had a degree in science.

FACULTY.

Cyrus Northrop, LL.D. <i>President.</i>	B. H. Ogden, A.M., M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>
A. P. Williamson, LL.B., M.D., Dean. <i>Mental and Nervous Diseases, and Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	E. L. Mann, A.B., M.D. <i>Diseases of Nose, Throat, and Ear.</i>
W. E. Leonard, A.B., M.D. <i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics.</i>	F. M. Gibson, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology.</i>
G. E. Ricker, A.B., M.D. <i>Clinical Medicine and Physical Di- agnosis.</i>	G. E. Clarke, Ph.B., M.D. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i>
R. D. Matchan, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i>	G. F. Roberts, M.D. <i>Diseases of Women.</i>
T. J. Gray, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i>	E. E. Austin, M.D. <i>Diseases of Women.</i>
W. S. Briggs, B.S., M.D. <i>Clinical and Orthopedic Surgery.</i>	H. M. Lufkin, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children.</i>
M. P. Austin, M.D. <i>Clinical and Orthopedic Surgery.</i>	R. R. Rome, M.D. <i>Clinical Obstetrics.</i>
	A. F. Goodrich, M.D. <i>Skin and Genito-urinary Diseases.</i>

Instruction is given in common with the students of the other college in the department of medicine in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, hygiene, histology and embryology, bacteriology and pathology, surgical pathology, life-insurance examinations, botany, and physical diagnosis.

—*Bulletin, May 15, 1899.*

HAMLIN UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma of a reputable college, or of a preparatory school recognized by the college or an examination as follows: *English*, a composition of at least 200 words; *algebra*; *elementary physics*; *Latin*, four books of Cæsar, four orations of Cicero, and four books of Virgil (or German or French in place of the Cicero and Virgil); *history* of the United States, of Greece, and of Rome; *physiology*; and plane *geometry*.

Length of Course.—Four years, of eight and a third months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition first three years, each year	65.00
“ fourth year	35.00

Graduates in 1898.—10, of whom one had a degree in arts.

Students Enrolled 1899.—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
In course for graduates	2	.
Fourth year	18	.
Third “	22	3
Second “	28	7
First “	47	2
Specials	8	.
Total	125	12

FACULTY.

G. H. Bridgman, D.D. <i>President.</i>	J. W. MacDonald, M.D., F.R.C.S.E. <i>Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i>
L. M. Crafts, B.L., M.D., Dean. <i>Nervous Diseases.</i>	W. H. Hallowell, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>
J. T. Moore, M.D., C.M. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i>	W. G. W. Tupper, M.D. <i>Therapeutics.</i>
Edwin Phillips, M.D. <i>Gynecology.</i>	H. N. McDonald, M.D. <i>Diseases of Chest.</i>
W. J. Byrnes, M.D. <i>Surgical Anatomy, and Clinical Gynecology.</i>	C. K. Bartlett, M.D. <i>Psychologic Medicine.</i>
C. G. Slagle, M.D. <i>Pediatrics.</i>	G. C. Barton, M.D. <i>Physiology, and Clinical Gynecology.</i>
H. E. Cary, B.A., M.D. <i>Gynecology (Associate).</i>	A. F. Irwin, M.D., Ph.D. <i>Pathology, and Bacteriology.</i>

- D. O. Thomas, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.S. *C. E. Smith, M.D.*
Dermatology, and Genito-urinary Clinical Medicine.
C. J. Spratt, M.D. *Eduard Boeckman, M.D.*
Ophthalmology and Otology. Clinical Ophthalmology.
C. W. Williams, M.D. *Anton Shimonek, M.D.*
Materia Medica. Clinical Gynecology.
J. D. Simpson, M.D. *C. A. McCollom, M.D.*
Clinical Ophthalmology, and Otol- Preventive and Legal Medicine, and
ogy. Medical Insurance.
Knut Hoegh, M.D. *Norman Dreisbach, M.D.*
Principles of Surgery, and Clinical Anatomy.
Surgery. William Glenn, M.D.
C. W. Drew, Ph.B., M.D. *Physical Diagnosis, and Clinical*
Chemistry and Toxicology. Medicine.
H. J. O'Brien, M.D. *Clinical Surgery.*

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Pediatrics, P. M. Holl, M.D.; *Dental Pathology and Therapeutics*, F. B. Kremer, D.D.S.; *Pathology*, M. C. Johnston, M.D., Arnold Schwyzer, M.D.; *Genito-urinary Diseases*, Gustav A. Renz, B.S., M.D., Ph.D.; *Diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Ear*, Joseph W. Bettingen, M.D.; *Medicine*, Charles J. Meade, M.D., Charles F. Denny, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, J. Frank Corbett, B.S., M.D.; *Chemistry*, Edgar M. Dunn, A.B.; *Anatomy*, William B. Murphy, M.D., R. M. Peters, M.D., C. A. Donaldson, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Frederick Leavitt, M.D., C. H. Bradley, M.D.; *Histology and Embryology*, F. A. Knights, M.D.

—Catalogue 1898-99.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—Those of the Association of American Medical Colleges.¹

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Freshman year, including matriculation	.	.	\$75.00
Sophomore and Junior years, each	.	.	75.00
Senior year, including graduation	.	.	80.00

Graduates in 1899.—30.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

Post-graduates	.	.	.	.	.	2
Seniors	.	.	.	.	.	30
Juniors	.	.	.	.	.	48
Sophomores ²	.	.	.	.	.	..
Freshmen	.	.	.	.	.	56

Total . . . 136

¹ See Bull. Am. Acad. of Med., IV., 455 (February, 1900).

² No mention is made of the Sophomore class in the register of students.

FACULTY.

- Simeon S. Todd, M.D.
(*Emeritus*) *Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women.*
- David R. Porter, M.D.
(*Emeritus*) *Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.*
- Edward W. Schauffler, A.M., M.D.
Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.
- Jefferson D. Griffith, M.D.
Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.
- John H. Van Eman, M.D.
Diseases of Women.
- John H. Thompson, M.D.
Ophthalmology, and Otolaryngology.
- William C. Tyree, M.D.
Ophthalmology, and Otolaryngology.
- Joseph Sharp, M.D.
Clinical Medicine.
- Andrew L. Fulton, M.D.
Operative and Clinical Surgery.
- Charles H. Lester, M.D.
Diseases of Children.
- Henry O. Hanawalt, M.D.
Diseases of the Nervous System.
- J. Fairbairn Binnie, A.M., M.B., C.M.
Surgical Pathology, and Clinical Surgery.
- George C. Mosher, M.D.
Obstetrics.
- Robert T. Sloan, A.M., M.D.
Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.
- Thomas J. Beattie, M.D.
Gynecology (Clinical).
- Charles E. Clark, M.D.
Clinical Laryngology.
- Franklin E. Murphy, M.D.
Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Physical Diagnosis.
- Hon. Oliver H. Dean.
Medical Jurisprudence.
- Robert McE. Schauffler, M.D.
Anatomy.
- Orrin H. Parker, M.D., Ph.G.
Chemistry, and Hygiene.
- Edward L. Chambliss, M.D.
Physiology.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Dermatology, William Frick, M.D.; *Histology, Pathology, and Bacteriology*, James J. Clausen, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Edward H. Thraillkill, M.D.; Harry L. Hibbard, M.D.; Harry C. Hayes, M.D.; *Histology*, Frank J. Hall; *Physiology*, Frederick T. Van Eman, M.D.; Abram Miller, M.D.; *Pharmacy*, Ernst M. Gilham, Ph.G.

—*Announcement 1899-1900.*

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—Preliminary education requirement similar to that governing the Boards of Health of the neighboring states, and of the Medical College Association rulings.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each beginning after the college year 1899.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition, first and second years	60.00
" third year	50.00
Anatomy	5.00
Chemistry	8.00
Final examination	20.00

Graduates in 1897-98.—66.

Students Enrolled 1897-98.—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
Third course	91	.
Second "	81	.
First "	144	I
Total	316	I

FACULTY.

H. F. Hereford, M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Obstetrics</i> .	J. N. Jackson, A.M., M.D. <i>Anatomy</i> .
J. R. Snell, M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Practice</i> .	S. C. James, M.D. <i>Practice of Medicine</i> .
R. R. Hunter, M.D., Ph.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Chemistry</i> .	Blencoe E. Fryer, M.D. <i>Pathology, Clinical Ophthalmology, and Otology</i> .
J. M. Allen, A.B., M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine</i> .	A. M. Wilson, A.M., M.D. <i>Physiology</i> .
F. B. Tiffany, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology, and Otology</i> .	C. A. Ritter, M.D. <i>Obstetrics</i> .
C. W. Adams, A.M., M.D. <i>Diseases of Women</i> .	T. W. Schaefer, M.D. <i>Chemistry</i> .
G. W. Davis, M.D. <i>Genito-urinary and Venereal Diseases</i> .	C. S. Merriman, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children</i> .
Geo. Halley, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, Clinical and Operative</i> .	John Wilson, M.D. <i>Hygiene</i> .
J. P. Jackson, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i> .	V. W. Gayle, M.D. <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics</i> .
J. E. Logan, M.D. <i>Diseases of Nose, Throat, and Chest</i> .	A. L. Berger, A.M., LL.B. <i>Medical Jurisprudence</i> .
C. F. Wainwright, M.D., President. <i>Clinical Medicine, and Physical Diagnosis</i> .	J. P. Kaster, M.D. <i>Railway Surgery</i> .
John Punton, M.D., Secretary. <i>Nervous and Mental Diseases</i> .	I. J. Wolf, M.D. <i>Bacteriology</i> .
S. G. Gaut, M.D., Dean. <i>Rectal and Gastro-intestinal Surgery</i> .	M. B. Ward, A.M., M.D. <i>Didactic Obstetrics</i> .
	H. C. Crowell, M.D. <i>Clinical Gynecology</i> .
	F. T. Reyling, M.D. <i>Histology, and Microscopy</i> .

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Histology and Microscopy, C. W. Dulin, M.D.; *Medicine*, Chet McDonald, M.D., S. H. Woods, M.D., Walter Jackson, M.D.; *Electro-therapeutics*, J. N. Scott, M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, G. E. Bellows, A.M., M.D.; *Bacteriology*, O. W. Krueger, M.D.; *Gynecology*, Leon Rosenwald, M.D.; *Pathology*, Bruno L. Sulzbacher, M.D.; *Surgery*, L. W. Luscher, M.D., W. J. Frick, M.D., J. H. Austin, M.D.; *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, Ralph J. Brown, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Charles E. Wilson, M.D., B. C. Hyde, A.B., M.D., S. S. Landon, M.D., B. Albert Lieberman, M.D., H. F. Mather, M.D., E. W. Slusher, M.D., G. W. Grove, M.D., L. B. Pierce, M.D.; *Latin*, Miss Haidee Berger.

—Announcement 1898-99.

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Entrance Requirements.—"Unless a graduate from some college, high school, or holding a certificate from some literary institution, applicants will be examined in order to ascertain their fitness for entering upon and appreciating the study of medicine."

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation paid but once	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	50.00
Final examination	25.00

Besides laboratory charges.

Graduates in 1899.—6.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—60.

FACULTY.

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|---|---|
| J. M. Allen, A.M., M.D., LL.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i> | Eugenia V. Metzger, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics (Assistant).</i> |
| Andrew L. Fulton, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i> | Alfred H. Rogers, A.M., M.D.
<i>Physiology.</i> |
| Eugene R. Lewis, A.M., M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, Clinical and Operative Surgery.</i> | D. Walton Hall, M.D.
<i>Rhinology, and Laryngology (Assistant).</i> |
| Ernest Von Quast, M.D.
<i>Orthopedic Surgery.</i> | Nannie P. Lewis, A.M., M.D.
<i>Clinical Gynecology (Assistant).</i> |
| Thomas J. Beattie, M.D.
<i>Gynecology, and Operative Gynecology.</i> | Samuel C. James, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i> |
| Martha C. Dibble, M.D.
<i>Gynecology, and Clinical Gynecology.</i> | Ambrose Talbot, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i> |
| Nannie A. Stephens, M.D.
<i>Pediatrics.</i> | George W. Davis, M.D.
<i>Genito-urinary Surgery, and Dermatology.</i> |
| Blencoe E. Fryer, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology and Otology.</i> | Robert McE. Schauffler, M.D.
<i>Descriptive and Regional Anatomy.</i> |
| John Wilson, M.D.
<i>Hygiene.</i> | Bruno L. Sulzbacher, M.D.
<i>Pathology, and Bacteriology.</i> |
| William F. Kuhn, A.M., M.D.
<i>Neurology.</i> | Jean Robert Moechel, Ph.D.
<i>Chemistry.</i> |
| Franklin E. Murphy, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Physical Diagnosis.</i> | Homer O. Leonard, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics.</i> |
| Herman D. Jerowitz, M.D.
<i>Clinical Pediatrics.</i> | Ralph B. Tate, M.D.
<i>Histology.</i> |
| James F. Gaines, M.D.
<i>Rhinology, and Laryngology.</i> | Joseph S. Lichtenberg, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology, and Otology (Assistant).</i> |
| George O. Coffin, M.D.
<i>Clinical Surgery.</i> | Harry C. Hays, M.D.
<i>Practical Anatomy.</i> |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Gynecology, Ida C. Barnes, A.B., M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, D. C. Allen, A.M., LL.D.; *Pharmacy*, L. E. Sayre, Ph.G.; *Railway Surgery*, Willis P. King, M.D.

—5th Annual Announcement.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE.

Entrance Requirements.—A thorough knowledge of *arithmetic*; *algebra*; *elementary physics*; *United States history*; *Geography*; *Latin*; *English*, grammar and composition. Students unable to furnish evidence of above requirements, must pass an examination. Graduates of a literary or scientific college, academy, or high school, or those who have passed the entrance examination of a recognized college, graduates in medicine from a regular school, students taking lectures for a special purpose, will be exempt from exemption.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition, first, second, and third years	50.00
“ fourth year	40.00
Final examination	25.00

Besides small fees for laboratory courses.

Graduates in 1899.—7, of whom one had an academic degree.

Students Enrolled 1899-1900.—75.

FACULTY.

C. L. Hall, M.D., President.	Julius Bruehl, M.D.
<i>Gynecology.</i>	<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>
B. E. Fryer, M.D.	James Thompson, M.D.
<i>Clinical Ophthalmology, and Otology.</i>	<i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>
W. F. Kuhn, A.M., M.D.	C. A. Dannaker, M.D.
<i>Neurology.</i>	<i>Obstetrics.</i>
Geo. O. Coffin, M.D., Dean.	J. L. Harrington, M.D., Secretary.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	<i>Genito-urinary and Venereal Diseases.</i>
E. R. Lewis, A.M., M.D.	J. M. Langsdale, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	<i>Dermatology.</i>
J. A. Lane, M.D.	Hon. R. B. Middlebrook, LL.B., (Yale).
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i>	<i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
J. F. Wood, M.D.	P. L. McDonald, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology, and Otology.</i>	<i>Pediatrics.</i>
N. J. Pettijohn, M.D.	L. G. Taylor, M.D.
<i>Railway Surgery.</i>	<i>Physiology.</i>
S. A. Dunham, M.D.	
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i>	

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| T. B. Thrush, M.D.
<i>Surgical Anatomy, and Minor Surgery.</i> | J. S. Lurie, Ph.D.
<i>Toxicology.</i> |
| J. T. Mitchell, M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i> | J. W. Carter, M.D.
<i>Chemistry.</i> |
| Howard Hill, M.D.
<i>Anatomy (Adjunct).</i> | D. W. Hall, M.D.
<i>Diseases of Nose and Throat.</i> |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Physical Diagnosis, C. B. Hardin, M.D.; *Orthopedic Surgery*, D. F. Rogers, M.D.; *Pathology*, B. L. Eastman, M.D., E. E. Hubbard, M.D., R. B. Tate, M.D.; *Rectal Diseases*, G. F. Berry, M.D.; *Physiology*, J. M. Frank-
enburger, M.D.; *Hygiene*, J. V. Kinyoun, M.D.; *Bacteriology and Clinical Microscopy*, R. J. Brown, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, L. B. Sawyer, M.D.; *Histology*, Stanley Newhouse, M.D., J. R. Mount, M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, J. S. Lichtenberg, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, W. Eugene King, M.D., D. V. Whitney, Ph.G.; *Dental Surgery*, T. H. Cunningham, D.D.S.; *Embryology*, A. Morrison, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, H. D. McQuade, M.D.; *Anatomy*, A. W. Thomas, M.D., J. H. Manahan, M.D., J. W. Miller, M.D.
—*Annual Announcement 1899-1900.*

KANSAS CITY HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma from a literary or scientific college or high school, or ability to pass an examination upon the branches of an English education.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition " "	65.00
" second and third years	75.00
" fourth year	60.00
Full course, including matriculation	245.00

Graduates in 1899.—9.

Students Enrolled 1899.—54.

FACULTY.

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| A. E. Neumeister, M.D., Dean.
<i>Clinical Gynecology, and Abdominal Surgery.</i> | S. C. Delap, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology, Otology, Laryngology, Physical Diagnosis, and Chest Diseases.</i> |
| G. E. Ap Lynne, M.D., Registrar.
<i>Physiology, Surgery, and Surgical Pathology.</i> | H. M. Fryer, M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i> |
| Mark Edgerton, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i> | W. D. Foster, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice, and Clinical Surgery.</i> |

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| H. A. Barber, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics.</i> | W. C. Allen, D.D.S.
<i>Dental Surgery.</i> |
| E. R. Heath, M.D.
<i>Chemistry, Toxicology, and Pharmacy.</i> | Charles Ott, M.D.
<i>Histology, Bacteriology, and Dermatology.</i> |
| S. T. Gilmore, A.B., LL.B.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i> | A. H. Starcke, M.D.
<i>Embryology.</i> |
| G. A. Dean, M.D.
<i>Pathology.</i> | E. E. Enz, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica.</i> |
| S. H. Anderson, M.D.
<i>Fractures, and Orthopedic Surgery.</i> | J. C. Stewart, M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i> |
| Emily S. Colt, M.D.
<i>Diseases of Children.</i> | J. K. Radley.
<i>Pathology.</i> |
| W. A. Connell, Ph.D.
<i>Chemistry, and Latin in Medicine.</i> | C. E. Putnam, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica.</i> |
| C. K. Wiles, M.D.
<i>Practice, and Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i> | J. T. Boland, M.D.
<i>Clinical Medicine.</i> |
| S. C. Elliott, M.D.
<i>Hygiene.</i> | E. L. Norris, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics.</i> |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Bacteriology and Histology, R. V. Ditzler, M.D.; *Otology*, J. H. Nolan, M.D.; *Anatomy*, L. C. Guggenheim, M.D.

—12th Annual Announcement.

COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY (HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE KANSAS CITY UNIVERSITY.

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma or certificate of graduation from a literary or scientific college or high school, or, in lieu thereof, an examination by the faculty in the following branches: *English grammar, arithmetic, elementary physics, United States history, and geography.*

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation paid but once	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	.	.	.	.	50.00
Examination first year	.	.	.	.	5.00
“ 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years, each	.	.	.	.	10.00
and laboratory fees.					

Graduates.—Not given in the announcement.

Students Enrolled.—Not given in the announcement.

FACULTY.

- D. S. Stephens, D.D.
Chancellor.
W. H. Jenney, M.D., Dean.
Obstetrics.
Frank Elliott, M.D., Secretary.
Gynecology.
W. E. Cramer, M.D.
Gynecology.
W. A. Forster, M.D.
Operative Surgery.
Moses T. Runnels, M.D.
Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Charles Sinclair Elliott, M.D.
Nervous Diseases, and Electro-therapeutics.
J. H. Holland, M.D.
Materia Medica.
C. F. Menninger, M.D.
Materia Medica.
L. P. Crutcher, M.D.
Materia Medica.
O. L. Garlinghouse, M.D.
Materia Medica.
H. F. Fisher, M.D.
Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology.
J. M. Patterson, M.D.
Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology.
E. S. Northup, M.D.
Contagious Diseases, and Diseases of the Kidneys.
W. J. Gates, M.D.
Principles and Practice of Medicine and Anatomy.
C. H. St. John, M.D.
Diseases of Children.
Homer C. Oatman, M.D.
Physical Diagnosis, and Pathology.
E. H. Merwin, M.D.
Obstetrics.
Ernest P. Mills, M.D.
Physiology.
Clay E. Coburn, M.D.
Anatomy.
J. F. Northrup, M.D.
Anatomy.
E. B. Notrebe, M.D.
Orificial Philosophy.
B. W. Lindbery, M.D., Ph.G.
Toxicology, Chemistry, and Medical Terminology.
P. F. Peet, M.D.
Genito-urinary, and Venereal Diseases.
E. M. Perdue, A.M.
Histology, and Bacteriology.
J. C. Wise, M.D., Ph.G.
Pharmacy.
W. A. Bonnowell, D.D.S.
Dentistry.
M. R. King, A.M.
Medical Jurisprudence.
—4th Annual Announcement.

ST. JOSEPH.

CENTRAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma of graduation from a literary or scientific college or high school; or, in lieu thereof, an examination.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition " "	40.00
Graduation	25.00

In addition the usual laboratory fees.

Graduates in 1898.—24.

Students Enrolled 1897-98.—71, of whom one had an academic degree.

FACULTY.

- O. B. Campbell, A.M., M.D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Abdominal Surgery.
T. E. Potter, M.D.
Surgery, Surgical Pathology, and Clinical Surgery.

- G. L. Sherman, M.D.
Gynecology, Pediatrics, and Clinical Gynecology.
- G. C. Potter, M.D.
Obstetrics.
- S. F. Carpenter, M.D.
Descriptive and Relative Anatomy.
- J. Malseed Bell, A.M., M.D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine (Associate).
- W. L. Whittington, B.S., M.D.
Venereal Diseases, and Dermatology.
- O. G. Gleaves, M.D.
Nervous and Mental Diseases.
- J. F. Owens, M.D.
Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Diseases of Nose, Throat, and Ear.
- Frederic Eliscu, Ph.G., M.D.
Chemistry, and Toxicology.
- Levi Long, M.D.
Rectal and Minor Surgery.
- Hon. S. S. Brown.
Medical Jurisprudence.
- M. F. Weymann, A.M., M.D.
Physiology, Ophthalmology, and Otology.
- F. G. Thompson, M.D.
Clinical Surgery.
- H. M. Clark, M.D.
Bacteriology, Histology, and Dermatology.
- C. A. Tygart, M.D.
Hygiene, and Venereal Diseases.
- Hon. H. S. Kelley.
Forensic Medicine (Associate).
—5th Annual Announcement.

THE ENSWORTH MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

Entrance Requirements.—*English*, composition of at least 200 words; *arithmetic*, through ratio and proportion; *algebra*, through quadratics; *physics*, elements; *Latin*, equivalent of one year's study.

In lieu of this, certificates of reputable literary and scientific colleges, academies, high and normal schools, and a medical student's certificate, issued by any state examining board will be recognized.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Tuition each year	\$50.00
Laboratory	5.00
Examination for degree	25.00

Graduates in 1898-99.—15.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—56.

FACULTY.

- Jacob Geiger, M.D., LL.D.
Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.
- J. W. Heddens, M.D.
Operative and Clinical Surgery, and Gynecology.
- E. A. Donelan, M.D.
(Emeritus) Pediatrics.
- H. Christopher, A.M., M.D., Dean.
Chemistry.
- J. M. Richmond, A.M., M.D.
Obstetrics.
- T. H. Doyle, M.D., President.
Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.
- C. R. Woodson, M.D.
Psychiatry, and Neurology.
- C. G. Geiger, M.D.
Genito-urinary Diseases, and Dermatology.
- C. H. Wallace, A.M., M.D., Secretary.
Physical Diagnosis, and Diseases of Women.

W. J. Bell, A.M., M.D., Ph.D.

Surgical Anatomy.

Barton Pitts, M.D.

Ophthalmology.

J. H. Sampson, M.D.

*Materia Medica, Therapeutics,
and Clinical Medicine.*

D. L. Humfreville, M.D.

Physiology.

E. M. Miller, M.D.

Histology, and Hygiene.

W. F. Schmid, A.B., M.D.

Anatomy.

P. I. Leonard, M.D.

*Pathology, Otology, and Rhinol-
ogy.*

Daniel Morton, M.D.

Pediatrics, and Rectal Diseases.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Medical Jurisprudence, Thomas B. Allen, LL.B., M.L.; *Physiology*, M. C. Boydston, M.D.; *Medicine*, John M. Doyle, M.D.; *Pathology*, E. E. Hunter, M.D., Ph.G.; *Anatomy*, A. E. Holley, M.D., James Hanson, M.D.
—*Announcement 1899-1900.*

ST. LOUIS.

BARNES MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A certificate of graduation or of matriculation examination from either a literary or scientific college, academy, normal school, high school, or, in lieu of this, a certificate of examination by principal or faculty of such college, or by the state superintendent of public instruction in the following branches: *English grammar; arithmetic; elementary physics; United States history; geography; Latin* (equivalent to one year in high school).

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation	\$ 5.00
Tuition	50.00
Final examination	25.00

Graduates in 1898.—177, of whom 2 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1897-98.—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
Seniors	236	13
Juniors	161	6
Sophomores	54	9
Freshmen	123	3
Total	574	31

FACULTY.

C. H. Hughes, M.D., President.

*Nervous Diseases, Psychiatry, and
Electro-therapy.*

A. M. Carpenter, M.D.

*Principles and Practice of Med-
icine, and Clinical Medicine.*

- A. R. Kieffer, M.D.
General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy, and Clinical Surgery.
- Pinckney French, M.D., cor. Sec'y.
Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.
- A. W. Fleming, M.D.
Operative and Clinical Surgery.
- T. E. Murrell, M.D.
Ophthalmology.
- J. T. Jelks, M.D.
Gynecology, and Syphilography.
- M. D. Jones, M.D.
Otology, and Rhinology.
- C. M. Riley, M.D.
Chemistry, and Toxicology.
- W. C. Day, M.D.
Obstetrics.
- R. C. Blackmer, C.M., M.D.
Legal Medicine.
- C. R. Oatman, M.D.
Diseases of Rectum.
- E. R. Meng, M.D.
Diseases of Children.
- J. H. Tanquary, B.S., M.D.
Fractures, Dislocations, and Clinical Surgery.
- G. M. Phillips, M.D.
Genito-urinary Surgery.
- J. W. Vaughan, A.M., M.D.
Orthopedic and Clinical Surgery.
- S. C. Martin, M.D.
Dermatology.
- C. H. Powell, A.M., M.D.
Physical Diagnosis, and Clinical Medicine.
- M. Dwight Jennings, M.D.
Diseases of Chest, and Bacteriology.
- W. L. Dickerson, M.D.
Therapeutics, and Materia Medica.
- F. L. Henderson, M.D.
Ophthalmology (Adjunct).
- J. L. Boogher, B.S., M.D.
Surgical Pathology.
- J. H. Duncan, A.M., M.D.
Didactic Physiology.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Hygiene, A. H. Bradley, M.D.; *Osteology*, B. F. Slusher, M.D.; *Surgery*, William N. Lowrey, M.D., Thos. P. Welch, M.D., A. B. Allyn, M.D., Walter B. Yost, M.D.; *Gynecology*, F. W. Jelks, M.D.; *Dental Surgery*, George H. Owen, D.D.S.; *Physics and Latin*, John R. Hume, A.M., M.D., Ph.D.; *Medicine*, J. D. Foster, M.D., W. W. Shafer, M.D.; *Neurology*, Ray M. Hughes, M.D.; *Genito-urinary Diseases*, F. L. Phillips, M.D.; *Diseases of the Rectum*, Louis J. Oatman, M.D.; *Orthopedic Surgery*, Frank Boogher, M.D., W. W. Vaughan, M.D.; *Diseases of the Chest*, William H. Stauffer, M.D.; *Chemistry*, Olney A. Ambrose, A.M., M.D.; *Microscopy and Pathology*, G. H. M. Goehring, Ph.G., M.D.

—Announcement 1898-99.

MARION-SIMS COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma or certificate of graduation from a high school, admitting to the university of the state in which it is located, or evidence of having passed the matriculation examination of a recognized college; evidence of having passed the medical students' examination conducted by the examiner or faculty of a recognized college, or by the state superintendent of public instruction, or by a principal of a high school, in the following branches, each of which must have been studied one year: *English grammar; arithmetic; elementary physics; United States history; algebra, to quadratics; Latin.*

Length of Course.—Four years, of six and one-half months each.
Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	50.00
" including matriculation, dissection and examination fees, if paid in advance	200.00
Final examination	25.00

In addition the usual laboratory fees.

Graduates in 1899.—95, of whom 6 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1899.—

	No.	Academic degrees.
Seniors	110	6
Juniors	25	6
Sophomores	55	3
Freshmen	52	3
Post-graduates	6	.
Total	248	18

FACULTY.

Y. H. Boud, A.M., M.D., Dean. <i>Gynecology, and Surgery of the Pelvic Organs.</i>	G. C. Crandall, B.S., M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>
Jacob Geiger, M.D., LL.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	H. H. Born, M.D., Treasurer. <i>Anatomy.</i>
Carl Barck, A.M., M.D. <i>Ophthalmology, and Otology.</i>	H. M. Starkloff, M.D. <i>Orthopedic Surgery, and Massage.</i>
J. R. Lemen, M.D. <i>Physical Diagnosis, and Therapeutics.</i>	W. C. Ussery, M.D. <i>Chemistry.</i>
Hugo Summa, A.M., M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and General Pathology.</i>	Edwin Sauter, M.D. <i>Materia Medica.</i>
B. McK. Hypes, A.M., M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	H. C. Fairbrother, M.D. <i>Railway Surgery.</i>
H. W. Loeb, A.M., M.D., Secretary. <i>Diseases of the Nose and Throat.</i>	M. F. Engman, M.D. <i>Dermatology, and Syphilology.</i>
R. C. Atkinson, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children.</i>	J. S. Myer, A.B., M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
C. G. Chaddock, M.D. <i>Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>	Eben Richards, A.B., LL.B. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
T. C. Witherspoon, M.D. <i>Special and Clinical Surgery, and Surgical Pathology.</i>	Bransford Lewis, M.D. <i>Genito-urinary Surgery.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Chemistry, Leo R. A. Suppan, B.S., Clarence Loeb, A.M., M.D., Henry Schuyler Oyler; *Obstetrics*, A. N. Curtis, M.D., Edgar Pearl Ward, M.D.; *Surgery*, Nicholas Clinton Shanahan, M.D., Phreeborn Grundy Paugh, M.D., Erasmus McGinnis, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Willard Bartlett, A.M., M.D., Frederick S. Haeberle, M.D., Clarence Edward Walker, M.D., Carl Jesse

Koontz, M.D., Louis Rassieur, M.D., Louis Andrew Brandenburger, M.D.; *Bacteriology and Hygiene*, Malvern Bryan Clopton, M.D.; *Histology*, William Otto Winter, M.D., Frank J. V. Krebs, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, Robert Fleming Amyx, M.D., Lloyd Simpson, M.D., Hubert Beedle, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, John Douglass, A.B., LL.B.; *Embryology*, Hudson Talbott, M.D.; *Diseases of the Nervous System*, Robert Roy Keeble, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, William Davis Black, M.D.; *Diseases of the Nose and Throat*, Claude Lester Armstrong, M.D.; *Ophthalmology and Otology*, LeRoy White Beardsley, M.D.; *Medicine*, William Tell Hirschi, Will Ringinger, M.D.; *Gynecology*, Harlow James Phelps, B.S., M.D.; *Physiology*, Max Washington Myer, A.B., M.D.; *Materia Medica*, Harvey Sydney Smith, M.D.; *Dermatology*, Duncan Scott Werth, M.D.; *Genito-urinary Surgery*, Charles Howard Longstreth, M.D.; *Pathology*, David Edward Broderick.

—*Annual Announcement 1899-1900.*

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma or certificate of graduation from a high school, or evidence of having passed the entrance examination of a recognized college; evidence of having passed the medical student's examination conducted by the examiner of a recognized college or university, or by the state superintendent of public instruction, or by the principal of a high school, in the following branches, in each of which equivalent of one year's study is required: *English grammar, arithmetic, elementary physics, United States history, geography, Latin.*

Length of Course.—Four years, of six and one-half months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	50.00
Final examination	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—73.

Students Enrolled 1899.—239.

FACULTY.

Waldo Briggs, M.D., Dean.

Surgery.

E. E. Furney, M.D., Treasurer.

Principles of Medicine.

J. M. Ball, M.D.

Ophthalmology.

R. M. King, A.M., M.D.

Obstetrics.

W. A. Hall, M.D.

Physiology.

G. H. Thompson, M.D.

*Materia Medica, Therapeutics,
and Experimental Medicine.*

C. W. Lillie, M.D., Secretary.

Chemistry, and Toxicology.

- E. B. Kinder, A.M., M.D.
Bacteriology, Pathology, and Histology.
- J. C. Hainer, M.S., M.D., LL.B.
Medical Jurisprudence.
- William Standing, M.D.
Diseases of Children.
- J. W. Adams, M.D.
Clinical Medicine.
- A. B. Mink, M.D.
Mental and Nervous Diseases.
- M. J. Epstein, M.D.
Venereal Diseases, and Dermatology.
- William Porter, M.D.
Physical Diagnosis.
- Otto Sutter, M.D.
Diseases of Women, and Clinical Gynecology.
- O. F. Baerens, M.D.
Ear, Nose, and Throat Diseases.
- J. L. Wiggins, M.D.
Anatomy.
- Heinrich Stern, Ph.D., M.D.
Diseases of Metabolism.
- A. Fulton, M.D.
Practice of Medicine.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Surgery, W. J. Miller, M.D., Rudolph Buhman, M.D., Henry Kruse, Ph.G., M.D., J. Hees, M.D.; *Railway Surgery*, W. W. Essick, M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, O. F. Ball, M.D., E. C. Renaud, M.D.; *Bacteriology, Pathology, and Histology*, U. S. Boone, Ph.G., M.D.; *Gynecology*, K. C. Spain, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, G. W. Haverstick, M.D.; *Anatomy*, E. H. Eyermann, Ph.G., M.D., J. M. Brady, M.D.; *Venereal Diseases, and Dermatology*, F. L. Deck, M.D.; *Medicine*, G. R. Hickok, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, H. P. Mack, M.D.; *Orthopedic Surgery*, R. E. Wilson, M.D.

—21st Annual Announcement.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT (THE
 ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI MEDICAL COLLEGE).

Entrance Requirements.—The presentation of a degree in letters or science; or, of a diploma or certificate of graduation from an academy or high school; or, a certificate of having passed the entrance examination to an accredited college or scientific school; or, the special preliminary examination prescribed by state regulations for admission to the study of medicine; or, passing an examination in the following branches: *English*, grammar and composition; *arithmetic*; *algebra*, to quadratics; *elementary physics*; *United States history*; *geography*; *Latin*, equivalent to one year in a high school.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven and one-half months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	100.00

Graduates in 1899.—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
St. Louis Medical College	27	1
Missouri Medical College	80	9
Total	107	10

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
St. Louis Medical College	98	10
Missouri Medical College	167	14
Total	265	24

FACULTY.

- J. B. Johnson, M.D.
(*Emeritus*) *Principles and Practice of Medicine.*
- P. G. Robinson, M.D., LL.D.
(*Emeritus*) *Principles and Practice of Medicine.*
- J. K. Bauduy M.D., LL.D.
(*Emeritus*) *Psychologic Medicine, and Diseases of the Nervous System.*
- J. M. Scott, M.D.
(*Emeritus*) *Obstetrics.*
- W. S. Chaplin, LL.D.
Chancellor of the University.
- E. H. Gregory, M.D., LL.D.
Principles of Surgery.
- F. F. Prewitt, M.D.
Principles of Surgery.
- G. Baumgarten, M.D.
Practice of Medicine.
- H. Tuholske, M.D.
Clinical Surgery.
- N. B. Carson, M.D.
Clinical Surgery.
- H. H. Mudd, M.D., Dean.
Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.
- W. E. Fischel, M.D.
Clinical Medicine.
- Justin Steer, M.D.
Clinical Medicine.
- Robert Luedeking, M.D.
Diseases of Children.
- J. P. Bryson, M.D.
Genito-urinary Surgery.
- W. A. Hardaway, M.D., LL.D.
Diseases of Skin, and Syphilis.
- H. N. Spencer, A.M., M.D., LL.D.
Otology.
- J. B. Shapleigh, M.D., Secretary.
Otology.
- W. C. Glasgow, A.B., M.D.
Clinical Medicine, and Laryngology.
- Henry Schwarz, M.D.
Obstetrics.
- P. Y. Tupper, M.D.
Applied Anatomy, and Operative Surgery.
- E. W. Saunders, M.D.
Clinical Midwifery, and Diseases of Children.
- S. P. Budgett, M.D.
Physiology.
- John Green, M.D.
Ophthalmology (Special).
- F. R. Fry, M.D.
Diseases of the Nervous System.
- F. A. Glasgow, M.D.
Clinical Gynecology.
- A. V. L. Brokaw, M.D.
Clinical Gynecology.
- H. G. Mudd, M.D.
Fractures, Dislocations, and Clinical Surgery.
- E. M. Senseney, M.D.
Diseases of Nose, Throat, and Chest.
- A. J. Steele, M.D.
Orthopedic Surgery.
- Joseph Grindon, M.D.
Clinical Dermatology, and Syphilis.
- Amand Ravold, M.D.
Bacteriology and Hygiene.
- Charles Nagel, LL.B.
Medical Jurisprudence.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Chemistry, W. H. Warren, Ph.D.; *Anatomy*, R. J. Terry, M.D., Vilray P. Blair, M.D.; *Medicine*, Elsworth Smith, Jr., M.D., Albert E. Taussig, M.D.; *Otology*, D. C. Gamble, M.D.; *Surgery*, Charles H. Dixon, M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, Henry L. Wolfner, M.D., A. E. Ewing, M.D.; *Diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Chest*, Greenfield Sluder, M.D., Louis H. Behrens.

M.D.; *Syphilis*, Edwin C. Burnett, M.D.; *Materia Medica, and Pharmacy*, Joseph Maserang, Jr., Ph.G.; *Pathology*, Theodor Kodis, M.D.; *Orthopedic Surgery*, Henry C. Hartman, M.D.; *Diseases of the Nervous System*, Given Campbell, Jr., M.D.; *Therapeutics*, George M. Tuttle, M.D.

—*Annual Announcement 1899-1900.*

BEAUMONT HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma or certificate of graduation from a high school; evidence of having passed the matriculation examination of a recognized literary or scientific college; certificate of examination by faculty of any reputable university, college, or high school, or by state superintendent of public instruction in *English grammar, arithmetic, elementary physics, United States history, geography, Latin* (equivalent to one year in high school).

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Tuition first year	.	.	.	.	.	65.00
" second "	.	.	.	.	.	70.00
" third "	.	.	.	.	.	80.00
" fourth "	.	.	.	.	.	80.00
Laboratory each year	.	.	.	.	.	10.00

Graduates in 1899.—16.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—92.

FACULTY.

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| W. B. Outten, A.M., M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Surgery.</i> | J. T. Larew, M.D.
<i>Surgical Anatomy, and Clinical Surgery.</i> |
| J. C. Mulhall, A.M., M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Diseases of Nose, Throat, and Chest, and Climatology.</i> | C. W. Schleiffarth, M.D.
<i>Pathology, and Bacteriology.</i> |
| W. A. McCandless, A.M., M.D.
<i>Fractures and Dislocations, and Clinical Surgery.</i> | C. Shattinger, M.D.
<i>Physiology, and Histology.</i> |
| W. G. Moore, M.D.
<i>Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i> | M. A. Goldstein, B.S., M.D.
<i>Otology, and Laryngology.</i> |
| Adolf Alt, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology.</i> | C. M. Nicholson, M.D., Secretary.
<i>Descriptive Anatomy, and Genito-urinary Surgery.</i> |
| L. H. Laidley, M.D.
<i>Gynecology, and Pelvic Surgery.</i> | R. J. Stoffel, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Diseases of Children.</i> |
| F. J. Lutz, A.M., M.D., Dean.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i> | Le Grand Atwood, M.D.
<i>Psychiatry.</i> |
| J. B. Keber, A.M., M.D.
<i>Diseases of Skin, and Syphilis.</i> | J. A. Harrison, A.M.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i> |
| Jacob Friedman, M.D.
<i>Chemistry, and Clinical Medicine.</i> | Howard Carter, M.D.
<i>Hygiene.</i> |
| W. B. Dorsett, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics, and Clinical Gynecology.</i> | S. I. Schwab, M.D.
<i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i> |
| J. R. Dale, M.D.
<i>Operative Surgery.</i> | William Porter, A.M., M.D.
<i>Diseases of Chest, and Physical Diagnosis.</i> |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, R. W. Baker, M.D., E. J. Neville, M.D.; *Surgery*, Spencer Graves, M.D., J. C. Morfit, M.D., J. S. O'Brien, M.D.; *Ophthalmoscopy*, H. J. Muetze, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, H. J. C. Sieving, M.D.; *Physiology*, R. M. Ross, M.D.; *Chemistry*, D. F. Rice, M.D.; *Clinical Microscopy*, Alfred Roulet, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, C. R. Dudley, M.D.; *Medicine*, H. S. Atkins, M.D.; *Latin and Physics*, P. M. Miller, A.M.; *Diseases of Children*, Nat. Saenger, M.D.

—Catalogue 1899-1900.

AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(National Confederation of Eclectic Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *English*, composition of at least 200 words; *higher arithmetic*; *United States history*; *geography*; *elementary physics* or *natural history*; *Latin prose*. In lieu of the above, a diploma or certificate of graduation from a high school; evidence of having passed the matriculation examination to a recognized college; or certificate of medical student's examination conducted by the examiner or faculty of a college or university (non-medical), or by the state superintendent of public instruction, or a certificate from a principal of a high school, showing an examination in above subjects.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six and one-half months each.

Fees.—

Tuition each year	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 75.00
Anatomical laboratory	.	.	.	.	.	5.00
Graduation	.	.	.	.	.	25.00
Scholarship	.	.	.	.	.	250.00

Graduates in 1899.—25.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—66.

FACULTY.

Albert Merrell, M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Obstetrics, and Gynecology</i> .	J. R. Barry, M.D. <i>Physical Diagnosis</i> .
Edwin Younkin, M.D., Dean. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i> .	J. L. Ingram, M.D. <i>Physiology</i> .
G. C. Pitzer, M.D. <i>Mental Therapeutics</i> .	J. M. Blakemore, M.D. <i>Microscopy, and Bacteriology</i> .
C. W. Conley, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine</i> .	H. H. Helbing, M.D. <i>Gynecology, and Pediatrics</i> .
E. L. Standlee, M.D. <i>General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy</i> .	J. H. Moore, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology</i> .
M. M. Hamlin, M.D. <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics</i> .	F. A. Kraft, M.D. <i>Electro-therapeutics, Nervous Diseases, and Dermatology</i> .
W. F. Francis, M.D. <i>Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women</i> .	J. T. Sibley, M.D. <i>General Pathology, and Hygiene</i> .
I. W. Upshaw, M.D. <i>Chemistry, and Toxicology</i> .	Hon. W. M. Kinsey. <i>Medical Jurisprudence</i> .

—27th Annual Announcement.

THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MISSOURI.

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma or certificate of graduation from a high school; evidence of having passed the matriculation examination of a recognized literary or scientific college, or a certificate of examination by the faculty of any reputable university or college, or by the state superintendent of public instruction in the following branches: *English grammar, arithmetic, algebra, elementary physics, United States history, geography, and Latin* (equivalent to one term in a high school). Applicants presenting diploma from state normal school, a reputable academy, a military training school, or other institution including in its curriculum above studies, are admitted without examination.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	50.00
“ full course	150.00
Dissecting ticket	10.00
Laboratory fees	5.00
Final examination	25.00

Graduates in 1899-1900.—13.

Students Enrolled 1899-1900.—62.

FACULTY.

T. G. Comstock, A.M., M.D., Ph.D., M.A.O. (Vienna). (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Obstetrics</i> .	I. D. Foulon, A.M., M.D., LL.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Pedology</i> .
W. C. Richardson, M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Gynecology</i> .	C. J. Luyties, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children</i> .
J. E. Buchanan, M.D. <i>Gynecology</i> .	W. J. Gundelach, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children</i> .
L. C. McElwee, M.D. <i>Clinical and Surgical Gynecology, and Materia Medica</i> .	F. H. Bacon. <i>Medical Jurisprudence</i> .
A. L. Boyce, M.D. <i>Obstetrics</i> .	R. Y. Henry, M.D. <i>Physical Diagnosis</i> .
J. A. Campbell, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology, and Otology</i> .	W. W. Gilbert, M.D. <i>Clinical Medicine</i> .
S. B. Parsons, M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Surgery</i> .	S. A. Benson, M.D. <i>Hygiene</i> .
W. B. Morgan, A.M., M.D., Ph.D. <i>Operative, and Clinical Surgery</i> .	W. L. Reed, M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Materia Medica</i> .
Willis Young, M.D. <i>Operative, and Clinical Surgery</i> .	G. A. Mellies, M.D. <i>Homeopathic Therapeutics</i> .
W. J. Harris, M.D. <i>Genito-urinary Surgery</i> .	J. L. Dryden, M.D. <i>Anatomy</i> .
D. M. Gibson, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i> .	S. E. Parsons, M.D. <i>Surgical Anatomy</i> .
A. H. Schott, M.D. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine</i> .	L. S. Luton, M.D. <i>Chemistry, and Toxicology</i> .
W. L. Galloway, M.D. <i>Dermatology</i> .	J. H. McCaughan, M.D. <i>Physiology, and Histology</i> .
	F. W. Grundmann, M.D. <i>Pathology, and Pathologic Histology</i> .

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Surgery, C. W. Taylor, Jr., M.D.; *Medicine*, P. R. Fletcher, M.D., Edward Francis Brady, M.D., Lucias B. Morse, M.D.; *Sanitary Science*, M. E. Beall, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, Peter Brickbauer, M.D.; *Laryngology and Rhinology*, Robert Carr Block, M.D.; *Pathology and Bacteriology*, Joseph Adams Hirsch, M.D.; *Dentistry*, G. H. Gibson, D.D.S.

—*Announcement 1899-1900.*

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN.

LINCOLN MEDICAL COLLEGE (MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF
COTNER UNIVERSITY.

(National Confederation of Eclectic Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma from a college, scientific or high school; a second-grade teacher's certificate; or evidence of having passed the entrance examination to a literary college; or an examination in *English*, composition; *mathematics*; *elementary physics* or *natural philosophy*; *easy Latin prose*.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	50.00
Life scholarship	125.00
Examinations first three years, each year	5.00
“ and diploma, fourth “	10.00

In addition small fees for laboratory instruction.

Graduates in 1899.—4.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—39

FACULTY.

W. S. Latta, M.D., Dean.	W. K. Loughridge, M.D.
<i>Pathology, Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i>	<i>Diseases of Children.</i>
W. S. Yager, M.D.	F. L. Wilmeth, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Surgical Pathology.</i>	<i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>
J. M. McLeod, M.D.	R. L. Bentley, M.D.
<i>Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	<i>Suggestive Therapeutics, and Hypnotism.</i>
J. M. Keys, M.D.	H. H. Jones, B.A.
<i>Obstetrics, and Medical Gynecology.</i>	<i>Chemistry, and Toxicology.</i>
C. A. Shoemaker, M.D.	W. N. Ramey, M.D.
<i>Gynecology, Clinical Obstetrics, and Orificial Surgery.</i>	<i>Diseases of the Mind, and Nervous System.</i>
E. Arthur Carr, M.D.	C. S. Rainbolt.
<i>Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy.</i>	<i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
M. B. Ketchum, M.D., Pharm. D.	F. W. Hill, M.D., DD.S.
<i>Ophthalmology, Otolaryngology, and Pharmacy.</i>	<i>Dental Pathology, and Oral Surgery.</i>
	C. O. Fletcher, M.D.
	<i>Hygiene, and Physical Diagnosis.</i>

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| W. C. Davis, M.D., DD.S. | B. J. Alexander, M.D. |
| <i>Anesthetics.</i> | <i>Practice of Medicine.</i> |
| W. T. Johnson, M.D. | J. R. Purdum, M.D. |
| <i>Diseases of Respiratory and Circulatory Systems.</i> | <i>Lecturer, Dermatology.</i> |
| E. J. Latta, M.D. | J. H. Woodward, M.D. |
| <i>Physiology.</i> | <i>Lecturer, Electro-therapeutics.</i> |
| Joseph Morrow, M.D. | |
| <i>Anatomy (Adjunct).</i> | |

—10th Annual Announcement 1899-1900.

OMAHA.

OMAHA MEDICAL COLLEGE, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF OMAHA.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma or matriculation certificate of a high school, a state normal school, or of a recognized university or college; in lieu of this, an examination in *English*, composition of at least 200 words; *arithmetic*, through ratio and proportion; *algebra*, through quadratics; *physics*, elementary; *Latin*, equivalent to one year's study in Harkness' Latin Reader.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Tuition each year	\$65.00
Examinations first and second years	5.00
“ third and fourth “	10.00
Breakage	5.00

Graduates in 1899.—13.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—85.

FACULTY.

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| Rev. D. R. Kerr, Ph.D., D.D. | A. C. Stokes, M.D. |
| <i>Chancellor.</i> | <i>Physics, and Chemistry.</i> |
| W. S. Gibbs, M.D. | W. F. Milroy, M.D. |
| <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i> | <i>Clinical Medicine, and Hygiene.</i> |
| W. O. Bridges, M.D. | H. M. McClanahan, M.D. |
| <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i> | <i>Diseases of Children.</i> |
| A. F. Jonas, M.D., Dean. | Harold Gifford, M.D. |
| <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i> | <i>Ophthalmology, and Otology.</i> |
| E. W. Chase, M.D. | Ewing Brown, M.D. |
| <i>Obstetrics.</i> | <i>Didactic and Clinical Gynecology.</i> |
| W. H. Christie, M.D. | B. B. Davis, M.D., Secretary. |
| <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i> | <i>Clinical Surgery, Surgical Pathology, and Fractures and Dislocations.</i> |
| Donald Macrae, Jr., M.D. | C. C. Allison, M.D. |
| <i>General and Descriptive Anatomy.</i> | <i>Clinical, Genito-urinary, and Rectal Surgery.</i> |
| V. L. Treynor, M.D. | W. K. Yeakel, M.D. |
| <i>Physiology.</i> | <i>Pathology, Histology, and Bacteriology.</i> |

F. S. Owen, M.D. <i>Laryngology, and Rhinology.</i>	R. C. Moore, M.D. <i>Mental Diseases.</i>
Donald Macrae, M.D. <i>Railroad and Clinical Surgery.</i>	H. B. Lowry, M.D. <i>Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>
Judge W. W. Keysor. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	H. B. Wilson, M.D. <i>Electro-therapeutics.</i>
O. S. Hoffman, M.D. <i>Dermatology.</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Ophthalmology and Otology, George H. Bicknell, M.D.; *Surgery*, Aaron W. Edmiston, M.D.; *Biology and Embryology*, Alfred O. Peterson, M.D.; *Diseases of the Nervous System*, Joseph M. Aikin, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Wesley L. Curtia, M.D., Paul Ludington, M.D., Carl L. F. Swanson, M.D., George L. Strader, M.D., Elmer J. Updegraff, M.D., John R. Beatty, M.D.; *Life Insurance Examination*, Augustus D. Cloyd, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, Reuben Robinson, M.D.; *Medicine*, Louis Swoboda, M.D.

—*Annual Announcement 1899.*

JOHN A. CREIGHTON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *English*, composition of at least 200 words; *arithmetic*, through ratio and proportion; *algebra*, through quadratics; *physics*, elementary; *Latin*, equivalent of one year's study in Harkness' Latin reader. Graduates or matriculates of reputable colleges, first-grade high schools, or state normal schools, or those having passed the entrance examination provided by the statutes of the State of New York may be exempted from above examination.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition first year	65.00
“ second year	70.00
“ third and fourth years	75.00

Graduates in 1899.—13.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

	Number.
Freshmen	48
Sophomores	26
Juniors	23
Seniors	16
Total	113

FACULTY.

- Paul Grossman, A.M., M.D.
(Emeritus) Medicine.
- J. H. Peabody, A.M., M.D.
(Emeritus) Military Surgery.
- W. J. Galbraith, A.M., M.D.
(Emeritus) Clinical Surgery.
- D. C. Bryant, A.M., M.D., Dean.
Ophthalmology.
- A. W. Riley, A.M., M.D.
Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.
- B. F. Crummer, M.D.
Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.
- A. B. Somers, M.D.
Principles and Practice of Medicine.
- J. P. Lord, M.D.
Clinical and Orthopedic Surgery.
- C. C. Allison.
Principles and Practice of Surgery.
- T. B. Lacey, M.D.
Fractures and Dislocations.
- E. W. Lee, M.D.
Emergency Surgery.
- H. B. Jennings, M.D.
Applied Therapeutics.
- J. M. Barstow, M.D.
Materia Medica.
- W. O. Henry, M.D.
Gynecology.
- Charles Rosewater, M.D.
Obstetrics.
- A. H. Carter, A.M., M.D.
Diseases of Children.
- F. W. Houghton, M.D.
Diseases of Children (Adjunct).
- W. R. Hobbs, M.D.
Diseases of Children (Clinical).
- S. K. Spalding, M.D.
Mental and Nervous Diseases.
- F. S. Thomas, M.D.
Mental Diseases, and Clinical Psychiatry.
- H. C. Sumney, M.D.
Dermatology, Syphilology, and Genito-urinary Diseases.
- H. P. Hamilton, M.D.
Surgical Pathology, and Therapeutics.
- W. L. Dayton, M.D.
Ophthalmology (Adjunct).
- H. L. Burrell, M.D.
Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology.
- S. R. Towne, A.M., M.D.
Hygiene, and State Medicine.
- E. C. Henry, M.D.
Anatomy.
- F. E. Coulter, M.D.
Anatomy (Brain and Nervous System).
- A. R. Mitchell, M.D.
Regional, and Surgical Anatomy.
- J. S. Foote, A.M., M.D.
Physiology, Histology, Pathology, and Clinical Microscopy.
- Millard Langfeld, A.B., M.D.
Bacteriology.
- Charles Crowley, A.M., Ph.C.
Chemistry, and Toxicology.
- Charles Coppens, S.J.
Medical Jurisprudence.
- R. D. Mason, M.D.
Rectal Diseases.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Medical Law, T. J. Mahoney, LL.B.; *Materia Medica*, Frank W. Porterfield, M.D.; *Oral Surgery*, A. H. Hipple, D.D.S.; *Clinical Diagnosis*, Leroy Crummer, B.S., M.D.; *Anatomy*, Mattie Arthur, M.D., Charles O. Rich, M.D.; *Pathology*, R. E. Schindel, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, P. Conlan, M.D.; *Bandaging*, Fred Wearne, M.D.; *Histology*, C. W. Pollard, M.D.

—Announcement 1899-1900.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HANOVER.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Entrance Requirements.—Applicants must have graduated from a registered college, academy, or high school ; or a preliminary

education considered and accepted as equivalent, to be received on certificate. Others must pass an examination in *English*; *history*, any two of Greece, Rome, England, or America; *mathematics*, algebra and plane geometry; *Latin*, easy prose; *science*, any one of chemistry, physics, zoology, or botany.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition first course	100.00
“ other three courses	110.00
Examination	25.00

and laboratory fees.

Graduates in 1899.—23, of whom one had an academic degree.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
Fourth year	30	5
Third “	39	9
Second “	33	5
First “	29	.
Total	131	19

FACULTY.

W. J. Tucker, D.D., LL.D. <i>President.</i>	T. M. Balliet, M.D. <i>Therapeutics.</i>
W. T. Smith, M.D., LL.D., Dean. <i>Physiology.</i>	G. D. Frost, M.D., Secretary. <i>Anatomy.</i>
O. P. Hubbard, M.D., LL.D. <i>(Emeritus) Chemistry, and Pharm- acy.</i>	J. M. Gile, M.D. <i>Science and Practice of Medicine.</i>
H. M. Field, M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Therapeutics.</i>	John Ordranax, M.D., LL.D. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
Phineas S. Conner, M.D., LL.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	G. P. Conn, M.D. <i>Hygiene.</i>
P. F. Mundé, M.D., LL.D. <i>Gynecology.</i>	Edward Cowles, M.D., LL.D. <i>Mental Diseases.</i>
W. H. Pariah, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	David Webster, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology.</i>
E. J. Bartlett, M.D. <i>Chemistry.</i>	G. A. Leland, M.D. <i>Laryngology.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Histology, Bacteriology, and Pathology, Howard N. Kingsford, M.D.;
Anatomy, Burt F. Jenness, Howard W. Knight, Joseph W. Schereschewsky,
A.B.

—*Catalogue, 1898-99.*

NEW YORK.

ALBANY.

ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE (MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF UNION UNIVERSITY.)

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A medical student's certificate from the regents of the University of the State of New York.¹

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	100.00
“ all in advance	300.00
Graduation and laboratory fees	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—67, of whom 11 had academic degrees.

*Students Enrolled 1898-99.*²—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
Third year	75	11
Second “	45	6
First “	34	5
Total	154	22

FACULTY.

Andrew Van V. Raymond, D.D., L.L.D. <i>President of the University.</i>	William Hailes, M.D. <i>Pathologic Anatomy, Embryology, Histology, and Fractures and Dis- locations.</i>
Albert Vander Veer, M.D., Ph.D., Dean. <i>Didactic, Abdominal, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	C. S. Merrill, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology, and Otology.</i>
Maurice Perkins, M.D. <i>Chemical Philosophy, and Organic Chemistry.</i>	F. C. Curtis, M.D. <i>Dermatology.</i>
J. M. Bigelow, M.D., Ph.D. <i>Diseases of Throat, and Nose.</i>	Henry Hun, M.D. <i>Nervous Diseases.</i>
S. B. Ward, M.D., Ph.D. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Hygiene.</i>	S. R. Morrow, M.D. <i>Anatomy, and Orthopedic and Operative Surgery.</i>
J. P. Boyd, M.D. <i>Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Diseases of Children.</i>	H. C. Gordinier, M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
W. G. Tucker, M.D., Ph.D., Regis- trar. <i>Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, and Toxicology.</i>	H. Van Rensselaer, M.D. <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>

¹ See *Bull. Am. Acad. of Med.*, Vol. IV. p. 80.

² The four years' course was inaugurated in 1897-98 which accounts for but three classes.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, Joseph Davis Craig, M.D., Wilfred Sylvester Hale, M.D.; *Surgery*, Willis Goss Macdonald, M.D., Thomas Addis Ryan, M.D., Charles Harper Richardson, M.D.; *Insanity*, G. Alder Blumer, M.D.; *Histology, Pathology, and Bacteriology*, George Blumer, M.D., Thomas Williams Jenkins, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, John Vincent Hennessy, M.D., William Grant Lewi, M.D.; *Otology*, Herman Bendell, M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, Theodore F. C. Van Allen, M.D., Charles Henry Moore, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, Andrew MacFarlane, M.D.; *Railway Surgery*, Clinton Bradford Herrick, M.D.; *Medicine*, Leo Haendel Newman, M.D., Lansing Betts Winne, M.D., Spencer Lyman Dawes, M.D.; *Clinical Microscopy*, August Jerome Lartigau, M.D.; *Electro-therapeutics*, Walter Foot Robinson, M.D.; *History of Medicine*, William Olin Stillman, M.D.; *Throat and Nose*, Arthur Guernsey Root, M.D., Clement Frank Theisen, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, George Emory Lochner, M.D., William Pitney Brierley, M.D., Harry Judson Lipes, M.D.; *Neurology*, Jesse Montgomery Mosher, M.D.; *Physiology*, James Thomas McKenna, M.D.; *Orthopedics*, James Manning Moore, M.D.; *Chemistry*, Theodore James Bradley, Ph.G.; *Therapeutics*, William Henry Happel, M.D.; *Dermatology*, Arthur Sautter, M.D.; *Embryology*, Warren Harkness Everett, M.D.

—*Announcement 1899-1900.*

BROOKLYN.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

Entrance Requirements.—A medical student's certificate from the regents of the University of the State of New York.¹

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition first three years	150.00
" fourth year	100.00
Graduation	25.00

and laboratory fees.

Graduates in 1899.—60, of whom 10 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—208, of whom 23 had academic degrees.

FACULTY.

G. W. Plympton, A.M., M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Physics, Chemistry, and Toxicology.</i>	J. H. Raymond, A.M., M.D., Secretary. <i>Physiology, and Hygiene.</i>
A. J. C. Skene, M.D., LL.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Gynecology.</i>	J. D. Ruahmore, A.B., M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>
J. S. Wight, A.M., M.D., LL.D., Dean. <i>Operative and Clinical Surgery.</i>	J. A. McCorkle, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>

¹ See *Bull. Am. Acad. of Med.*, Vol. IV, p. 80

Charles Jewett, A.M., M.D., Sc.D. J. M. Van Cott, Jr., M.D.
Obstetrics, and Gynecology. *Pathology, and Bacteriology.*
 E. H. Bartley, B.S., M.D., Ph.G. W. W. Browning, L.L.B., A.M., M.D.
Chemistry, and Toxicology. *Anatomy; and Orthopedics (Clinical).*
 F. E. West, A.M., M.D., Treasurer.
Materia Medica, and Therapeutics,
and Clinical Medicine.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Medical Jurisprudence, Hon. Willard Bartlett; *Diseases of Eye*, J. S. Prout, M.D., L. A. W. Alleman, M.D.; *Diseases of the Ear*, Arthur Mathewson, A.M., M.D. (*Emeritus*), J. E. Sheppard, M.D., H. A. Alderton, M.D.; *Diseases of the Skin*, Samuel Sherwell, M.D., J. M. Winfield, M.D.; *Diseases of the Throat and Nose*, T. R. French, M.D., W. F. Dudley, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, H. N. Read, M.D.; *Nervous Diseases*, J. C. Shaw, M.D., J. C. Cardwell, M.D., W. H. Haynes, M.D.; *Practice of Medicine*, G. R. Hall, A.M., M.D., C. E. Gunther, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, R. L. Dickinson, M.D., J. T. Duryea, M.D., R. H. Pomeroy, M.D., J. O. Polak, M.D., G. G. Ward, Jr., M.D., Henry Wallace, M.D., H. F. Jewett, M.D., C. R. Hyde, M.D., H. P. De Forest, M.D.; *Genito-urinary Diseases*, H. H. Morton, M.D.; *Histology*, W. H. Seymour, M.D.; *Pathology*, Archibald Murray, M.D.; *Surgery*, Alexander Rae, M.D.; *Gynecology*, George McNaughton, M.D., Ernest Palmer, M.D.; *Chemistry*, W. M. Hutchinson, M.D.; *Physiology*, W. N. Belcher, M.D.; *Anatomy, and Physiology of the Nervous System*, William Browning, M.D.; *Anatomy*, B. H. Richardson, M.D., R. W. Westbrook, M.D., W. S. Simmons, M.D., W. F. Campbell, M.D., W. B. Brinsmade, M.D., Burdett O'Connor, M.D., A. M. Judd, M.D., H. A. Russell, M.D., W. P. Pool, M.D.; *Operative and Clinical Surgery*, J. S. Wight, Jr., M.D., H. L. Cochran, M.D., H. C. Rogers, M.D.; *Chemistry and Toxicology*, D. C. Mangan, M.D., Sewall Matheson, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, J. B. Thomas, M.D.

—41st Annual Announcement.

BUFFALO.

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A medical student's certificate from the board of regents of the University of the State of New York.¹

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	100.00
Perpetual tuition	300.00
Examinations each year	10.00

and laboratory fees.

¹ See *Bull. Am. Acad. of Med.*, Vol. IV, p. 80.

Graduates in 1899.—46, of whom 2 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1899-1900.—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
Post-graduates	4	.
Seniors	52	2
Juniors	53	3
Sophomores	62	3
Freshmen	58	3
Specials	2	.
Total	231	11

FACULTY.

E. M. Moore, M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Surgery</i> .	Herman Mynter, M.D. <i>Clinical Surgery</i> .
W. H. Mason, A.M., M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Physiology, and Microscopy</i> .	H. U. Williams, M.D. <i>Pathology, and Bacteriology</i> .
E. V. Stoddard, A.M., M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics</i> .	J. A. Miller, A.M., M.Sc., Ph.D. <i>Organic Chemistry, and Toxicology (Associate)</i> .
Thomas Lothrop, A.M., M.D., Ph.D. <i>Obstetrics (Honorary)</i> .	Woods Hutchinson, A.M., M.D. <i>Comparative Pathology, and Embryology</i> .
Charles Cary, M.D. <i>Clinical Medicine</i> .	M. A. Crockett, A.B., M.D. <i>Obstetrics, and Clinical Gynecology (Adjunct)</i> .
M. D. Mann, A.M., M.D., Dean. <i>Obstetrics, and Gynecology</i> .	E. P. Lathrop, A.B., M.D. <i>Obstetrics (Adjunct Clinical)</i> .
Roswell Park, A.M., M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery</i> .	A. A. Jones, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine (Adjunct)</i> .
C. G. Stockton, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine</i> .	H. C. Buswell, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine (Adjunct)</i> .
John Parmenter, M.D., Secretary. <i>Anatomy, and Clinical Surgery</i> .	E. J. Meyer, M.D. <i>Clinical Surgery (Adjunct)</i> .
H. M. Hill, A.M., Ph.D. <i>Chemistry, Toxicology, and Physics</i> .	Herbert T. Mickle, M.D. <i>Clinical Surgery (Adjunct)</i> .
E. H. Long, M.D. <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics</i> .	E. A. Smith, M.D. <i>Clinical Surgery (Adjunct)</i> .
W. C. Phelps, M.D. <i>Surgical Anatomy</i> .	D. H. Sherman, M.D. <i>Therapeutics (Adjunct)</i> .
De Lancey Rochester, A.B., M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine (Associate)</i> .	George Roberts, M.D. <i>Pathology, and Embryology (Adjunct)</i> .
P. W. Van Peyma, M.D. <i>Obstetrics (Associate)</i> .	A. T. Kerr, B.S., M.D. <i>Anatomy (Adjunct)</i> .

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Ophthalmology, Lucien Howe, A.M., M.D., Alvin A. Hubbell, M.D., Ph.D., Elmer G. Starr, M.D., Arthur G. Bennett, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, Ansley Wilcox, A.B., LL.B.; *Genito-urinary and Venereal Diseases*, D. W. Harrington, M.D., William H. Heath, M.D., Walter D. Greene, M.D., George J. Hearne, M.D.; *Hygiene*, Henry R. Hopkins, M.D.; *Orthopedic*

Surgery, Bernard Bartow, M.D.; *Laryngology*, F. Whitehill Hinkel, M.D., W. Scott Renner, C.M., M.D., Henry J. Mulford, M.D., George F. Cott, M.D.; *Diseases of the Nervous System*, James W. Putnam, M.D.; *Dermatology*, Ernest Wende, B.S., M.D., Grover Wende, M.D., Alfred E. Diehl, A.M., M.D.; *Pediatrics*, Henry D. Ingraham, M.D., Irving M. Snow, M.D., Margaret S. Halleck, M.D.; *Gynecology*, Carlton C. Frederick, A.M., M.Sc., M.D., George J. Haller, M.D., Regina Flood Keyes, M.D.; *Electro-therapeutics*, W. E. Ford, A.M., M.D.; *Insanity and Diseases of the Brain*, Floyd S. Crego, M.D., Harry A. Wood, M.D.; *Pharmacy*, Willis G. Gregory, M.D., Ph.G., Harry F. Harrington, Ph.G.; *Histology and Biology*, Franklin W. Barrows, A.B., M.D.; *Pathology*, H. R. Gaylord, M.D., Herman G. Matzinger, M.D., A. E. Wochnert, M.D.; *Surgery*, Chauncey P. Smith, M.D., Vertner Kenerson, M.D., H. C. Rooth, M.D., William C. Fritz, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Fred. B. Willard, M.D., James A. Gibson, M.D., James E. King, M.D., N. G. Russell, M.D., William House, M.D., Norman L. Burnham, M.D.; *Chemistry*, Albert P. Sy, M.S.; *Medicine*, Julius Ullmann, M.D., E. L. Ruffner, M.D., Irving Phillips Lyon, M.D., George Himmelsbach, M.D., H. A. Kendall, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, Emil S. Tobie, A.B., M.D., Edward J. Kiepe, M.D., Ph.G.; *Medical Gymnastics*, Mrs. Nathalie Mankell; *Physiology*, Frederick C. Busch, B.S., M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Irving W. Potter, M.D., W. K. O'Callaghan, M.D., Charles E. Long, M.D., C. A. Clements, M.D.

—54th Annual Announcement.

NEW YORK.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (MEDICAL DEPARTMENT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY).

Entrance Requirements.—A medical student's certificate from the regents of the University of the State of New York.¹

Length of Course.—Four years, of eight months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	200.00
Examination, final	25.00
Anatomical material first and second years, each part	1.00

Graduates in 1898.—145, of whom 59 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1898-1899.—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
Fourth year	139	60
Third "	179	69
Second "	161	76
First "	194	56
Special students	29	4
Total	702	265

¹ See *Bull. Am. Acad. of Med.*, Vol. IV, p. 80.

FACULTY.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Seth Low, LL.D.
<i>President.</i> | G. M. Tuttle, M.D.
<i>Gynecology.</i> |
| J. W. McLane, M.D., Dean.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Obstetrics.</i> | G. L. Peabody, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i> |
| T. M. Markoe, M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Surgery.</i> | W. T. Bull, M.D.
<i>Surgery.</i> |
| T. G. Thomas, M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Obstetrics, and Gynecology.</i> | R. F. Weir, M.D.
<i>Surgery.</i> |
| J. T. Metcalfe, M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Clinical Medicine.</i> | M. A. Starr, M.D., Ph.D.
<i>Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i> |
| Edward Curtis, M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i> | G. S. Huntington, M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i> |
| Francis Delafield, M.D., LL.D.
<i>Practice of Medicine.</i> | T. M. Prudden, M.D., LL.D.
<i>Pathology.</i> |
| J. G. Curtis, M.D.
<i>Physiology.</i> | Edwin B. Cragin, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics.</i> |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Medicine, William H. Draper, M.D. (*Emeritus*); Francis P. Kinnicutt, M.D., A. Brayton Ball, M.D., Walter B. James, M.D., Frank W. Jackson, M.D., George M. Swift, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, Abraham Jacobi, M.D.; *Genito-urinary Diseases*, Fessenden N. Otis, M.D. (*Emeritus*); *Laryngology and Rhinology*, George M. Lefferts, M.D.; *Diseases of the Skin*, George H. Fox, M.D.; *Surgery*, Charles McBurney, M.D., Frank Hartley, M.D., Francis H. Markoe, M.D., Andrew J. McCosh, M.D., Robert Abbe, M.D., Alexander B. Johnson, M.D., Charles T. Poore, M.D., William B. Coley, M.D., Lucius W. Hotchkiss, M.D., Charles N. Dowd, M.D., Charles T. Parker, M.D., John B. Walker, M.D.; *Diseases of the Ear*, Albert H. Buck, M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, Herman Knapp, M.D.; *Venereal Diseases*, Robert W. Taylor, M.D.; *Orthopedic Surgery*, Virgil P. Gibney, M.D.; *Physiologic Chemistry*, Russell H. Chittenden, Ph.D., William J. Gies, M.S., Ph.D., Alfred N. Richards, A.B., William D. Cutter; *Physiology*, Frederic S. Lee, Ph.D., Colin C. Stewart, Ph.D.; *Physics*, William Hallock, Ph.D.; *Chemistry*, Charles E. Pellew, E.M., Hermann T. Vulté, Ph.D.; *Anatomy*, Bern B. Gallaudet, M.D., George E. Brewer, M.D., Fred J. Brockway, M.D., Joseph A. Blake, M.D., Howard D. Collins, M.D., Charles C. Carmalt, M.D., Walton Martin, M.D., William H. Rockwell, Jr., M.D., George W. Crary, M.D.; *Contagious Diseases*, John Winters Brannan, M.D.; *Histology*, George C. Freeborn, M.D., Ira Van Gieson, M.D., Frederick R. Bailey, A.M., M.D., Oliver S. Strong, A.M., Ph.D., D. Stuart Dodge Jessup, M.D., Ernest Nash Wilcox, M.D., Eli Long, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, Philip H. Hiss, Jr., M.D., Augustus B. Wadsworth, M.D., William F. Neumann, M.D.; *Pathology*, Eugene Hodenpylu, M.D., John S. Thacher, M.D., George P. Biggs, M.D., Augustus J. Lartiga, John H. Larkin, M.D.; *Photography*, Edward Leaming, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, James D. Voorhees, M.D., Ervin A. Tucker, M.D.; *Clinical Microscopy*, Francis C. Wood, M.D., Evan M. Evans, M.D.

—Announcement 1899-1900.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Entrance Requirements.—A medical student's certificate issued by the regents of the University of the State of New York.¹

Length of Course.—Four years, of nine months each. The first two years are duplicated at Ithaca, N. Y.

Fees.—

Registration first year	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	.	.	.	.	.	150.00
Laboratory fees first year	.	.	.	.	.	35.00
" " second and third years	.	.	.	.	.	30.00
" " fourth year	.	.	.	.	.	25.00
Graduation fee	.	.	.	.	.	25.00

Graduates.—As the medical department was established in 1898, there are as yet, no graduates.

Students Enrolled 1899.—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
At New York	200	20
" Ithaca	41	6
Total	241	26

FACULTY.

(Staff at New York City.)

J. G. Schurman, A.M., D.Sc., LL.D.	C. S. Bull, M.D.
<i>President.</i>	<i>Ophthalmology (Clinical).</i>
W. M. Polk, M.D., LL.D., Dean.	N. M. Schaffer, M.D.
<i>Gynecology, and Obstetrics.</i>	<i>Orthopedic Surgery (Clinical).</i>
L. A. Stimson, M.D.	Gorham Bacon, M.D.
<i>Surgery.</i>	<i>Otology (Clinical).</i>
R. A. Witthaus, M.D.	C. L. Dana, M.D.
<i>Chemistry, Physics, and Toxicology.</i>	<i>Nervous Diseases (Clinical).</i>
W. Gilman Thompson, M.D.	Samuel Alexander, M.D.
<i>Medicine.</i>	<i>Genito-urinary Diseases (Clinical).</i>
George Woolsey, M.D.	G. T. Elliot, M.D.
<i>Anatomy, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	<i>Dermatology (Clinical).</i>
H. P. Loomis, M.D.	A. McL. Hamilton, M.D., F.R.S.E.
<i>Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	<i>Mental Diseases (Clinical).</i>
J. Clifton Edgar, M.D.	C. H. Knight, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics, and Clinical Midwifery.</i>	<i>Laryngology (Clinical).</i>
Austin Flint, M.D., LL.D.	Alexander Lambert, M.D.
<i>Physiology.</i>	<i>Clinical Medicine.</i>
F. S. Dennis, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng).	F. W. Murray, M.D.
<i>Clinical Surgery.</i>	<i>Clinical Surgery.</i>
F. W. Gwyer, M.D.	C. E. Nammack, M.D.
<i>Operative and Clinical Surgery.</i>	<i>Clinical Medicine.</i>
I. S. Haynes, M.D.	Frederick Kammerer, M.D.
<i>Practical Anatomy.</i>	<i>Clinical Medicine.</i>
James Ewing, M.D.	Ivin Sickels, M.D.
<i>Pathology.</i>	<i>Chemistry, and Physics (Assistant).</i>
J. E. Winters, M.D.	
<i>Diseases of Children (Clinical).</i>	

¹ See *Bull. Am. Acad. of Med.*, Vol. IV, p. 80.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Surgery, P. R. Bolton, M.D., Charles R. L. Putnam, M.D., John Rogers, Jr., M.D., B. T. Tilton, M.D., A. E. Isaacs, M.D., H. M. Archer, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, B. H. Buxton, M.D.; *Medicine*, D. S. Byard, M.D., L. A. Conner, M.D., Russell Bellamy, M.D.; *Clinical Microscopy*, C. N. Bancker Camac, M.D.; *Materia Medica, and Therapeutics*, Warren Coleman, M.D., E. P. Shelby, M.D.; *Histology*, J. S. Ferguson, M.D., G. D. Lombard, M.D., H. S. Pascal, M.D.; *Anatomy*, F. S. Fielder, M.D., E. L. Keyes, Jr., M.D., W. F. Stone, M.D.; *Gynecology*, G. D. Hamlen, M.D., John Aspell, M.D., C. C. Barrows, M.D., W. T. Gibb, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, G. G. Ward, Jr., M.D., G. P. Shears, M.D.; *Physiology*, J. A. Hartwell, M.D., Louis Neumann, M.D.; *Pathology*, J. C. Johnston, M.D., Charles Norris, M.D., O. H. Shultze, M.D., L. J. J. Muskena, M.D.; *Chemistry and Physics*, L. W. Riggs, Ph.D.; *Genito-urinary Diseases*, Follen Cabot, M.D., M. J. Echeverria, M.D., G. K. Swinburne, M.D.; *Otology*, Earle Connor, M.D., F. M. Stevens, M.D., G. S. Dixon, M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, C. W. Cutler, M.D., R. G. Reese, M.D.; *Orthopedics*, P. H. Fitzhugh, M.D., J. McG. Woodbury, M.D., M.R.C.S.; *Nervous Diseases*, Jos. Fraenkel, M.D., R. M. Daley, M.D., M. Schlapp, M.D.; *Dermatology*, T. G. Lusk, M.D., H. H. Whitehouse, M.D., W. B. Brown, M.D.; *Laryngology*, J. E. Newcomb, M.D., J. A. Kenefick, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, Wm. Shannon, M.D., R. S. Adams, W. S. Cooke, M.D., W. A. Duncel, M.D.; *Mental Diseases*, G. De F. Smith, M.D.

(Staff at Ithaca.)

G. C. Caldwell, B.S., Ph.D. <i>Chemistry.</i>	J. E. Trevor, Ph.D. <i>Chemistry (Assistant).</i>
B. G. Wilder, B.S., M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>	P. A. Fish, B.S., D.Sc., D.V.S. <i>Physiology, and Materia Medica (Assistant).</i>
E. L. Nichols, B.S., Ph.D. <i>Physics.</i>	B. F. Kingsbury, A.B., Ph.D. <i>Microscopy, Histology, and Embryology (Assistant).</i>
S. H. Gage, B.S. <i>Microscopy, Histology, and Embryology.</i>	Luzerne Coville, B.S., M.D. <i>Lecturer and Demonstrator, Anatomy.</i>
V. A. Moore, B.S., M.D. <i>Pathology, and Bacteriology.</i>	
W. R. Orndorff, A.B., Ph.D. <i>Organic Chemistry (Assistant).</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, C. M. Mix, A.B.; *Bacteriology*, F. R. Wright, A.B.; *Microscopy, Histology, and Embryology*, Agnes Mary Claypole, Ph.D., W. F. Mercer, Ph.B., C. F. Flocken; *Materia Medica*, B. D. Myers, Ph.B.; *Physiology*, Edith Jane Claypole, Ph.B., M.S., R. M. Vose; *Chemistry*, F. L. Kortright, D.Sc.; *Toxicologic Chemistry*, E. M. Chamot, B.S., Ph.D.; *Physiologic Chemistry*, J. E. Teeple, B.S.; *Pathology*, R. C. Reed, Ph.B., S. H. Burnett, A.B., M.S.

—Announcement 1899-1900.

THE UNIVERSITY AND BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Entrance Requirements.—A medical student's certificate from the regents of the University of the State of New York.¹

Length of Course.—Four years, of eight months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition " "	150.00
Examination fourth year	25.00

and laboratory fees.

Graduates in 1899.—177, of whom 30 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—442.

FACULTY.

- | | |
|--|--|
| H. M. MacCracken, D.D., LL.D.
<i>Chancellor.</i> | Francke H. Bosworth, M.D.
<i>Diseases of the Throat.</i> |
| L. A. Sayre, M.D.
<i>(Emeritus) Orthopedic and Clinical Surgery.</i> | Beverley Robinson, M.D.
<i>Medicine (Clinical).</i> |
| E. G. Janeway, M.D., LL.D., Dean.
<i>Medicine.</i> | W. P. Northrup, M.D.
<i>Pediatrics.</i> |
| A. A. Smith, M.D., LL.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i> | A. E. Macdonald, LL.B., M.D.
<i>(Emeritus) Medical Jurisprudence, and Psychologic Medicine.</i> |
| H. M. Biggs, M.D., Secretary.
<i>Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine.</i> | C. F. Macdonald, M.D.
<i>Mental Diseases, and Medical Jurisprudence.</i> |
| Austin Flint, Jr., M.D.
<i>Obstetrics, and Clinical Gynecology.</i> | C. A. Herter, M.D.
<i>Pathologic Chemistry.</i> |
| J. D. Bryant, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, Operative and Clinical Surgery.</i> | J. A. Fordyce, M.D.
<i>Dermatology, and Syphilology.</i> |
| G. D. Stewart, M.D.
<i>Anatomy, and Clinical Surgery.</i> | H. H. Rusby, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica, and Pharmacology.</i> |
| Egbert Le Fevre, M.D.
<i>Clinical Medicine.</i> | D. H. McAlpin, Jr., M.D.
<i>Gross Pathology.</i> |
| Graham Lusk, Ph.D.
<i>Physiology.</i> | J. A. Mandel.
<i>Chemistry, Physics, and Physiologic Chemistry.</i> |
| E. K. Dunham, M.D.
<i>General Pathology, Bacteriology, and Hygiene.</i> | E. B. Dench, M.D.
<i>Otology.</i> |
| H. C. Coe, M.D.
<i>Gynecology.</i> | W. E. Ford, M.D.
<i>Electro-therapeutics.</i> |
| L. B. Bangs, M.D.
<i>Genito-urinary Surgery.</i> | C. E. Quimby, M.D.
<i>Medicine (Clinical).</i> |
| B. Farquhar Curtis, M.D.
<i>Principles of Surgery (Adjunct).</i> | W. H. Park, M.D.
<i>Bacteriology, and Hygiene (Associate).</i> |
| H. D. Noyes, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology.</i> | J. F. Erdmann, M.D.
<i>Surgery (Clinical).</i> |
| H. G. Piffard, M.D. LL.D.
<i>(Emeritus) Dermatology.</i> | C. G. Coakley, M.D.
<i>Laryngology (Clinical).</i> |
| P. A. Morrow, M.D.
<i>(Emeritus) Genito-urinary Diseases.</i> | R. H. Sayre, M.D.
<i>Orthopedic Surgery (Clinical).</i> |
| E. D. Fisher, M.D.
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System.</i> | Jasper J. Garmany, M.D.
<i>Surgery (Clinical).</i> |
| | Henry M. Silver, M.D.
<i>Surgery (Clinical).</i> |

¹ See *Bull. Am. Acad. of Med.*, Vol. IV, p. 80.

- Parker Syms, M.D.
Surgery (Clinical).
W. C. Lusk, M.D.
Practical Anatomy.
Major L. A. LaGarde, M.D., U.S.A.
Lecturer, Military Surgery.
J. E. Weeks, M.D.
Lecturer, Ophthalmology.
G. P. Biggs, M.D.
Lecturer, Special Pathology.
A. H. Doty, M.D.
Lecturer, Quarantine Sanitation.
W. A. Purrington, Esq.
Lecturer, Law in Relation to Medical Practice.
J. A. McCreery, M.D.
Clinical Lecturer, Medicine.
- R. J. Carlisle, M.D.
Clinical Lecturer, Medicine.
C. H. Lewis, M.D.
Clinical Lecturer, Medicine.
J. E. Stubbett, M.D.
Lecturer, Tropical Diseases.
Ramon Guiteras, M.D.
Clinical Lecturer, Genito-urinary Surgery.
E. H. Griffin, M.D.
Clinical Lecturer, Diseases of the Throat.
J. Vander Poel, M.D.
Clinical Lecturer, Genito-urinary Diseases.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Obstetrics, R. C. James, M.D., G. L. Brodhead, M.D.; *Gynecology*, W. E. Studdiford, M.D., H. S. Stearns, M.D., Eben Fosket, M.D.; *Medical Diagnosis*, T. C. Janeway, M.D.; *Histology*, H. H. Brooks, M.D., W. S. Adams, M.D., F. W. Shipman, M.D., J. W. D. Maurey, M.D., Horst Oertel, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, S. A. Brown, M.D.; *Clinical Microscopy*, J. S. Billings, Jr., M.D., Theodore Dunham, M.D.; *Surgery*, H. A. Haubold, M.D., W. B. Trimble, M.D., C. M. Ford, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, R. G. Freeman, M.D., W. L. Stowell, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Winfield Ayers, M.D., R. H. Anderson, M.D., P. S. Boynton, M.D., H. F. Quackenbos, M.D., H. J. Prentiss, M.D., O. D. F. Robertson, M.D., S. E. Sprague, M.D., Harmon Smith, M.D.; *History Taking*, J. H. Huddleston; *Therapeutics*, A. R. Guerard, M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, D. W. Hunter, M.D., H. W. Wandless, M.D., E. S. Steese, M.D., J. H. Bremer, M.D.; *Medicine*, W. J. Pulley, M.D., W. N. Berkeley, M.D., J. H. Huber, M.D., A. W. Ferris, M.D., J. Wohlfarth, M.D., L. L. Reis, M.D.; *Dermatology*, O. H. Holder, M.D., M. B. Parounagian, M.D.; *Physiology*, R. S. Woodworth, Ph.D.; *Pathology*, L. T. Lewald, M.D.; *Bandaging*, C. E. Pierce; *Genito-urinary Diseases*, J. Pederson, M.D., J. A. Bodine, M.D.; *Nervous Diseases*, H. L. Winter, M.D., D. G. Yates, F. A. Scratchley, M.D.; *Pediatrics*, Matthias Nicoll, Jr., M.D., Anthony Bessler, M.D., D. Bovaird, M.D.; *Otology*, W. P. Brandegee, M.D., J. F. McKernon, M.D.; *Mental Diseases*, W. J. Furness, M.D.; *Laryngology*, S. Oppenheimer, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, R. J. Wilson, M.D., H. T. Cronk, M.D.

—Announcement 1899-1900.

THE NEW YORK HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

Entrance Requirements.—A medical student's certificate from the regents of the University of the State of New York.¹

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

¹ See *Bull. Am. Acad. of Med.*, Vol. IV, p. 80.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition first year	100.00
" second, third, and fourth years	125.00
Graduation	30.00
Anatomical and chemic material to be paid for by students.	

Graduates in 1899.—36, of whom 6 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—131, of whom 17 had academic degrees.

FACULTY.

T. F. Allen, M.D., LL.D. <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>	W. H. Bishop, M.D. <i>Fractures and Dislocations.</i>
G. G. Shelton, M.D. <i>Materia Medica.</i>	William T. Helmuth, Jr., M.D. <i>Orthopedic Surgery.</i>
E. H. Porter, M.D. <i>Physiologic Materia Medica.</i>	L. L. Danforth, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>
W. H. King, M.D. <i>Electro-therapeutics.</i>	E. M. Kellogg, M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Diseases of Women.</i>
Paul Allen, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Pharmaceutics.</i>	C. S. Macy, M.D. <i>Medical Gynecology.</i>
W. I. Pierce, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Materia Medica.</i>	H. B. Minton, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
St. Clair Smith, M.D. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i>	W. S. Pearsall, M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
J. M. Schley, M.D. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i>	J. W. Allen, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Physiology.</i>
J. W. Dowling, M.D. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i>	Charles McDowell, M.D. <i>Hygiene.</i>
Martin Deschere, M.D. <i>Pediatrics.</i>	J. S. Adriance, A.M., Ph.D. <i>Chemistry, and Toxicology.</i>
S. H. Talcott, M.D. <i>Mental Diseases.</i>	E. S. Munson, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Histology.</i>
J. T. O'Connor, M.D. <i>Nervous Diseases.</i>	R. H. Lyon, Esq. <i>(Emeritus) Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
G. M. Dillow, M.D. <i>Kidney Diseases.</i>	H. M. Dearborn, M.D. <i>Dermatology.</i>
Wm. Tod Helmuth, M.D., LL.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	F. H. Boynton, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology.</i>
S. F. Wilcox, M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	H. C. Houghton, M.D. <i>Otology.</i>
F. E. Doughty, M.D. <i>Surgical Gynecology.</i>	C. E. Teets, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Laryngology, and Rhinol- ogy.</i>
E. G. Tuttle, M.D. <i>Principles of Surgery, and Genito- urinary Diseases.</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Pediatrics, J. T. Simonson, M.D.; *Medicine*, C. A. Mitchell, M.D.; *Surgery*, G. W. Roberts, M.D., Irving P. Sherman, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, F. W. Hamlin, M.D.; *Gynecology*, W. G. Crump, M.D.; *Anatomy*, H. S. Neilson, M.D., O. N. Meyer, M.D., W. S. Mills, M.D., J. W. Decker, M.D.; *Chemistry*, Herbert Noble, M.D.; *Pathology*, H. C. Allen, M.D., F. K. Hollister, M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, G. W. McDowell, M.D.

—40th Annual Announcement.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(National Confederation of Eclectic Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A medical student's certificate from the regents of the University of the State of New York.¹

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation or registration yearly	. . . \$ 5.00
Tuition each year	. . . 100.00
“ perpetual ticket	. . . 300.00
Examination	. . . 25.00
Diploma	. . . 5.00

and laboratory fees.

Graduates in 1899.—14, of whom 3 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—78, of whom 6 had academic degrees.

FACULTY.

G. W. Thompson, M.D. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	H. C. Hinds, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Diseases of Children.</i>
Byron Clark, A.M., M.D. <i>Nervous Diseases.</i>	Max Meyer, Ph.D., M.D. <i>Chemistry, and Toxicology.</i>
H. S. Drayton, LL.B., M.D. <i>Nervous Diseases, and Insanity (Clinical).</i>	H. G. Birkenhauer, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Chemistry, and Toxicology.</i>
F. E. Hill, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Specific Medicine.</i>	Franz Kahlenburg, Ph.G., M.D. <i>Lecturer, Pharmacy.</i>
Jacob Oshlag, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Physical Diagnosis.</i>	O. A. Hyde, M.D. <i>Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.</i>
G. W. Boskowitz, A.M., M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	C. M. Tobynne, M.D. <i>Demonstrator, Anatomy.</i>
J. H. Bell, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Genito-urinary Diseases.</i>	Henry Armgardt, M.D. <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>
J. H. Yarnall, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Rectal Diseases, and Minor Surgery.</i>	H. E. Waite, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Electro-therapeutics.</i>
A. W. Herzog, M.D. <i>Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat.</i>	G. O. Heffer, PhG., M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
E. H. Muncie, Ph.M., M.D. <i>Lecturer, Orifical Surgery.</i>	J. H. Bell, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Physiology.</i>
O. H. Rohde, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Orthopedic Surgery.</i>	L. Schoney, M.D. <i>Histology, and Pathology.</i>
W. H. Wyatt-Hannath, A.M., M.D. <i>Lecturer, Dermatology.</i>	M. Wolf, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Gross Pathology.</i>
Max Augsburgur, M.D. <i>Obstetrics, and Gynecology.</i>	C. W. Brandenburg, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Hygiene.</i>
	W. R. Spooner, LL.D. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Medicine, P. Nilsson, M.D.; *Surgery*, W. L. Heeve, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, J. Bernstein, M.D.; *Chemistry*, H. Scaison, M.D.

—Announcement 1899-1900.

¹See *Bull. Am. Acad. of Med.*, Vol. IV, p. 80

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

Entrance Requirements.—A medical student's certificate from the regents of the University of the State of New York.¹

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	100.00
Examination fourth year	30.00
and laboratory fees.	

Graduates in.—Not given in the announcement.

Students Enrolled.—Not given in the announcement.

FACULTY.

F. H. Boynton, M.D., President. <i>Ophthalmology.</i>	S. F. Wilcox, M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>
M. Belle Brown, M.D., Dean. <i>Diseases of Women.</i>	A. R. McMichael, A.M., M.D. <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>
Helen Cooley, M.D., Secretary. <i>Chemistry.</i>	Gertrude Allen, M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
J. T. O. Connor, M.D. <i>Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i>	Emily V. Pardee, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children.</i>
Annie Smith Campbell, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>	W. H. King, M.D. <i>Electro-therapeutics.</i>
H. M. Dearborn, M.D. <i>Principles of Medicine.</i>	W. E. Rounds, M.D. <i>Otology.</i>
Louise Z. Buchholz, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	G. G. Shelton, M.D. <i>Physical Diagnosis, and Diseases of Heart and Lungs.</i>
Marea H. Brokhaus, M.D. <i>Laryngology, and Rhinology.</i>	J. Perry Seward, M.D. <i>Hygiene, and Dietetics.</i>
Malcolm Leal, M.D. <i>Practice of Medicine.</i>	G. W. Roberts, Ph.B., M.D. <i>Surgery (Adjunct).</i>
Elizabeth Jarrett, M.D. <i>Practice of Medicine (Adjunct).</i>	
Frank Moss, LL.D. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Surgery and Gynecology, Sophia Morgenthau, M.D., Margarita Stewart, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, Rosalie Loew; *Diseases of Children*, Emily C. Charles, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, Elizabeth Edmonston, M.D.; *Mental and Nervous Diseases*, Emma D. Wilcox, M.D.; *Electro-therapeutics*, Eirene L. Rounds, M.D.; *Otology*, Ruth Worrall, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, G. M. Chamberlain, M.D.; *Pathologic Anatomy, and Histology*, Gore S. Harrington, M.D.; *Practice*, Jane E. Davis, M.D.; *Physiology*, J. Wilford Allen, M.D.

—Annual Announcement 1899-1900.

¹ See Bull. Am. Acad of Med., Vol IV, p. 80.

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE NEW YORK INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

This college issues a final catalogue containing this commendable notice :

"The Board of Trustees announces the Medical College hitherto maintained by the Infirmary will be closed at the end of the current college year.

"The constant tendency of the medical as well as other professional schools has been toward a university connection, until at the present time each of the other important medical schools in New York is the medical department of a university. The Medical College has been in existence for 40 years, and until last year has offered to women the only means of regular medical education in New York. It has now fulfilled its purpose, and medical education may hereafter be obtained by women in New York, in the same classes, under the same faculty, and with the same clinical opportunities as men."

For this reason the trustees deem it unadvisable to continue the medical school, and a slip enclosed in the catalogue announces that its classes will complete their medical course at Cornell University Medical College. If the trustees of every medical school were actuated by such unselfish motives, there would be fewer medical schools, and stronger than there are to-day.

SYRACUSE.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *algebra*, through simple equations ; *geometry*, one book of Wentworth or equivalent ; *Latin*, translations from first four books of Cæsar ; grammar. In addition, a medical student's certificate from the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York.¹

Length of Course.—Four years, of eight months each.

Fees.—

Tuition each year	.	.	.	.	.	\$125.00
" in advance	.	.	.	.	.	450.00
Matriculation each year	.	.	.	.	.	5.00

Graduates in 1899.—4.

Students Enrolled 1898-1899.—

¹ See *Bull. Am. Acad. of Med.*, Vol. IV, p. 80.

	Number.	Academic degrees.
Three years' course :		
Third year	5	
Four years' course :		
Third year	22	2
Second "	27	1
First "	29	2
Special	6	.
Total	89	5

FACULTY.

J. R. Day, S.T.D. <i>Chancellor.</i>	H. L. Elsner, M.D. <i>Science and Art of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>
H. D. Didama, M.D., LL.D., Dean. <i>(Emeritus) Science and Art of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	D. M. Totman, A.M., M.D. <i>Clinical Surgery.</i>
Alfred Mercer, M.D. <i>(Emeritus) State Medicine.</i>	F. W. Marlow, M.D., M.R.C.S. <i>Ophthalmology.</i>
W. M. Smith, A.M., M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Chemistry.</i>	Nathan Jacobson, M.D. <i>Clinical Surgery.</i>
John Van Duyn, A.M., M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	A. B. Miller, M.D. <i>Gynecology.</i>
Gaylord P. Clark, A.M., M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>	C. W. Hargitt, Ph.D. <i>Embryology.</i>
John L. Heffron, A.M., M.D. <i>Clinical Medicine.</i>	R. C. Hanchett, M.D. <i>Materia Medica.</i>
H. B. Allen, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	G. M. Price, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
A. Clifford Mercer, M.D., Treasurer. <i>Clinical Pediatrics.</i>	T. H. Halsted, M.D. <i>Laryngology, and Otology.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Mental Diseases, J. C. Carson, M.D.; *Pathology*, W. H. May, M.D., G. B. Broad, M.D., T. J. Kieffer, M.D.; *Legal Medicine*, W. S. Andrews, A.M.; *Histology*, I. H. Levy, B.Ph., M.D.; *Therapeutics*, W. A. Curtin, M.D., W. J. Werfelmann, M.D.; *Anatomy*, E. J. Wynkoop, M.D., W. L. Wallace, A.M., M.D., F. L. Morgan, M.D., C. E. Coon, M.D., P. C. Ten Eyck, M.D., E. S. Van Duyn, M.D., Frederick Flaherty, M.D., R. H. Pierson, M.D., Robert Burns, M.D., Mark Heiman, M.D.; *Hygiene*, W. H. Mills, M.D.; *Chemistry*, C. A. Covell, M.D.; *Medicine*, E. W. Belknap, A.M., M.D.; *Surgery*, P. R. McMaster, A.M., M.D.; *Physiology and Embryology*, F. P. Knowlton, A.M., H. W. Britcher, B.E.; *Obstetrics*, W. G. Hinsdale, M.D.
—Announcement 1899-1900.

NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIDSON.

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Entrance Requirements.—Evidence of graduation from a high school, or of passing the matriculation examination to a recog-

nized college, or a certificate of having passed an examination in *English grammar, arithmetic, United States history, geography, Latin* in amount equivalent to one year in high school. This certificate must be issued by a superintendent of public instruction. Failing to possess the evidence described, an examination must be passed before the faculty.

Length of Course.—Four years, of eight months each, beginning with 1900.

Fees.—

Matriculation paid but once	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	.	.	.	.	.	75.00
Diploma	.	.	.	.	.	25.00

and laboratory fees.

Graduates in 1899.—1

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—40.

FACULTY.

John P. Munroe, M.D., President.	Hughes B. Hoyle, M.D.
<i>Physiology, Practice of Medicine,</i>	<i>Materia Medica, and Microscopy.</i>
<i>and Surgery.</i>	W. H. Wooten, M.D.
W. J. Martin, Ph.D., M.D.	<i>Clinical Medicine.</i>
<i>Chemistry, and Toxicology.</i>	W. G. Leak.
H. L. Smith, A.M., Ph.D.	<i>Assistant, Anatomy.</i>
<i>Physics, and Medical Electricity.</i>	
E. Q. Houston, M.D.	
<i>Anatomy.</i>	

—Catalogue for 6th Session.

RALEIGH.

LEONARD MEDICAL SCHOOL, SHAW UNIVERSITY.

Entrance Requirements.—An examination sufficient to show fitness for study of medicine; or a certificate from some principal or president of a reputable institution of learning.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Incidentals each year	.	.	.	.	.	10.00
Tuition " "	.	.	.	.	.	60.00
Graduation	.	.	.	.	.	10.00

Graduates in 1899.—3.

Students Enrolled 1899.—

Freshmen	.	.	.	.	.	26
Sophomores	.	.	.	.	.	27
Juniors	.	.	.	.	.	21
Seniors	.	.	.	.	.	4

Total . . . 78

FACULTY.

- | | |
|---|---|
| C. F. Meserve, A.M.
<i>President.</i> | K. P. Battle, A.B., M.D.
<i>Physiology.</i> |
| James McKee, M.D., Dean.
<i>Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.</i> | R. H. Lewis, M.D.
<i>Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.</i> |
| A. W. Knox, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Operative Surgery.</i> | J. M. Pickel, Ph.D.
<i>Medical and General Chemistry.</i> |
| W. I. Royster, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Materia Medica.</i> | A. W. Goodwin, M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i> |
| | Wm. Simpson.
<i>Materia Medica.</i> |
| | —19th Annual Catalogue. |

OHIO.

CINCINNATI.

THE CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—Graduates or matriculates of reputable literary colleges, normal and scientific schools; applicants holding teachers' certificates, diplomas from high schools, or other schools of equal standing, are admitted without examination. All others shall present an English composition of at least 200 words, and pass an examination before a committee of the faculty.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Tuition each year	\$75.00
Final examination	25.00

Graduates in 1898.—26.

Students Enrolled 1897-98.—94, of whom 4 had academic degrees.

FACULTY.

- | | |
|--|--|
| R. C. S. Reed, A.M., M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i> | T. V. Fitzpatrick, Ph.D., M.D.
<i>Laryngology, and Otolology.</i> |
| J. Trush, A.M., M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i> | W. E. Kiely, M.D., Dean.
<i>Diseases of Children.</i> |
| C. A. L. Reed, A.M., M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Gynecology, and Abdominal Surgery.</i> | J. C. Culbertson, A.M., M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i> |
| J. M. Shaller, M.D.
<i>Physiology, Histology, and Clinical Medicine.</i> | Max Thorner, A.M., M.D.
<i>Clinical Laryngology, and Otolology.</i> |
| W. E. Lewis, M.D., Secretary.
<i>Descriptive, Surgical, and Practical Anatomy.</i> | S. P. Kramer, M.D.
<i>Pathology, and Bacteriology.</i> |
| | H. D. Hinckley, A.M., M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i> |

H. M. Brown, Ph.D., M.D.	Sigmar Stark, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>	<i>Obstetrics, and Clinical Midwifery.</i>
J. A. Johnston, M.D.	E. W. Bayer, M.D., Ph.G.
<i>Gynecology, and Abdominal Surgery.</i>	<i>Chemistry, and Toxicology.</i>
	G. H. Goode, M.D.
	<i>Ophthalmology.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, R. C. Hill, M.D., H. I. Woodburn, M.D.; *Pathology*, Arthur Grandjean, M.D.; *Dermatology*, I. F. Tunison, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, H. Freudenberger, M.D.; *Orthopedic Surgery*, H. Kattenhorn, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, T. P. Hart, M.D.; *Medicine*, J. H. Macready, M.D.; *Laryngology and Otology*, J. E. Brown, M.D., W. C. Harris, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, S. Rothenberg, M.D., J. B. Casello, M.D.; *Surgery*, G. W. Moore, M.D., R. B. Tate, M.D.; *Materia Medica, and Therapeutics*, Carl Ziegler, M.D.; *Gynecology*, L. J. Feid, M.D.

—*Catalogue, 1898-99.*

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO (UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI,
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE).

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma or certificate of graduation from a high school; evidence of having passed the matriculation examination to a recognized college; a certificate of having successfully passed the medical student's examination, conducted by the examiner or faculty of a recognized college, or by the state superintendent of public instruction, or by a principal of a high school, in the following branches: *English grammar, arithmetic, elementary physics, United States history, geography, Latin.*

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	100.00
Graduation	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—40, of whom 8 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

Seniors	43
Juniors	64
Sophomores	61
Freshmen	44
Total	212

FACULTY.

- Howard Ayres, B.S., Ph.D.
President.
- W. W. Seely, A.M., M.D., Dean.
*Clinical Ophthalmology, and Otol-
ogy.*
- P. S. Conner, M.D., LL.D.
Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.
- Samuel Nickles, M.D.
*(Emeritus) Materia Medica, and
Therapeutics.*
- J. T. Whittaker, M.D., LL.D.
*Theory and Practice of Medicine,
and Clinical Medicine.*
- T. A. Reamy, M.D., LL.D.
Clinical Gynecology.
- C. D. Palmer, M.D.
*Gynecology, and Clinical Gynecol-
ogy.*
- Frederick Forchheimer, M.D.
*Practice of Medicine, and Diseases of
Children.*
- Joel Ransohoff, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Anatomy, and Clinical Surgery.
- J. G. Hyndman, M.D., Secretary.
Laryngology.
- B. K. Rachford, M.D.
Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.
- A. C. Poole, M.D.
Physiology.
- E. Gustav Zinke, M.D.
Obstetrics, and Clinical Midwifery.
- August Ravogli, M.D.
Dermatology, and Syphilology.
- S. C. Ayres, A.M., M.D.
*Ophthalmology, and Otol-
ogy.*
- W. H. Crane, B.S., M.D.
Medical Chemistry.
- A. V. Phelps, M.D.
Anatomy (Adjunct).
- C. L. Bonifield, M.D.
Clinical Gynecology.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Medical Jurisprudence, Judge J. S. Conner; *Medicine*, J. M. French, M.D.; *Neurology*, Philip Zenner, A.M., M.D., H. H. Hoppe, A.M., M.D.; *Pathology*, D. I. Wolfstein, M.D., H. J. Whitacre, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, B. F. Beebe, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, O. L. Cameron, M.D., W. B. Weaver, M.D.; *Genito-urinary Diseases*, C. S. Evans, B.S., M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, Walter Forchheimer, A.B., M.D., C. W. Tangeman, M.D.; *Histology*, J. W. Rowe, A.B., M.D.; *Microscopy*, J. E. Greiwe, M.D.; *Surgery*, Robert Carothers, M.D., C. M. Paul, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Magnus Tate, M.D.; *Physiology*, Wm Mühlberg, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, F. H. Southgate, M.D., Allan Ramsey, M.D.; *Anatomy*, A. H. Freiberg, M.D.; *Practice*, G. E. Malsbary, M.D.; *Gynecology*, John Miller, M.D., E. B. Palmer, M.D.

—*81st Annual Announcement.*

MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—Evidence of graduation from a high school; or of matriculation in a recognized literary or scientific college; or of having passed the medical student's examination before a properly authorized examiner.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation paid but once	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	.	.	.	.	100.00
Graduation	.	.	.	.	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—16.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—94.

FACULTY.

- John A. Murphy, A.M., M.D.
(*Emeritus*) *Principles and Practice of Medicine.*
- J. C. Mackenzie, M.D.
(*Emeritus*) *Clinical Medicine.*
- Dan. Milliken, M.D.
(*Emeritus*) *Medical Jurisprudence.*
- W. H. Taylor, Ph.D., M.D.
Obstetrics, and Clinical Midwifery.
- Byron Stanton, M.D.
Diseases of Women and Children.
- N. P. Dandridge, A.M., M.D., Dean.
Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.
- Joseph Eichberg, M.D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine.
- E. W. Walker, M.D.
Principles of Surgery, General Pathology, and Clinical Surgery.
- Robert Sattler, M.D.
Ophthalmology.
- Charles E. Caldwell, M.D.
Topographic Anatomy.
- W. Dickore, Ph.D.
Chemistry, and Toxicology.
- E. W. Mitchell, M.D.
Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine.
- Oliver P. Holt, M.D., Secretary.
Physiology, and Clinical Medicine.
- J. C. Oliver, M.D.
Descriptive Anatomy.
- Rufus B. Hall, M.D.
Gynecology (Clinical).
- C. R. Holmer, M.D.
Otology (Clinical).
- J. A. Thompson, M.D.
Laryngology (Clinical).
- F. W. Langdon, M.D.
Nervous Diseases (Clinical).

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Histology, F. O. Marsh, M.D., O. P. Holt, M.D.; *Pathology*, Arch I. Carson, B.S., M.D.; *Bacteriology*, S. E. Allen, M.D.; *Pharmacology*, Julius H. Eichberg, Ph.G., M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, George F. Sudhoff, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Wade McMillan, M.D., E. S. Gates, M.D., C. H. Meyers, M.D.; *Syphilis, and Dermatology*, E. H. Shields, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, Robert Ingram, M.D.; *Chemistry*, F. Scheerer, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, A. Gaither, M.D.; *Physiology*, G. L. Bailey, M.D.

—Circular of Information, 1899-1900.

THE LAURA MEMORIAL WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma of graduation from a recognized college or high school, or a satisfactory state or county teacher's certificate. In lieu of this an examination in the English branches including an essay of about 300 words, will be required.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	50.00
Graduation	25.00
and laboratory fees.	

Graduates in 1899.—5, of whom 2 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1899.—26, of whom 5 had academic degrees.

FACULTY.

- W. H. Taylor, Ph.D., M.D.
(*Emeritus*) *Obstetrics*.
J. L. Cleveland, A.B., M.D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine.
A. H. Freiberg, M.D.
Surgery.
A. V. Phelps, M.D.
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
G. F. Sudhoff, M.D.
Physiology, and Histology.
L. S. Colter, B.S., M.D.
Obstetrics.
Estella M. Riley, B.L., M.D.
Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.
Hannah L. Wessling, M.S.
Chemistry.
S. E. Allen, M.D., Secretary.
Pathology, and Bacteriology.
J. M. Withrow, A.M., M.D., Dean.
Gynecology.
Ellen F. McCarthy, M.D.
Diseases of Children.
A. G. Drury, A.M., M.D.
Dermatology, and Syphilology.
C. R. Holmes, M.D.
Ophthalmology.
- J. E. Boylan, M.D.
Laryngology, and Otology.
F. W. Langdon, M.D.
Nervous and Mental Diseases.
J. C. Oliver, M.D.
Clinical Surgery.
R. B. Hall, M.D.
Clinical Gynecology.
R. W. Stewart, M.D.
Clinical Obstetrics, and Embryology.
Louise Southgate, M.D.
Surgical Pathology.
C. E. Everett, A.M., LL.B.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Elizabeth Campbell, M.D.
Hygiene.
C. H. Castle, M.D.
Ophthalmology (Adjunct).
G. A. Fackler, M.D.
Director, Pharmacologic Laboratory.
W. J. Taylor, B.S.
Curator, X-ray Department.
Alfred Friedlander, A.B., M.D.
Instructor, Physical Diagnosis.

—10th Annual Announcement.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

(National Confederation of Eclectic Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—Diplomas of graduation from graded high school, literary or scientific college, or evidence of having passed the matriculation examination to a recognized college; or, if from New York, a regent's certificate; or an examination by an authorized examiner, as follows: *English*, composition of at least 200 words; *higher arithmetic*; *United States history*; *geography*; *elementary physics*; and *Latin prose*.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six and one-half months each.

Fees.—

Tuition each year	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 75.00
Scholarships	.	.	.	.	.	250.00
Graduation	.	.	.	.	.	25.00
Hospital	.	.	.	.	.	5.00

Graduates in 1899.—76, of whom 5 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1899.—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
Seniors	77	5
Juniors	11	3
Sophomores	34	3
Freshmen	35	.
Total	157	11

FACULTY.

F. J. Locke, M.D., Dean.	Bishop McMillen, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>	<i>Nervous and Mental Diseases.</i>
J. A. Jeancon, M.D.	L. E. Russell, M.D.
<i>Clinical Diseases of Chest, and Venereal Diseases.</i>	<i>Clinical Surgery, and Operative Gynecology.</i>
J. W. Lloyd, Ph.M.	J. R. Spencer, M.D.
<i>Chemistry, and Pharmacy.</i>	<i>Electro-therapeutics, Hygiene, and Physical Diagnosis.</i>
R. L. Thomas, M.D.	K. O. Foltz, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i>	<i>Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology.</i>
W. E. Bloyer, M.D.	G. W. Brown, M.D.
<i>Didactic Surgery.</i>	<i>Demonstrator, Histology, Pathology, and Bacteriology.</i>
J. K. Scudder, M.D.	H. F. Scudder, M.D.
<i>Secretary.</i>	<i>Demonstrator, Anatomy.</i>
R. C. Wintermute, M.D.	Emerson Venable, A.B.
<i>Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Pediatrics.</i>	<i>Instructor, Zoology, Physics, and Latin.</i>
Lyman Watkins, M.D.	
<i>Pathology, and Physiology.</i>	
W. L. Dickson, A.M., LL.D.	
<i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	
H. W. Felter, M.D.	
<i>Anatomy.</i>	

—55th Annual Announcement.

PULTE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

Entrance Requirements.—Diplomas from scientific institutions, high schools, or academies of creditable standing, a teacher's certificate, or a certificate of having passed a civil service or college entrance examination, will admit to freshman class without examination. In lieu of above, an examination in *English*; *United States history*; *elementary physics*; and *Latin prose*.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	75.00
Examination	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—10.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—49.

FACULTY.

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|--|---|
| D. W. Hartshorn, M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Surgery</i> . | T. M. Stewart, M.D.,
<i>Ophthalmology, Otolaryngology, and Laryngology (Associate)</i> . |
| C. D. Crank, M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Pediatrics</i> . | Henry Snow, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica</i> . |
| T. M. Hinkle, LL.B., A.M.
<i>President</i> . | S. R. Geiser, A.M., M.D.
<i>Practice of Medicine</i> . |
| J. D. Buck, M.D., Dean.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Nervous Diseases</i> . | A. M. Countryman, A.M., M.D.
<i>Toxicology</i> . |
| C. E. Walton, A.M., M.D., Registrar.
<i>Operative and Clinical Surgery, and Gynecology</i> . | Lincoln Phillips, M.D.
<i>Physiology</i> . |
| G. C. McDermott, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology, and Otolaryngology</i> . | H. H. Wiggers, M.D.
<i>Principles of Surgery</i> . |
| J. M. Crawford, A.M., M.D.
<i>Diseases of Nose, Throat, and Chest, and Physical Diagnosis</i> . | S. J. D. Mead, B.S., M.D.
<i>Anatomy</i> . |
| W. A. Geohegan, M.D.
<i>Pathology, and Practice of Medicine</i> . | F. W. Hinkle, A.B.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i> . |
| C. A. Pauly, M.D.
<i>Rectal Surgery, and Genito-urinary Diseases</i> . | A. E. Goldsmith, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica, and Pharmacology</i> . |
| A. L. McCormick, A.M., M.D.
<i>Obstetrics</i> . | J. A. Davis, M.D.
<i>Anatomy</i> . |
| | P. T. Kilgour, M.D.
<i>Histology, and Microscopy</i> . |
| | F. W. Fischbach, M.D.
<i>Pediatrics</i> . |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Pathology, L. D. Meader, M.D., C. Zurmuhlen, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, W. H. Smith, M.D.; *Latin*, F. W. Fischer, A.M., M.D.; *Otolaryngology*, R. G. Reed, M.D.; *Dietetics*, C. C. Meade, B.S., M.D.; *Physiology*, S. D. Clayton, M.D.; *Sanitary Science and Hygiene*, E. W. Wollam, M.D.; *Chemistry*, A. I. Babendreier, M.D.

—28th Annual Announcement.

CLEVELAND.

THE CLEVELAND COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
(MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO WESLEYAN
UNIVERSITY.)

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *English*, a composition of at least 200 words; *arithmetic*, through ratio and proportion; *algebra*, through simple quadratics; *physics*, elements; *Latin*, equivalent of one year's study. In place of this examination, the official certificates of reputable colleges, academies, high and normal schools, and also the medical student's certificate issued by any state examining board, will be honored.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven and one-half months each.

Fees.—

Tuition	\$100.00
Matriculation and examination each year	10.00
Perpetual ticket	300.00
Laboratory	20.00

Graduates in 1899.—21, of whom 2 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1899.—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
Post-graduates	1	.
Seniors	25	3
Juniors	24	3
Sophomores	17	3
Freshmen	26	.
Specials	2	.
Total	95	9

FACULTY.

J. W. Bashford, Ph.D., D.D. <i>President.</i>	H. C. Eyman, M.D. <i>Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i>
C. B. Parker, M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.) <i>Dean.</i>	D. B. Smith, M.D. <i>Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat.</i>
<i>Clinical Surgery.</i>	G. B. Case, M.D. <i>Dermatology, and Venereal Diseases.</i>
A. R. Baker, M.D., Chairman. <i>Diseases of Eye, Ear, and Throat.</i>	S. W. Kelley, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children.</i>
C. F. Dutton, M.D., Treasurer. <i>Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	J. F. Hobson, M.D. <i>Principles of Surgery.</i>
N. Stone Scott, M.D., Secretary. <i>Principles of Surgery.</i>	J. Perrier, M.D. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i>
H. E. Handerson, M.D., Registrar. <i>Hygiene.</i>	J. G. Spenser, M.D., Ph.D., F.C.S. <i>General and Medical Chemistry, and Pharmacology.</i>
B. B. Brashear, M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Clinical Medicine, and Applied Therapeutics.</i>	C. E. Slocum, M.D., Ph.D. <i>Psychology, and Ethics.</i>
Marcus Rosenwasser, M.D. <i>Diseases of Women.</i>	J. B. McGee, M.D. <i>Therapeutics.</i>
C. E. Cotton, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>	R. E. Skeel, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>
H. W. Rogers, M.D. <i>Medical Diagnosis, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	Nathan Weidenthal, M.D., <i>General Pathology.</i>
G. W. Crile, M.D. <i>Clinical Surgery, and Applied Anatomy.</i>	B. W. Holliday, M.D. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
W. E. Wirt, M.D. <i>Orthopedic Surgery.</i>	Robert Pollock, M.D. <i>Materia Medica.</i>
M. Stamm, M.D. <i>Operative and Clinical Surgery.</i>	T. C. Martin, M.D. <i>Proctology.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, W. A. Tims, M.D., W. H. Merriam, M.D., C. G. Foote, M.D.;
Histology, F. C. Taylor, M.D.; *Bacteriology, and Pathology*, R. G. Schnee,
M.D.; *Neurology*, C. J. Aldrich, M.D.; *Osteology*, N. C. Yarian, M.D.;

Physiology, G. H. Fitzgerald, M.D.; *Surgery*, M. D. Stepp, M.D., W. E. Lower, M.D.; *Medicine*, Martin Friedrich, M.D., I. Friedman, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, W. O. Osborne, M.D., J. C. Steuer, M.D.; *Latin*, *Physics*, H. J. Hartzell, A.M.; *Diseases of Women*, A. F. Spurney, M.D., Lillian G. Townslee, M.D.; *Diseases of the Eye and Ear*, E. S. Lauder, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, J. C. McMichael, M.D., Miriam G. Kerruish, M.D.

—*Announcement 1899-1900.*

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination as follows: *English*, composition of at least 300 words; *Latin*, three books Cæsar; *Mathematics*, arithmetic, algebra, to quadratics, and any two of the following: *geometry*, equivalent of Euclid, first three books; *physics*, Daniel or Gage, or equivalent; *Greek*, Anabasis, two books, grammar; *French*, sight translation and grammar; *German*, the same. Students from recognized high schools, academies or colleges will be accepted without examination on presenting satisfactory certificates or diplomas.

Length of Course.—Four years, of eight months each.

Fees.—

Tuition each year		\$125.00
Breakage first and second years		10.00

Graduates in 1899.—36, of whom 6 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
Fourth year	7	1
Third "	37	9
Second "	28	2
First "	37	.
Total	109	12

FACULTY.

C. F. Thwing, D.D., LL.D.

President.

H. J. Herrick, A.M., M.D.

(Emeritus) Hygiene, and State Medicine.

Jacob Laisy, A.M., M.D.

(Emeritus) Anatomy.

J. E. Darby, A.M., M.D.

Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.

H. H. Powell, A.M., M.D., Dean.

Obstetrics, and Pediatrics.

J. H. Lowman, A.M., M.D.

Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.

J. P. Sawyer, A.M., M.D.

Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.

P. L. Hobbs, Ph.D., (Berlin).

Chemistry.

W. T. Corlett, M.D., L.R.C.P., (Lond.).

Dermatology, Syphilology, and Genito-urinary Diseases.

H. S. Upson, A.B., M.D.

Neurology.

C. W. Noble.

Medical Jurisprudence.

- G. C. Ashmun, M.D., Registrar. *Hygiene, and Preventive Medicine.*
 D. P. Allen, A.M., M.D. *Theory and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.*
 B. L. Millikin, A.M., M.D. *Ophthalmology.*
 C. A. Hamann, M.D. *Anatomy.*
 F. E. Bunts, M.D. *Principles of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.*
 Hunter Robb, A.M., M.D. *Gynecology.*
 G. N. Stewart, A.M., D.Sc., M.D., (Edin.) D.P.H., (Cantab.). *Physiology, and Histology.*
 W. T. Howard, Jr., A.B., M.D. *Pathology, Pathologic Anatomy, and Bacteriology.*
 W. H. Nevison, A.B., M.D. *Surgery (Assistant).*
 E. F. Cushing, M.D., Ph.D. *Diseases of Children.*
 W. H. Humiston, M.D. *Gynecology (Associate).*
 C. F. Hoover, A.M., M.D. *Physical Diagnosis.*
 J. M. Ingersoll, A.M., M.D. *Lecturer, Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology.*
 William R. Lincoln, M.D. *Lecturer, Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology.*
 Torald Sollmann, M.D. *Lecturer, Pharmacology.*
 H. L. Becker, M.D. *Demonstrator, Surgical Appliances.*

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Chemistry, T. D. McFarland, Ph.G.; *Pathology*, R. H. Cowley, A.B., R. G. Perkins, A.M., M.D.; *Anatomy*, A. Cudell, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, F. S. Clark, A.M., M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, W. E. Bruner, A.M., M.D., C. C. Stuart, A.M., M.D.; *Gynecology*, O. T. Thomas, A.M., M.D., H. T. Clapp, A.M., M.D., Walter R. Lincoln, A.B., M.D.; *Medicine*, H. G. Wagner, M.D., N. O. Paulin, M.D.; *Surgery*, D. K. White, M.D., J. J. Thomas, M.D.; *Curator and Prosector*, Andrew Flower.

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THE CLEVELAND HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma or certificate of graduation from a high school; evidence of having passed the matriculation examination at a recognized college; or the successful examination by the faculty of any reputable college, or by a state superintendent of public instruction in the following branches: *United States history, English grammar, arithmetic, elementary physics, geography, Latin.*

Length of Course.—Four years, of six and one-half months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	100.00
“ full, in advance	340.00
Final examination	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—52, of whom one had an academic degree.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—156, of whom 3 had academic degrees.

FACULTY.

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|---|---|
| J. C. Sanders, A.M., M.D., LL.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Obstetrics</i> . | H. D. Bishop, M.D.
<i>Principles of Surgery</i> . |
| T. P. Wilson, M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Physiology</i> . | J. C. Wood, A.M., M.D.
<i>Gynecology</i> . |
| D. H. Beckwith, M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Sanitary Science</i> . | W. A. Phillips, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology, and Otology</i> . |
| Hon. H. C. White, LL.B., A.M.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i> . | B. B. Viets, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology, and Otology</i> . |
| G. J. Jones, M.D., Dean.
<i>Theory and Practice of Medicine,
Differential Diagnosis, and Clinical
Medicine</i> . | A. B. Schneider, M.D.
<i>Anatomy</i> . |
| C. C. True, M.D.
<i>Theory and Practice of Medicine,
and Clinical Medicine</i> . | W. E. Trego, M.D.
<i>Anatomy</i> . |
| J. R. Horner, A.M., M.D., Registrar.
<i>Neurology, and Electro-therapeutics</i> . | G. W. Gurnee, A.M., M.D.
<i>Physiology</i> . |
| E. O. Adams, M.D.
<i>Dietetics</i> . | G. W. Spencer, M.D.
<i>Dermatology</i> . |
| H. H. Baxter, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica</i> . | Harlan Pomeroy, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics</i> . |
| J. E. Rowland, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica</i> . | E. H. Jewitt, A.M., M.D.
<i>Obstetrics</i> . |
| A. L. Waltz, M.D.
<i>Pharmacology</i> . | A. F. Baldinger, M.D.
<i>Clinical Obstetrics</i> . |
| H. L. Frost, A.B., M.D.
<i>Surgery, and Clinical Surgery</i> . | G. H. Quay, M.D.
<i>Rhinology, and Laryngology</i> . |
| K. B. Waite, A.M., M.D.
<i>Genito-urinary Surgery</i> . | F. L. Crobaugh, B.S., M.S.
<i>Chemistry</i> . |
| W. E. Wells, M.D.
<i>Diseases of the Rectum</i> . | C. S. Cutter, M.D.
<i>Pediatrics</i> . |
| | C. M. Thurston, M.D.
<i>Histology, Bacteriology, and Practi-
cal Pathology</i> . |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Materia Medica, F. W. Somers, M.D.; *Surgery*, N. T. B. Nobles, M.D.; *Gynecology*, P. B. Roper, M.D.; *Anatomy*, F. G. Gilbert, M.D., F. O. Reeve, A.M., M.D., Daniel J. Bryant, M.D., Benjamin B. Kimmel, M.D., George R. Wilkins, M.D.; *Physiology*, George C. Radcliffe, M.D., W. L. Adams, A.B., M. D.; *Obstetrics*, Hiram W. Richmond, M.D.; *Dental Surgery*, J. R. Bell, D.D.S.

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COLUMBUS.

STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *English*, composition of at least 200 words; *arithmetic*, through ratio and proportion; *algebra*, through quadratics; *physics*, elements (Gage); *Latin*, equivalent of one year's study. Students presenting certificates or diplomas of schools and colleges of satisfactory standing will be exempt from above examination.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition " "	50.00
Graduation	25.00

and laboratory fees.

Graduates in 1899.—2, of whom one had an academic degree.¹

Students Enrolled 1899.—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
First year	36	.
Second "	41	6
Third "	39	.
Fourth "	2	.
Total	118	6

FACULTY.

Starling Loving, M.D., L.L.D., Dean.	C. F. Clark, M.D.
<i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i>	<i>Ophthalmology, and Otology.</i>
E. B. Fullerton, A.M., M.D.	W. D. Hamilton, A.M., M.D.
<i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>	<i>Surgical Anatomy.</i>
Otto Frankenberg, M.D.	C. S. Hamilton, A.B., M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i>	<i>Principles of Surgery.</i>
D. T. Gilliam, M.D.	E. J. Wilson, M.D.
<i>Gynecology.</i>	<i>Obstetrics.</i>
C. C. Howard, M.Sc.	T. W. Rankin, M.D.
<i>Chemistry, and Toxicology.</i>	<i>Diseases of Children.</i>
T. C. Hoover, M.D.	Frank Warner, M.D.
<i>Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	<i>Operative and Clinical Surgery.</i>
Hon. G. H. Stewart, A.B.	A. B. Richardson, A.B., M.D.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	<i>Nervous Diseases.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Dermatology, A. H. Bowen, M.D.; *Diseases of the Nose and Throat*, H. W. Whitaker, M.D.; *Hygiene*, H. M. W. Moore, A.M., M.D., T. L. Chadbourne, B.S., M.D.; *Genito-urinary Diseases*, Starling S. Wilcox, M.D.; *Gynecology*, Earl M. Gilliam, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Louis Kahn, M.D., Jacob A. Stout, M.D., *Ophthalmology*, William K. Rogers, M.D.; *Pathology*, J. H. J. Upham, M.D.; *Chemistry*, Howard Black, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, J. Dudley Dunham, M.D.; *Pharmacy*, W. D. Deuschle, M.D.; *Radiography*, L. M. Early, M.D.; *Histology*, Adolph Feiel; *Bandaging*, E. W. Woodruff, M.D.
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OHIO MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *English*, composition of at least 200 words; *higher arithmetic*; *algebra*, through quadratics; *elementary physics*; *Latin* prose, equivalent of one year's study. Students holding official certificates from reputable colleges, academies, high schools, and normal schools, or

¹ The size of the graduating class was caused by the change from a three years' to a four years' course.

the medical student's certificate of any state examining board will be exempt from above.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	50.00
Graduation	10.00

and laboratory fees.

Graduates in 1899.—4, of whom 2 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
Seniors	12	2
Juniors	63	8
Sophomores	44	3
Freshmen	66	2
Specials	2	.
Total	187	15

FACULTY.

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| W. J. Means, A.M., M.D., Registrar.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i> | D. J. Snyder, A.M., M.D.
<i>Medical Physics, and Latin.</i> |
| D. N. Kinsman, A.M., M.D., Chancellor.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i> | N. L. Burner, Ph.D., F.C.S.
<i>Chemistry.</i> |
| J. W. Wright, A.M., M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology.</i> | G. H. Matson, Jr., G.Ph., Secretary.
<i>Materia Medica, and Pharmacy.</i> |
| A. E. Evans, A.M., M.D.
<i>Surgery, and Operative Surgery.</i> | E. M. Hatton, Ph.G., M.D.
<i>Pediatrics.</i> |
| C. M. Taylor, M.D.
<i>Clinical Gynecology.</i> | F. L. Landacre, B.A.
<i>Embryology.</i> |
| Sherman Leach, M.D.
<i>Rectal Surgery.</i> | C. A. Cooperrider, A.B., M.D.
<i>Physical Diagnosis.</i> |
| J. E. Brown, A.M., M.D.
<i>Otology, Laryngology, and Rhinology.</i> | E. G. Carpenter, A.M., M.D.
<i>Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i> |
| George M. Waters, A.M., M.D., Dean.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i> | C. L. Spohr, M.D.
<i>Bacteriology.</i> |
| J. W. Barnhill, A.M., M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Obstetrics.</i> | Andrew Timberman, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology.</i> |
| W. L. Dick, M.D.
<i>Orthopedic Surgery.</i> | E. F. Wilson, A.M., M.D.
<i>Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine.</i> |
| H. C. Fraker, M.D.
<i>Histology, Pathology, and Microscopy.</i> | T. G. Youmans, M.D.
<i>Dermatology, and Genito-urinary Diseases.</i> |
| S. B. Taylor, M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i> | Yeatman Wardlow, M.D.
<i>Gynecology.</i> |
| Josiah Medbery, A.M., M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i> | F. A. Davis, Esq.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i> |
| W. U. Cole, M.D.
<i>Minor and Clinical Surgery.</i> | A. M. Bleile, M.D.
<i>Physiology.</i> |
| | H. P. Pomerene, A.M., M.D.
<i>Obstetrics (Associate).</i> |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anesthetics, F. W. Blake, A.M., M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, John L. Thomas, B.S., M.D.; *Hygiene*, J. A. Van Fossen, M.D.; *Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology*, C. S. Means, B.S., M.D.; *Anatomy*, J. Willcheur Barnes, M.D., Leona Ferguson Barnes, M.D., Charles D. Dennis, M.D., Denman R. Kinsell, Jr., M.D.; *Chemistry*, Ralph A. Young, Ph.G.

—*Announcement 1899-1900.*

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma of graduation from a college or high school, or a satisfactory teacher's certificate; or a certificate from the principal of a high school, certifying that all the common branches, including algebra to quadratics, elementary physics, and Latin, have been completed,

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	50.00
Graduation	25.00

and laboratory fees.

Graduates in 1899.—2.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—47.

FACULTY.

J. T. Woods, M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	W. W. Grube, A.M., M.D. <i>Physiology, and Clinical Medicine.</i>
H. E. Munn, M.D. <i>Histology.</i>	J. U. Schnetzler, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children.</i>
W. J. Gillette, M.D. <i>Gynecology, Abdominal and Clinical Surgery.</i>	Oscar Hasencamp, M.D. <i>Principles of Medicine, and Electro-therapeutics.</i>
W. A. Dickey, A.M., M.D., Secretary. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	J. A. Donnelly, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i>
D. E. Haag, M.D., Dean. <i>Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Microscopy, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	D. E. Bowman, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>
Hon. D. R. Austin. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	E. W. Heltman, M.D. <i>Diseases of the Eye and Ear.</i>
P. L. Myers, M.D. <i>Chemistry, Toxicology, and Hygiene.</i>	L. A. Brewer, M.D. <i>Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i>
John North, A.M., M.D., Ph.C. <i>Diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs.</i>	M. H. Bowman, M.D. <i>Bacteriology.</i>
	Frank Jacobi, M.D. <i>Pathology.</i>
	L. B. Lockard, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Embryology, C. S. Miller, M.D.; *Nervous Diseases*, H. P. Haag, M.D.; *Rectal Diseases*, J. A. Duncan, M.D.; *Chemistry, and Toxicology*, G. E. Hamlin, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, J. F. Clark, B.S., M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, J. H. Jacobson, M.D.; *Genito-urinary Diseases*, Peter Donnelly, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Louis Miller, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, G. F. Wells, LL.B.; *Insanity*, H. M. Schnetzler, M.D.; *Clinical Surgery*, J. T. Lawless, M.D., W. H. Fisher, M.D.; *Ophthalmology and Otology*, W. H. Snyder, M.D.
—19th Annual Announcement.

OREGON.

PORTLAND.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF OREGON.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *English*, a composition of at least 200 words; *arithmetic*, through ratio and proportion; *algebra*, through simple quadratics; *physics*, elements; *Latin*, equivalent of one year's study. In lieu of above, certificates of reputable colleges, academies, high and normal schools, or a medical student's certificate of a state examining board, will be accepted.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Tuition first and second years	.	.	.	.	130.00
“ third year	.	.	.	.	100.00
“ fourth year	.	.	.	.	Free
Examination each year	.	.	.	.	7.50

Graduates in 1899.—10.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—64, of whom 11 had academic degrees.

FACULTY.

Frank Strong, Ph.D. <i>President.</i>	O. S. Binswanger, Ph.D., M.D. <i>Chemistry, and Toxicology.</i>
C. C. Strong, M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Gynecology.</i>	K. A. J. Mackenzie, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.) <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>
H. E. Jones, M.D. (<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Clinical Gynecology</i>	Richard Nunn, A.B., B.Ch., M.D. <i>Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat.</i>
S. E. Josephi, M.D., Dean. <i>Obstetrics, and Nervous Diseases.</i>	J. F. Bell, M.D., L.R.C.P. (Lond.) <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>
E. F. Tucker, A.B., M.D. <i>Gynecology.</i>	M. A. Flinn, M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
H. C. Wilson, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i>	

G. M. Wells, M.D.

Pediatrics.

W. H. Saylor, M.D.

Genito-urinary Diseases, and Clinical Surgery.

A. J. Giesy, M.D.

Clinical Gynecology.

Wm. Jones, M.D.

Clinical Surgery.

G. F. Wilson, M.D.

Military, Operative, and Clinical Surgery.

Franklin Cauthorn, A.M., M.D.

General and Descriptive Anatomy.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Bacteriology, A. E. Mackay, M.D.; *Clinical Surgery*, A. C. Smith, M.D.;*Dermatology*, W. E. Maxwell, M.D.; *Physiology*, A. D. Mackenzie, M.D.;*Histology, Pathology*, R. C. Yenney, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, Hon.L. B. Cox; *Physical Diagnosis*, E. P. Geary, M.D.; *Hygiene*, C. H.Wheeler, M.D.; *Anatomy*, J. M. Brooke, M.D., J. E. Labbe, M.D.

—13th Annual Announcement.

SALEM.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Examinations.—An examination in *English, higher arithmetic, algebra, elementary physics, and Latin prose.* Graduates or matriculates of reputable colleges, high schools, of first grade, or state normal schools, or those having passed the examination provided by the statutes of the state of New York, shall be exempt from above requirements.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition first and second years	100.00
“ third year	75.00
“ fourth year	20.00
Examination	30.00

and laboratory fees.

Graduates in 1899.—2.*Students Enrolled 1898-99.*—20.

FACULTY.

W. H. Byrd, M.D.

Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.

R. Cartwright, M.D.

Diseases of Women.

C. H. Hall, M.D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine.

D. A. Paine, M.D.

Obstetrics.

W. T. Williamson, M.D.

Nervous and Mental Diseases.

J. A. Richardson, M.D.

Pediatrics.

W. B. Morse, M.D.

Anatomy.

J. N. Smith, M.D.

Physiology.

W. D. Jeffries, M.D.

Materia Medica.

A. B. Gillis, M.D.

Ophthalmology, Rhinology, Otology, and Laryngology.

J. B. Tuthill, A.M.

Chemistry.

- J. L. Hill, M.D.
Genito-urinary, Syphilology, and Diseases of Rectum.
 L. L. Rowland, M.D.
(Emeritus) Physiology.
 G. H. Burnett.
Medical Jurisprudence.
- E. M. Hurd, M.D.
Histology.
 E. A. Pierce, M.D.
Physical Diagnosis.
 J. D. Shaw, M.D.
Demonstrator, Anatomy.
 —Announcement 1899-1900.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Entrance Requirements.—Examinations in *English*, its grammar and literature; *history*, Greek, Roman, English, and American (two of the four); *mathematics*, algebra, plane and solid geometry, and plane trigonometry; the amount of mathematics required varies with the possession or not of other requirements; *physics*, elements; *languages*, Greek, Latin, French, and German: an elementary knowledge of one or more, depending upon some of the other qualifications.

Students possessing the first degree from a recognized college are admitted without an examination.

Passing the entrance examination of the Freshman class of the Department of Arts, of the University of Pennsylvania, or of any other college whose entrance requirements are equivalent, exempts from examination. Diplomas of public high schools may be accepted as complete or partial certificates depending upon the standing of the school.

Length of Course.—Four courses, each lasting from the first of October to the second Wednesday in June of the following year.

Fees.—

Matriculation	\$ 5.00
Tuition per year	200.00

Besides the fees for breakage in the chemist library and for material for dissection and operations in surgery.

Graduates in 1898.—1899.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
Fourth year class	218	49
Third " "	203	47
Second " "	176	28
First " "	227	22
Special students	3	1
Total	827	147

FACULTY.

- Charles C. Harrison, L.L.D.
Provost.
 Edgar F. Smith, Ph.D., Sc.D.
Vice Provost pro tempore.
 Alfred Stillé M.D., LL.D.
(Emeritus) Theory and Practice.
 Richard A. F. Penrose, M.D., LL.D.
(Emeritus) Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.
 James Tyson, M.D.
Medicine.
 Horatio C. Wood, M.D., LL.D.
Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and General Therapeutics.
 John Ashhurst, Jr., M.D., LL.D.
Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.
 Edward T. Reichert, M.D.
Physiology.
 William F. Norris, M.D.
Ophthalmology.
 Barton Cooke Hirst, M.D.
Obstetrics.
 J. William White, M.D.
Clinical Surgery.
 George A. Piersol, M.D.
Anatomy.
 John Marshall, M.D., Nat.Sc.D., LL.D., Dean.
Chemistry, and Toxicology.
- Louis A. Duhring, M.D.
Skin Diseases.
 Alexander C. Abbott, M.D.
Hygiene, and Bacteriology.
 Simon Flexner, M.D.
Pathology.
 John G. Clark, M.D.
Gynecology.
 De Forest Willard, M.D.
Orthopedic Surgery (Clinical).
 B. Alexander Randall, M.D.
Diseases of the Ear (Clinical).
 J. P. Crozer Griffith, M.D.
Diseases of Children (Clinical).
 Edward Martin, M.D.
Genito-urinary Diseases (Clinical).
 John H. Musser, M.D.
Clinical Medicine.
 Charles K. Mills, M.D.
Mental Diseases.
 Alfred Stengel, M.D.
Clinical Medicine.
 Gwilym G. Davis, M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.).
Applied Anatomy (Assistant).

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Materia Medica, Adolph W. Miller, M.D.; *Surgery*, Henry R. Wharton, M.D., Thomas R. Neilson, M.D., James K. Young, M.D., Alfred C. Wood, M.D., Charles L. Leonard, M.D., David B. Birney, M.D., Charles H. Frazier, M.D., James P. Hutchinson, M.D., John H. Jopson, M.D., George D. Morton, M.D.; *Osteology*, Richard H. Harte, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Edmund W. Holmes, M.D., Walter I. Pennock, M.D., Robert S. J. Mitcheson, M.D., Joseph P. Tunis, M.D., John M. Swan, M.D., J. Rex Hobensack, M.D., Lewis H. Adler, Jr., M.D., George Fetterolf, A.B., M.D., T. Turner Thomas, M.D., Robert P. McReynolds, M.D.; *Clinical Medicine*, Judson Daland, M.D., Frederick A. Packard, M.D., M. Howard Fussell, M.D., Samuel W. Morton, M.D., Alfred Stengel, M.D., T. Mellor Tyson, M.D., Samuel M. Hamill, M.D.; *General Symptomatology, and Diagnosis*, John K. Mitchell, M.D.; *Normal Histology*, George H. Chambers, M.D., Robert Formad, M.D., V.M.D., Augustus O. Koenig, M.D.; *Medical Terminology*, Arthur A. Stevens, M.D.; *Dietetics of Sick*, B. Franklin Stahl, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Richard C. Norris, M.D., William A. N. Dorland, M.D., Ward F. Sprenkel, M.D.; *Dermatology*, Milton B. Hartzell, M.D.; *Electro-therapeutics and Nervous Diseases*, Charles S. Potts, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, Herman B. Allyn, M.D., Aloysius O. J. Kelly, M.D., Frank Savary Pearce, M.D.; *Practical Pharmacy*,

William Schleif, Ph.G., M.D., Henry A. Newbold, M.D.; *Pharmacodynamics*, Horatio C. Wood, Jr., M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, Howard Mellor, M.D.; *Otology*, James M. Brown, M.D.; *Laryngology*, Charles P. Greyson, M.D., William R. Hoch, M.D.; *History of Medicine*, Charles W. Dulles, M.D.; *Clinical Gynecology*, Henry D. Beyea, M.D., John H. Girvin, M.D., Damaso T. Lainé, M.D.; *Chemistry*, Daniel W. Fetterolf, M.D., Leon Alonzo Ryan, Ph.D.; *Pathologic Histology*, David Riesman, M.D., Clarence W. Lincoln, M.D., Alfred Hand, Jr., M.D.; *Morbid Anatomy*, J. Dutton Steele, M.D.; *Children's Diseases*, William H. Price, M.D., Thompson S. Westcott, M.D.; *Physiology*, James H. McKee, M.D., John P. Arnold, M.D., A. Ferree Witmer, M.D., William S. Wadsworth, M.D., Percival W. Darrah, M.D., Nathan S. Yawger, M.D.

—*Announcement 134th Annual Session.*

THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—Graduates and matriculates of reputable colleges, first grade high schools, or state normal schools, are admitted without examination. Others must pass examination as follows: *English*, composition; *arithmetic*, through ratio and proportion; *algebra*, through simple quadratics; *physics*, elements; *Latin*, equivalent of one year's study. In place of any part of above, the official certificates of reputable colleges, academies, high and normal schools, and of state examining boards, are recognized.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation, first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year and laboratory fees	150.00

Graduates in 1898.—50.

Students Enrolled 1898-99—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
Seniors	140	6
Juniors	118	12
Sophomores	140	20
Freshmen	156	13
Total	554	51

FACULTY.

- J. M. Da Costa, M.D., LL.D.
(*Emeritus*) *Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.*
- Roberts Bartholow, M.D., LL.D.
(*Emeritus*) *Materia Medica, General Therapeutics, and Hygiene.*
- Wm. Thomson, M.D.
(*Emeritus*) *Ophthalmology.*
- H. C. Chapman, M.D.
Institutes of Medicine, and Medical Jurisprudence.
- J. H. Brinton, M.D.
Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.
- J. W. Holland, M.D., Dean.
Medical Chemistry, and Toxicology.
- W. S. Forbes, M.D.
General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
- W. W. Keen, M.D., LL.D.
Principles of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.
- H. A. Hare, M.D.
Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.
- J. C. Wilson, M.D.
Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.
- E. E. Montgomery, M.D.
Gynecology.
- W. M. L. Coplin, M.D.
Pathology, and Bacteriology.
- G. E. De Schweinitz, M. D.
Ophthalmology.
- E. P. Davis, M.D.
Obstetrics.
- J. Solis-Cohen, M.D.
Laryngology (Honorary).
- H. W. Stielwagon, M.D.
Dermatology (Clinical).
- H. A. Wilson, M.D.
Orthopedic Surgery (Clinical).
- E. E. Graham, M.D.
Diseases of Children (Clinical).
- F. X. Dercum, M.D.
Nervous Diseases (Clinical).
- Orville Horwitz, M.D.
Genito-urinary Diseases (Clinical).
- S. MacC. Smith, M.D.
Otology (Clinical).
- W. J. Hearn, M.D.
Surgery (Clinical).
- J. C. Da Costa, M.D.
Surgery (Clinical).
- H. F. Hansell, M.D.
Ophthalmology (Clinical).
- W. S. Jones, M.D.
Laryngology (Clinical).
- D. B. Kyle, M.D.
Laryngology (Clinical).
- A. P. Brubaker, M.D.
Physiology, and Hygiene (Adjunct).
- H. F. Harris, M.D.
Pathology (Associate).
- S. Solis-Cohen, M.D.
Lecturer, Clinical Medicine.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, A. Hewson, M. D., C. D. S. Fruh, M. D., M. B. Tinker, M.D., Howard Dehoney, M.D., J. K. Crawford, M.D., J. C. Brick, M.D., T. J. Buchanan, M.D., G. R. S. Corson, M.D., W. G. Roe, M.D.; *Therapeutics*, E. Q. Thornton, M.D., Max Bochrach, M.D., C. A. Holder, M. D.; *Clinical Medicine*, T. G. Ashton, M.D., J. L. Salinger, M.D., A. D. Faust, M.D., F. J. Kelly, M.D.; *Chemistry*, A. N. Jacob, M.D., J. P. Bolton, M.D., R. B. McKay, A.B., N. R. Ingraham, N. B. Werst, M. Gearhart; *Gynecology*, J. M. Fisher, M.D., W. Krusen, M.D., F. H. Maier, M.D.; *Histology*, R. C. Rosenberger, M.D., L. H. Prince, H. E. Radasch, M.S., G. H. Nofer, B.S.; *Ophthalmology*, C. A. Veasey, M.D., W. M. Sweet, M.D.; *Orthopedics*, J. T. Rugh, M.D.; *Surgery*, G. W. Spencer, M.D., E. H. Green, M.D., D. G. Metheny, M.D., C. P. Clark, M.D., F. G. Hammond; *Osteology*, J. H. Gibbon, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Stricker Coles, M.D., David Bevan, M.D., W. H. Wells, M.D., H. M. Righter, M.D., W. F. Morrison, M.D.; *Syndes-mology*, C. H. Harbaugh, M.D.; *Dermatology*, E. J. Stout, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, H. M. Shriner, M.D., C. S. Braddock, M.D.; *Otology*, E. L. Klopp, M.D., C. W. Hoopes, M.D.; *Bandaging*, H. R. Loux, M.D.; *Lar-ynology*, A. B. Kirkpatrick, M.D., W. H. King, M.D.; *Pathology*, F. J. Kalteyer, M.D.; *Prosector*, H. R. Swayne, M.D.

—75th Annual Announcement 1899-1900.

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *English*, dictation, composition, definitions; *arithmetic*, fractions, percentage, and the metric system; *algebra*, through quadratics; *physics*, equivalent of Avery's "Elements of Natural Philosophy;" *Latin*, equivalent of Harkness's Latin reader.

In lieu of above, a degree in arts from any reputable college; a regent's certificate of the University of the State of New York; a certificate of having passed the examination required by the medical act of Canada; a diploma or certificate from any school of good standing, or a teacher's certificate from a county superintendent.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition first year	130.00
" second and third years	135.00
" fourth year	100.00

and laboratory fees.

Graduates in 1899.—31, of whom 5 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—148, of whom 19 had academic degrees.

FACULTY.

Clara Marshall, M.D., Dean. <i>Materia Medica, and General Therapeutics.</i>	Kate W. Baldwin, M.D. <i>Surgery (Adjunct).</i>
Frances Emily White, M.D. <i>Physiology, and Hygiene.</i>	C. K. Mills, M.D. <i>Neurology (Clinical).</i>
Anna E. Broomall, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	H. W. Stelwagon, M.D. <i>Dermatology (Clinical).</i>
Hannah T. Croasdale, M.D. <i>Gynecology.</i>	C. H. Burnett, M.D. <i>Otology (Clinical).</i>
W. H. Parish, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>	Emma E. Musson, M.D. <i>Laryngology, and Rhinology (Clinical).</i>
Henry Leffmann, M.D. <i>Chemistry, and Toxicology.</i>	E. P. Davis, M.D. <i>Pediatrics (Clinical).</i>
J. B. Roberts, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	J. K. Young, M.D. <i>Orthopedic Surgery (Clinical).</i>
F. P. Henry, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	Anna M. Fullerton, M.D. <i>Gynecology (Clinical).</i>
A. A. Stevens, M.D. <i>Pathology.</i>	Alfred Stengel, M.D. <i>Medicine (Clinical).</i>
Adelaide W. Peckham, M.D. <i>Bacteriology.</i>	Edward Martin, M.D. <i>Surgery (Clinical).</i>
Elizabeth R. Bundy, M.D. <i>Anatomy (Adjunct).</i>	Gertrude A. Walker, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology (Clinical).</i>
	A. O. J. Kelly, M.D. <i>Pathology (Clinical).</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Ophthalmology, Charles A. Oliver, M.D., Marie Haydon, M.D., Sina Stratton, M.D.; *Pharmacy*, F. G. Ryan, Ph.G.; *Medicine*, Eleanor C. Jones, M.D., Henry F. Page, M.D., Clara Reimel, M.D., Kate W. Baldwin, M.D., Elizabeth M. Clark, M.D., Katherine L. Storm, M.D.; *Histology*, Emma L. Billstein, M.D., Florence Mayo, M.D.; *Chemistry*, Mary E. Pennington, Ph.D., Rosalie Allan Furman; *Gynecology*, Caroline M. Purnell, M.D., Alice M. Hackley, M.D., Marie K. Formad, M.D., Frances Hatchette, M.D., Sarah H. Lockrey, M.D., Laura S. Chapin, M.D., Jennie S. Sharp, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Mary W. Griscom, M.D., Anne M. Stanton, M.D.; *Physiology*, Annie Bartram Hall, M.D., Ruth Webster Lathrop, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Agnes B. Robinson-Messner, M.D., Mary W. Wenzel, M.D., Lettie A. Ward, M.D.; *Surgery*, Katharine A. Williamson, M.D., Mary Getty, M.D.; *Hygiene*, Frances C. Van Gasken, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, Helen Murphy, M.D.; *Laryngology and Otology*, Margaret F. Butler, M.D., Ida E. Gaston, M.D., Sarah F. Tyson, M.D.; *Electro-therapeutics*, Annie B. Hall, M.D.; *Pediatrics*, Miriam M. Butt, M.D.; *Dentistry*, Frances F. Crouch, D.D.S., Centennella C. Collins, D.D.S.; *Therapeutics*, Clara T. Dercum, M.D.

—*Catalogue and 50th Annual Announcement.*

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *English*, composition; *arithmetic*, through ratio and proportion; *algebra*, through simple quadratics; *physics*, elements; *Latin*, equivalent of one year's study. Matriculates and graduates of a reputable college, high or normal school, are admitted without examination.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Tuition first and second years	.	.	.	.	.	140.00
" third year	.	.	.	.	.	130.00
" fourth year	.	.	.	.	.	100.00

Graduates in 1898.—144.

Students Enrolled 1899.—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
First year	92	1
Second "	81	3
Third "	163	8
Fourth "	55	.
Specials	27	.

FACULTY.

- J. V. Shoenmaker, M.D., LL.D.
Materia Medica, Pharmacology, and Therapeutics.
- J. M. Anders, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.
- Ernest Laplace, M.D., LL.D.
Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.
- W. Easterly Ashton, M.D.
Gynecology.
- L. Webster Fox, A.M., M.D.
Ophthalmology.
- W. E. Hughes, M.D., Ph.D.
Clinical Medicine.
- W. L. Rodman, A.M., M.D.
Principles of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.
- G. M. Boyd, M.D.
Obstetrics (Clinical).
- C. W. Burr, M.D.
Nervous and Mental Diseases.
- Seneca Egbert, A.M., M.D.
Hygiene.
- Isaac Ott, A.M., M.D.
Physiology.
- Joseph McFarland, M.D.
Pathology, and Bacteriology.
- J. C. Heisler, M.D.
Anatomy.
- G. H. Meeker, M.S., Ph.D.
Chemistry.
- H. H. Mentzer, Ph.G.
Pharmacy.
- W. C. Hollopeter, A.M., M.D.
Children's Diseases (Clinical).
- A. H. Cleveland, M.D.
Laryngology (Clinical).
- E. B. Gleason, M.D.
Otology (Clinical).
- J. P. Mann, M.D.
Orthopedics (Clinical).
- E. R. Kirby, M.D.
Genito-urinary Diseases (Clinical).
- Spencer Morris, Ph.D., M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence (Adjunct).
- A. E. Roussel, A.M., M.D.
Practice and Clinical Medicine (Adjunct).
- Henry Fisher, Ph.G., M.D.
Pharmacy, and Materia Medica (Assistant).
- G. W. Pfromm, Ph.G., M.D.
Therapeutics (Assistant).
- A. C. Buckley, M.D.
Histology (Associate).
- G. E. Stubbs, A.M., M.D.
(Emeritus) Clinical Surgery.
- W. S. Stewart, A.M., M.D.
(Emeritus) Obstetrics, and Clinical Gynecology.
- W. B. Atkinson, A.M., M.D.
Sanitary Science, and Pediatrics (Honorary).

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Skin Diseases, E. S. Gans, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, H. S. Anders, A.M., M.D., I. N. Snively, A.M., M.D., J. Mishkin, M.D.; *Chemistry*, M. Beardwood, Jr., A.M., M.D., J. C. Attix, B.S.; *Surgery*, W. V. Laws, M.D., W. H. Thomas, M.D.; *Gynecology*, W. V. Woods, M.D., J. W. Wilkins, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, E. J. Morris, M.D., J. S. Randenbush, M.D., L. N. Boston, M.D., J. P. Devereux, M.D.; *Pathology, Bacteriology*, W. W. Babcock, M.D.; *Anatomy*, J. B. Roxby, M.D., E. T. Burkhard, M.D., F. S. Bowman, M.D., W. F. Craig, M.D., L. C. Babcock, M.D.; *Physiology*, J. M. Brister, M.D., F. A. Sherrer, M.D.; *Medicine*, A. E. Blackburn, M.D., A. C. Morgan, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, R. D. Newton, M.D., C. H. Gubbins, Ph.G., M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, E. F. Kamerly, Jr., M.D.; *Ophthalmoscopy*, F. K. Brown, M.D.; *Neurology*, L. C. Peter, M.D.; *Children's Diseases*, H. S. Kinne, M.D.; *Genito-urinary Surgery*, J. V. O'Malley, M.D.; *Osteology*, J. L. Manasses, M.D.

—Announcement 1899-1900.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

(Intercollegiate Committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *English*, composition of at least 200 words; *arithmetic*, through the metric system; *geography*; *United States history*; *Roman Latin*. The diploma or certificate of a college, high school, normal school or academy; a teacher's certificate of qualification; the certificate of the examining board of an accredited medical college; or the certificate of a legally authorized medical examining board, will be accepted in lieu of examination for the branches specified therein.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition first year	100.00
“ second, third and fourth years	125.00
Graduation	30.00

Graduates in 1899.—70, of whom 6 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
Seniors	75	7
Juniors	58	6
Sophomores	60	10
Freshmen	80	.
Total	273	23

FACULTY.

Pemberton Dudley, M.D., Dean.
Institutes of Medicine, and Hygiene.
 Charles Mohr, M.D., Registrar.
Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.
 C. M. Thomas, M.D.
Ophthalmology, and Otolology.
 J. E. James, M.D.
Gynecology.
 W. C. Goodno, M.D.
Practice of Medicine.
 W. H. Bigler, M.D.
Physiology, and Pediatrics.
 W. B. Van Lennep, M.D.
Surgery.
 H. L. Northrop, M.D.
Anatomy.

Charles Platt, Ph.D., F.C.S.
Chemistry, and Toxicology.
 E. W. Mercer, M.D.
Obstetrics.
 R. B. Weaver, M.D.
Regional and Applied Anatomy.
 E. M. Howard, M.D.
Materia Medica (Associate).
 O. S. Haines, M.D.
Clinical Medicine.
 E. R. Snader, M.D.
Physical Diagnosis.
 Clarence Bartlett, M.D.
Neurology, and Medical Semeiology.
 P. Sharples Hall, M.D.
Pathology.

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Medical Jurisprudence, W. S. Roney, A.M.; *Dermatology*, E. M. Gramm, M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, F. W. Messerve, M.D., H. I. Jessup, M.D.; *Surgery*, L. W. Thompson, M.D., C. V. Vischer, M.D., Frank C. Benson, Jr., M.D., J. Wyllis Hassler, M.D.; *Rhinology, and Laryngology*, I. G. Shallcross, M.D.; *History of Medicine*, T. L. Bradford, M.D.; *Botany and Zoology*, W. E. Rotzell, M.D.; *Medical Terminology*, Duncan Campbell, M.D.; *Gynecology*, I. G. Smedley, M.D., David Bushrod James, M.D., N. F. Lane, M.D.; *Insanity*, W. D. Bayley, M.D.; *Otology*, W. W. Speakman, M.D.; *Veneral Diseases*, L. T. Ashcraft, M.D.; *Pharmaceutics*, T. H. Carmichael, M.D.; *Chemistry*, Raymond J. Harris, M.D., W. H. Huber, M.D.; *Histology*, W. W. Maires, M.D.; *Biology*, T. H. Conarro, M.D., Frank H. Widman, M.D.; *Orthopedics*, G. A. Van Lennep, M.D.; *Medicine*, O. H. Paxson, M.D., F. Mortimer Lawrence, M.D., G. H. Bickley, M.D.; *Pediatrics*, W. W. Van Baun, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Augustus Korndoerfer, Jr., M.D.; *Medical Electricity, and Hydro-therapy*, J. J. Tuller, M.D.; *Pathology and Bacteriology*, J. E. Belleville, M.D.

—52d Annual Announcement.

PITTSBURG.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL COLLEGE (MEDICAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF
PENNSYLVANIA).

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination as follows: *arithmetic, grammar, geography, orthography, American history, and English composition.* The diploma of a college, an academy, normal or high school; a teacher's permanent certificate; or a certificate of examination for admission to the freshman class in a literary college, shall be accepted in lieu of such examination.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	100.00

Graduates in —. —Not given in the announcement.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

Post graduates	3
Fourth year	53
Third "	65
Second "	85
First "	70
Total	276

FACULTY.

- W. J. Holland, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D. *Chancellor.*
 W. J. Asdale, M.D. (*Emeritus*) *Diseases of Women.*
 J. C. Lange, M.D., Dean. *Principles of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.*
 W. Snively, M.D. *Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.*
 J. D. Thomas, M.D. *Genito-urinary Diseases.*
 C. B. King, M.D. *Principles of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.*
 Samuel Ayres, M.D. *Nervous and Mental Diseases.*
 J. C. Dunn, M.D. *Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Skin Diseases.*
 H. W. Hechelman, M.D. *Diseases of the Eye and Ear.*
 J. M. Duff, M.D. *Obstetrics.*
 N. W. Brown, M.D. *Hygiene, and Dietetics.*
 J. S. Mabon, M.D. *Diseases of the Nose and Throat.*
 T. M. T. McKennan, M.D. *Anatomy.*
 W. T. English, M.D. *Physical Diagnosis.*
 T. L. Hazzard, M.D. *Physiology, and Biology.*
 Jeremiah Tingley, Ph.D., LL.D. *Chemistry.*
 E. G. Matson, M.D. *Bacteriology, and Pathology.*
 C. S. Shaw, M.D. *Diseases of Children.*
 X. O. Werder, M.D. *Diseases of Women.*
 J. W. Macfarlane, M.D. *Principles of Surgery, and Orthopedic Surgery.*
 Thomas McCann, M.D. *Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.*

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, E. S. Montgomery, M.D., James Witherspoon, M.D., G. S. Shugart, M.D., E. B. Johnston, M.D., L. W. Swope, M.D.; *Gynecology*, M. C. Cameron, M.D.; *Skin Diseases*, W. B. Ewing, M.D.; *Eye and Ear*, E. B. Heckel, M.D., Ed. Stieren, M.D.; *Mental and Nervous Diseases*, C. C. Hersman, M.D., E. E. Mayer, M.D.; *Nose and Throat*, S. C. Milligan, M.D., E. W. Day, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, S. H. McKibben, M.D.; *Rectal Diseases*, J. A. Hawkins, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, T. J. Elterich, M.D.; *Surgery*, C. O. Anderson, M.D., J. H. Anderson, M.D.; *Pharmacy*, Henry Finkelpearl, M.D., W. H. Kaltenbaugh, M.D.; *Diseases of Women*, W. H. Ewing, M.D., K. I. Sanes, M.D.; *Histology and Pathology*, W. H. Ingram, M.D.; *Materia Medica, and Therapeutics*, E. M. Iland, M.D.; *Medicine*, J. W. Boyce, M.D., J. D. McClure, M.D., W. G. Adair, M.D.; *Genito-urinary Diseases*, T. L. Disque, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, G. C. Johnston, M.D.; *House Physician*, Henry Wilson, M.D.; *Physiology*, W. S. McCreight, M.D.

—Announcement 1899-1900.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma of graduation from some literary or scientific institution of learning; or a certificate from a legally constituted high school, general superintendent of

state education, or county superintendent of public education, attesting that he is possessed of the attainments required of teachers of the second grade.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Tuition first and second years	\$100.00
“ third year	75.00
“ fourth “	50.00

Graduates in 1898-99.—20.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—49.

FACULTY.

F. L. Parker, M.D., Dean.	J. Somers Buist, M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i>	<i>General Surgery, and Surgical Pathology.</i>
Allard Memminger, M.D.	John Forrest, A.M., M.D.
<i>Chemistry, Hygiene, and Clinical Urinary Diagnosis.</i>	<i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>
Manning Simons, M.D.	E. F. Parker, M.D.
<i>Clinical Surgery, and Surgical Pathology.</i>	<i>Physiology, and Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
P. Gourdin DeSaussure, M.D.	E. S. Burnham, Ph.G.
<i>Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Diseases of Children.</i>	<i>Pharmacy.</i>
J. L. Dawson, M.D.	
<i>Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Special Pathology.</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Bacteriology, Robert Wilson, M.D.; *Pathology*, B. E. Baker, M.D., A. Johnston Buist, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Lane Mullally, M.D., Louis D. Barbot, M.D., F. Herbert Hacker, M.D.; *Urinanalysis*, A. Robert Taft, M.D.; *Surgery*, R. S. Cathcart, M.D.; *Physiology*, Henry Horlbeck, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, R. S. Kirk, M.D.

—71st Annual Announcement.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma of graduation from a recognized institution of learning; or a certificate from a legally constituted high school, state superintendent of public instruction, or county board of education, attesting the fact that the applicant is possessed of attainments required of teachers of public schools. *Provided*, a student unable to furnish above require-

ment, may pursue his first course, but must pass examination in all deficient branches before offering himself for a second course.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	50.00
Incidental each term	10.00
Anatomy two years	10.00
Freshman examination, optional	5.00
Sophomore "	10.00
Junior "	10.00
Senior "	10.00

Graduates in 1899.—31.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—169.

FACULTY.

J. H. Race, A.M., D.D. <i>President, Grant University.</i>	J. S. Shoff, M.D. <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>
E. A. Cobleigh, A.M., M.D., Dean. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, Diseases of the Chest and Skin, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	G. A. Baxter, A.M., M.D. <i>Clinical Surgery.</i>
J. R. Rathmell, A.M., M.D., Secretary. <i>Obstetrics, Diseases of Children, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	Cooper Holtzclaw, M.D. <i>Operative and Special Surgery.</i>
G. Manning Ellis, M.D. <i>Anatomy, and General Surgery.</i>	W. G. Bogart, M.D. <i>Diseases of Women, and Clinical Gynecology.</i>
E. C. Anderson, M.D. <i>Histology, Physiology, and Hygiene.</i>	N. C. Steele, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology.</i>
F. T. Smith, A.M., M.D. <i>Chemistry, Toxicology, and Clinical Ophthalmology.</i>	H. B. Wilson, M.D. <i>Sanitary Science, and Public Health.</i>
H. Berlin, M.D. <i>Pathology, and Clinical Gynecology.</i>	R. T. Isbester, M.D. <i>Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i>
	G. W. Drake, A.M., M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Physiology, and Hygiene.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, J. S. B. Woolford, M.D., C. C. Pierce, M.D., W. A. Duncan, M.D.; *Microscopy, and Histology*, H. P. Larimore, M.D.; *Bacteriology and Pathology*, J. E. Clark, M.D., J. W. Macquillan, M.D.; *Physiology and Hygiene*, A. A. Nefe, M.D.; *Materia Medica, and Therapeutics*, T. J. Ziegler, M.D.; *Chest Diseases*, Edward Denton, M.D.; *Clinical Medicine*, W. W. Hill, M.D.; *Venereal Diseases*, R. H. Tatum, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, W. M. Bogart, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, J. H. Cantrell; *Practice*, C. S. Durand, M.D., J. B. McGhee, M.D.; *Dermatology*, F. W. Falk, M.D.; *Minor Surgery*, J. P. Manker, M.D.; *Dentistry*, A. W. Palmer, D.D.S., J. P. Carley, D.D.S.

—11th Annual Announcement.

KNOXVILLE.

TENNESSEE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Southern Medical College Association.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma from a university, college, or legally constituted high school, or a certificate from a state or county superintendent of public instruction. Applicants unable to furnish above must pass satisfactory examination.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	60.00
Graduation	25.00

and laboratory fees.

Graduates in 1899.—17.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—94.

FACULTY.

Michael Campbell, M.D. <i>Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i>	B. F. Young, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology, Otology, Laryngology, and Rhinology.</i>
H. R. Gibson, M.A., LL.D., M.C. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	S. R. Miller, M.D. <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>
C. P. McNabb, M.D., Dean. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	W. S. Nash, M.D. <i>Regional and Practical Anatomy.</i>
B. B. Cates, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>	J. H. Morton, M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
J. L. Howell, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i>	E. R. Zemp, M.D. <i>Dermatology, and Diseases of Children.</i>
H. J. Kelso, M.D. <i>Clinical and Operative Surgery.</i>	W. R. Cochrane, M.D. <i>General Pathology.</i>
S. M. Miller, M.D. <i>Gynecology, and Obstetrics.</i>	S. L. Jones, M.D. <i>Hygiene, and Physical Diagnosis.</i>
J. W. Slocum, Ph.D. <i>Chemistry.</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Surgery, J. F. Scott, Jr., M.D.; *Histology*, J. H. Kincaid, M.D.; *Pharmacy*, G. C. Childress, Ph.D.; *Anatomy*, C. E. Lones, M.D., J. J. Ellis, M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, N. T. Dulaney, Jr., M.D.

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MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Southern Medical College Association.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma from a reputable institution of learning, or a certificate from a legally constituted high

school, or state or county superintendent of public instruction, showing applicant to possess qualifications of a first-grade teacher.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	50.00
Graduation	25.00

and laboratory fees.

Graduates in 1899.—112.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—541.

FACULTY.

A. G. Sinclair, M.D., Secretary. <i>Diseases of Eye, Ear, and Throat, and Hygiene.</i>	D. D. Saunders, M.D. <i>Clinical Medicine, Physical Diagnosis, Chest Diseases, and Forensic Medicine.</i>
W. B. Rogers, M.D., Dean. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	B. F. Turner, M.D. <i>Chemistry, and Physics.</i>
Alexander Erskine, M.D. <i>Obstetrics, and Pediatrics.</i>	E. E. Francis, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
T. J. Crofford, M.D. <i>Diseases of Women.</i>	E. Paul Sale, M.D. <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>
B. G. Henning, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine.</i>	J. L. Minor, M.D. <i>Physiology, and Physiologic Anatomy.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Microscopy, and Histology, William Krauss, M.D., J. H. Reilly, M.D.; *Physiology*, F. A. Jones, M.D.; *Anatomy*, E. M. Holder, M.D., A. B. DeLoach, M.D., Edwin Williams, M.D., Moore Moore, M.D.; *Surgery*, F. D. Smythe, M.D.; *Principles and Practice of Medicine*, D. M. Hall, M.D.; *Laryngology*, Richmond McKinney, M.D.; *Chemistry*, J. H. Venn, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, Allison Brown, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, J. L. Andrews, M.D.; *Diseases of Women*, E. E. Haynes, M.D.

—Announcement 1899-1900.

NASHVILLE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

(Southern Medical College Association.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma of graduation from a recognized institution of learning, or a certificate from some legally constituted high school, general state, or county superintendent of public education, showing applicant to possess qualifications of a first-grade teacher. A student may have one month in which to submit such qualifications.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Tuition first, second, and third years	\$100.00
Final examination	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—71.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
First course	106	4
Second "	108	2
Third "	80	.
Total	294	6

FACULTY.

W. H. Payne, Ph.D., LL.D. <i>Chancellor.</i>	L. B. Graddy, M.D. <i>Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat.</i>
W. G. Ewing, Ph.G., M.D., Dean. <i>Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	Larkin Smith, M.D. <i>Pathology, Bacteriology, and Clinical Medicine.</i>
J. M. King, B.S., M.D., Secretary. <i>Chemistry.</i>	Charles Brower, M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>
T. A. Atchison, M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>	A. Bennett Cooke, A.M., M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
W. L. Nichol, A.M., M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Practice of Medicine.</i>	E. G. Wood, M.D., C.M. <i>Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>
T. L. Maddin, M.D. <i>Nervous Diseases, and General Pathology.</i>	J. Dillard Jacobs, A.M., M.D. <i>Physiology, and Hygiene.</i>
S. S. Crockett, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	C. C. Warden, M.D. <i>Surgery (Associate.)</i>
M. C. McGannon, A.M., M.D. <i>Diseases of Women, and Abdominal Surgery.</i>	Hon. A. G. Hall. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Histology, Pathology, and Bacteriology, K. P. Sutton, M.D., T. Anderson; *Pharmacy, and Toxicology*, S. M. Bloomstein, Ph.G., M.D.; *Anatomy*, P. Clements, M.D., A. G. Nichol, M.D., James Whitworth, M.D.; *Veneral Diseases*, W. G. Frierson, M.D.; *Surgery*, Alberto Hudson, M.D.; *Chemistry*, W. J. Fitts, E. T. Lawrence.

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VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Southern Medical College Association.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma of graduation from some recognized institution of learning, or a certificate from a legally constituted high school, or state or county superintendent of

¹ Only three classes are given in the announcement.

public instruction, showing applicant to possess qualifications of a first-grade teacher.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Tuition each year	.	.	.	.	.	\$100.00
Graduation	.	.	.	.	.	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—76.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

Post-graduates	.	.	.	.	8
Specials	.	.	.	.	4
Seniors	.	.	.	.	80
Middles	.	.	.	.	78
Juniors	.	.	.	.	78
Total	.	.	.	.	248

FACULTY.

J. H. Kirkland, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.	Ross Dunn, M.D.
<i>Chancellor.</i>	<i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>
W. L. Dudley, B.S., M.D., Dean.	G. H. Price, M.D.
<i>Chemistry, and Toxicology.</i>	<i>Physiology.</i>
Richard Douglas, M.D.	O. H. Wilson, B.E., M.D.
<i>Gynecology, and Abdominal Surgery.</i>	<i>Anatomy.</i>
G. C. Savage, M.D., Secretary.	E. B. Sangree, A.M., M.D.
<i>Diseases of Eye, Ear, Throat, and Nose.</i>	<i>Pathology, and Bacteriology.</i>
Duncan Eve, A.M., M.D.	J. R. Buist, A.B., M.D.
<i>Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	<i>Obstetrics.</i>
J. A. Witherspoon, M.D.	W. Frank Glenn, M.D.
<i>Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	<i>Genito-urinary and Venereal Diseases (Clinical).</i>
T. Menees, M.D.	G. P. Edwards, M.D.
<i>(Emeritus) Obstetrics.</i>	<i>Dermatology, and Electro-therapy (Clinical).</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Pharmacy, E. A. Ruddiman, Ph.M., M.D., C. A. Snoddy, E. M. Ragsdale;
Anatomy, W. H. Witt, A.M., M.D., L. E. Burch, M.D.; *Embryology*, P. M. Jones, M.S., D.Sc.; *Physical Diagnosis*, J. T. Altman, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, John Bell Keeble, LL.B.; *Histology*, Louis Leroy, M.D.; *Chemistry*, Olin West, Ph.G., M.D., G. W. Williamson, B.A., John W. Hanner, B.A., J. S. Dye; *Gynecology*, Harrington Marr, M.D., J. McPheeters Glasgow, M.D.; *Surgery*, J. A. Ganies, M.D.; *Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose*, R. S. Doak, M.D.; *Medicine*, W. A. Bryan.

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UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Southern Medical College Association.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma from a recognized institution of learning, or a certificate from a legally constituted high

school, state or county superintendent of public instruction, showing applicant to possess requirements of a first-grade teacher; *Provided*, a student not possessing above qualifications may enter the course, but shall not offer himself for a second course until above requirements have been fulfilled.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	75.00
Graduation	25.00

and laboratory fees.

Graduates in 1899.—56.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

First year	78
Second year	79
Third ¹ "	66
Total	223

FACULTY.

C. W. Dabney, Ph.D., LL.D. <i>President.</i>	W. C. Bilbro, M.D. <i>Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Nervous Diseases.</i>
P. F. Eve, M.D., Dean. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, Abdominal, Orthopedic, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	J. S. Ward, A.B., M.D. <i>Medical Chemistry, and State Medicine.</i>
J. Bunyan Stephens, M.D. <i>Obstetrics, and Clinical Midwifery.</i>	W. D. Sumpter, M.D. <i>General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.</i>
W. D. Haggard, M.D. <i>Gynecology, and Diseases of Children.</i>	W. D. Haggard, Jr., M.D. <i>Gynecology (Associate).</i>
W. E. McCampbell, A.M., M.D. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	J. B. Keeble, LL.B. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
H. Wood, M.D. <i>Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat.</i>	H. P. Cartwright, M.D. <i>Physical Diagnosis.</i>
Hazle Padgett, M.D. <i>Physiology, and General Histology.</i>	J. W. Handly, M.D. <i>Genito-urinary and Venereal Diseases.</i>
	J. P. Gray, M.D., D.D.S. <i>Oral and Dental Surgery.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, Perry Bromberg, M.D.; C. M. Brown, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, Daniel Cliff, M.D.; *Surgery*, G. W. Seay, M.D.; *Bacteriology, and Microscopy*, H. A. West, M.D.; *Pharmacy*, C. A. Robertson, M.D.; *Dermatology*, J. Herman Feist, M.D.; *Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat*, W. B. Lee, M.D.; *Gynecology*, Douglass Haggard, M.D.; *Materia Medica, and Therapeutics*, Charles A. Walters, M.D.; *Practice of Medicine*, Charles Blickensderfer, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, J. Q. Owsley, M.D.; *Physiology*, L. D. Freeman, M.D.

—Announcement 1899-1900.

¹ But three classes indicated in the announcement.

**MEHARRY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL
TENNESSEE COLLEGE.**

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *English*, composition of at least 200 words; *arithmetic*, through ratio and proportion; *algebra*, through simple quadratics, *physics*, elements; *Latin*, equivalent of one year's study. Official certificates of reputable colleges, academies, high and normal schools, and medical student's certificates of any state board, may be accepted in lieu of above examination.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Tuition each year	.	.	.	.	.	30.00
Graduation	.	.	.	.	.	10.00

and laboratory fees.

Graduates in 1899.—38, of whom 9 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—¹

	Number.	Academic degrees.
Juniors	40	4
Sophomores	34	1
Freshmen	53	4
Total	127	9

FACULTY.

J. Braden, D.D. <i>President.</i>	P. R. Burrus, A.M., M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
G. W. Hubbard, M.D., Dean. <i>Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>	J. H. Lester, A.M., M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
W. J. Sneed, M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	F. A. Stewart, A.M., M.D. <i>General Pathology, and Physical Di- agnosis.</i>
R. O. Tucker, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	E. L. Gregory, Esq. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
R. F. Boyd, A.M., M.D., D.D.S. <i>Gynecology, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	W. Osburn, A.M. <i>Botany, Histology, and Bacteriology.</i>
W. Patterson, A.M. <i>Chemistry (Assistant).</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Hygiene, W. R. Baker, M.D.; *Anatomy*, H. T. Noel, M.D., D.D.S.; *Histology, and Bacteriology*, J. H. Holman, M.D.; *Medicine*, J. T. Wilson, M.D., G. H. Bandy, M.D.; *Embryology*, B. G. Tucker, M.D.; *Nervous System*, S. C. Dickinson, A.B.

—*Announcement 1899-1900.*

¹ There is no Senior class this year.

SEWANEE.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Southern Medical College Association.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma of graduation from a reputable college, or high school, or a certificate of first-grade teacher. In lieu of the above, an examination, including *mathematics, English, composition, elementary physics.*

Length of Course.—Four years, of not less than six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$	5.00
Demonstrator's ticket, not required in graduating course	.	.	.	.	.	.		10.00
Tuition	.	.	.	.	.	.		50.00
Graduation	.	.	.	.	.	.		25.00

Graduates in 1899.—80, of whom 8 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1899-1900.—161, of whom 5 had academic degrees.

FACULTY.

B. L. Wiggins, A.M., LL.D. <i>Vice Chancellor.</i>	C. A. Robertson, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>
J. S. Cain, M.D., Dean. <i>Medical Practice, and General Pathology.</i>	S. S. Briggs, M.D. <i>Minor and Clinical Surgery (Associate).</i>
C. Piggot, M.D. <i>General Chemistry.</i>	J. M. Bass, Jr., M.D. <i>Diseases of Children (Associate.)</i>
J. B. Murfree, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery,</i>	W. C. Bilbro, M.D. <i>Applied Therapeutics, and Nervous Diseases (Associate).</i>
W. B. Hall, A.M., M.D. <i>Materia Medica, and Physiology.</i>	B. A. Brown, Sc.M., M.D. <i>Anatomy (Associate).</i>
Hilliard Wood, M.D. <i>Diseases of Eye, Ear, and Throat.</i>	H. A. West, M.D. <i>Special Pathology (Associate).</i>
W. D. Haggard, Jr., M.D. <i>Gynecology, and Diseases of Women.</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Oral Surgery, Robert B. Lees, M.D., D.D.S.; *Medical Jurisprudence,* C. F. Smith, B.S., LL.B.; *Hygiene, and Tuberculosis,* L. P. Barbour, M.D.; *Genito-urinary and Rectal Diseases,* James M. Handley, M.D.; *Medical Dentistry,* J. P. Corley, D.D.S.; *Venereal Diseases,* W. T. Ellison, Ph.G., M.D.
—Calendar 1899-1900.

TEXAS.

FORT WORTH.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF FORT WORTH UNIVERSITY.

(Southern Medical College Association.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *English, geography, history, arithmetic, elementary physics, English and metric system of weights and measures.* Graduates of a reputable college, high school, academy, or those holding a first-grade county or state teacher's certificate will be exempt from examination.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Tuition each year	\$75.00
Graduation	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—18.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—134.

FACULTY.

- | | |
|---|--|
| E. J. Beall, M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i> | E. D. Capps, M.D.
<i>Physiology, and Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i> |
| A. C. Walker, M.D.
<i>Clinical Surgery.</i> | I. C. Chase, A.M., M.D., Secretary.
<i>Chemistry, and Toxicology.</i> |
| W. R. Thompson, M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i> | F. Gray, M.D.
<i>Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat.</i> |
| J. W. Irion, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i> | W. R. Howard, A.B., M.D.
<i>Histology, Pathology, and Bacteriology.</i> |
| F. D. Thompson, M.D.
<i>Gynecology, and Surgical Diseases of Women.</i> | E. L. Stephens, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i> |
| J. T. Feild, M.D., President.
<i>Obstetrics, and Clinical Gynecology.</i> | J. Anderson, M.D.
<i>Diseases of Children.</i> |
| B. Saunders, M.D., Dean.
<i>Surgery.</i> | W. B. West, M.D.
<i>Dermatology, and Syphilology.</i> |
| W. A. Durringer, M.D.
<i>Genito-urinary, and Rectal Diseases.</i> | K. V. Kibbie, B.S., M.D.
<i>Hygiene, and Physical Diagnosis.</i> |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Physiology, F. D. Boyd, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, Hon. George T. West; *Anatomy*, David R. Fly, M.D., Claude O. Harper, M.D., G. V. Morton, A. B., M.D.
—*Announcement 1899-1900.*

GALVESTON.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

Entrance Examinations.—An examination in *English, orthography, grammar, rhetoric, composition; arithmetic; algebra; through quadratics; plane geometry; general history.*

The following will be exempt from examination :

Holders of first-grade teachers' certificates from the Texas public school system.

Students of other departments of this university, graduates and students from approved universities.

Graduates of approved academies, high and normal schools.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation first year \$ 30.00
and laboratory fees.

Graduates in 1898.—39.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

<i>Three years, course—</i>				Number.	Academic degrees.
Third year	.	.	.	45	7
Second "	.	.	.	11	2
<i>Four years, course—</i>					
Third year	.	.	.	4	2
Second "	.	.	.	24	.
First "	.	.	.	55	2
Specials	.	.	.	8	.
Total				147	13

FACULTY.

G. T. Winston, A.M., LL.D. <i>President.</i>	S. M. Morris, B.S., M.D. <i>Chemistry, and Toxicology.</i>
J. F. Y. Paine, M.D. <i>Obstetrics, and Gynecology.</i>	J. W. McLaughlin, M.D. <i>Medicine.</i>
Edward Randall, M.D. <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>	W. S. Carter, M.D. <i>Physiology, and Hygiene.</i>
Wm. Keiller, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.) <i>Anatomy.</i>	H. P. Cooke, M.D., Dean. <i>Pediatrics.</i>
A. J. Smith, A.M., M.D. <i>Pathology.</i>	G. H. Lee, B.P., M.D. <i>Dermatology.</i>
J. E. Thompson, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.) <i>Surgery.</i>	G. P. Hall, A.M., M.D. <i>Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Climatology, I. M. Cline, A.M., M.D., Ph.D.; *Pharmacy*, R. R. D. Cline, A.M., Ph.G.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, William Gammon, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Thomas Flavin, M.D., B. J. Lloyd, M.D.; *Biology*, L. E. Mag-nenat, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, W. F. Starley, Jr., M.D.; *Gynecology*, T. L. Ken-nedy, M.D.; *Surgery*, R. L. McMahon, M.D.; *Chemistry and Botany*, C. L. Milburn, Ph.G.; *Medicine*, J. T. Moore, A.M., M.D.

Catalogue 1898-99.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *arithmetic, grammar, geography, orthography, American history, English composition, elementary physics.* The following will be exempt from above: those having passed the entrance examinations to a reputable college or university; those having passed entrance examinations to a medical school having requirements equivalent to those of this faculty; those possessing a certificate from the regents of the State of New York, or any similar authority in other states; those having completed a three years' course in an academy, high, or normal school.

Length of Course.—Four years, of five and one-half months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	110.00
Graduation	25.00

Graduates in 1899.—66, of whom 5 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1899.—191.

FACULTY.

M. H. Buckham, D.D. <i>President.</i>	P. E. McSweeney, M.D. <i>Obstetrics (Adjunct).</i>
John Ordronaux, M.D., LL.D. <i>(Emeritus) Medical Jurisprudence.</i>	F. R. Stoddard, M.D. <i>Materia Medica (Adjunct).</i>
J. Williston Wright, A.M., M.D. <i>(Emeritus) Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i>	Lyman Allen, A.B., M.D. <i>Physiology (Adjunct).</i>
A. F. A. King, A.M., M.D. <i>Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women.</i>	H. L. White. <i>Chemistry (Adjunct).</i>
A. P. Grinnell, M.D. <i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i>	H. R. Watkins, A.B., M.D. <i>Anatomy (Adjunct).</i>
R. A. Witthaus, A.B., M.D. <i>Chemistry, and Toxicology.</i>	M. C. Twitchell, M.D. <i>Diseases of Eye, Ear, and Throat.</i>
J. Henry Jackson, A.M., M.D. <i>Physiology, and Microscopic Anatomy.</i>	A. Palmer Dudley, M.D. <i>Surgical Diseases of Women.</i>
A. M. Phelps, M.D. <i>Surgery.</i>	Eugene Fuller, M.D. <i>Genito-urinary and Venereal Diseases.</i>
H. C. Tinkham, M.D. <i>General and Special Anatomy.</i>	F. W. Page, A.M., M.D. <i>Mental Diseases.</i>
J. N. Jenne, M.D. <i>Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	Dillon Brown, A.M., M.D. <i>Diseases of Children.</i>
J. B. Wheeler, A.B., M.D. <i>Surgery, Clinical and Minor Surgery (Adjunct).</i>	J. E. Cushman. <i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i>
	G. T. Jackson, A.M., M.D. <i>Dermatology.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, E. A. Wilson, M.D.; *Surgery*, H. Nelson Jackson, M.D.; *Theory and Practice of Medicine*, S. E. Maynard, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, F. E. Clark, M.D.; *Genito-urinary and Venereal Diseases*, Follen Cabot, Jr., M.D.
—48th Annual Announcement 1900.

VIRGINIA.

CHARLOTTESVILLE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A good English education.*Length of Course*.—Four years, of nine months each.*Fees*.—

Tuition first year	.	.	.	.	.	\$110.00
" second year	.	.	.	.	.	100.00
" third "	.	.	.	.	.	80.00
" fourth "	.	.	.	.	.	60.00

Graduates in 1898.—23.*Students Enrolled 1898-99*.—183, of whom 28 had academic degrees.

FACULTY.

J. W. Mallet, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S. <i>Chemistry</i> .	A. H. Buckmaster, M.D. <i>Gynecology, Obstetrics, and Practice of Medicine</i> .
A. H. Tuttle, M.S. <i>Biology</i> .	J. S. Davis, M.A., M.D. <i>Pathology (Adjunct)</i> .
W. G. Christian, M.D. <i>Anatomy, and Surgery</i> .	F. P. Dunnington, B.S. <i>Practical Chemistry</i> .
P. B. Barringer, M.D. <i>Physiology, and Materia Medica</i> .	W. A. Lambeth, M.D. <i>Lecturer, Hygiene</i> .

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Surgery, H. T. Nelson, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, E. M. Magruder, M.D.; *Genito-urinary Surgery*, W. M. Randolph, M.D., P. L. Cocke; *Ophthalmic Surgery*, H. S. Hedges, A.M., M.D., M. J. Marxanch; *Biology and Pathology*, Lyman Skeen, Jr., M.D.; *Anatomy*, A. C. Jones, M.D., J. B. Bullitt, M.D., Clifford Sperow, M.D.; *Physics*, W. J. Humphreys, A.B., C.E., Ph.D.; *Histology*, J. H. Laning, G. W. Livermore, C. B. Fox, W. L. Powell; *Pathology*, Gordon Wilson; *Medicine*, H. D. Furniss, J. H. Tucker; *Bacteriology*, W. T. Graham, M.D., W. H. Bumgardner, M.D.

—Announcement 1899-1900.

RICHMOND.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.

(Southern Medical College Association.)

Entrance Requirements.—An examination in *spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, United States history*. Graduates of approved literary institutions may be exempt from above examination.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Tuition each year	.	.	.	.	.	\$65.00
Final examination	.	.	.	.	.	40.00

Graduates in 1899.—25.

Students Enrolled 1899.—174.

FACULTY.

Christopher Tompkins, M.D., Dean.	L. C. Bosher, M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Obstetrics</i> .	<i>Surgery</i> .
J. S. Wellford, M.D.	J. Page Massie, M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Diseases of Women and Children</i> .	<i>Obstetrics</i> .
M. L. James, M.D.	C. A. Blanton, M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Practice of Medicine</i> .	<i>Diseases of Children</i> .
J. W. Long, M.D.	W. P. Mathews, M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Diseases of Women and Children</i> .	<i>General and Special Anatomy</i> .
J. N. Upshur, M.D.	E. C. Levy, M.D.
(<i>Emeritus</i>) <i>Practice of Medicine</i> .	<i>Histology, Pathology, and Bacteriology</i> .
W. H. Taylor, M.D.	R. F. Williams, M.D.
<i>Chemistry, Toxicology, and Medical Jurisprudence</i> .	<i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics</i> .
H. H. Levy, M.D.	J. P. Davidson, M.D.
<i>Practice of Medicine</i> .	<i>Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Throat</i> .
G. B. Johnston, M.D.	C. M. Hazen, M.D.
<i>Gynecology, and Abdominal Surgery</i> .	<i>Physiology</i> .

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Obstetrics, W. A. Lee, M.D., D. J. Coleman, M.D.; *Chemistry*, J. M. Whitfield, M.D.; *Laryngology*, D. A. Kuyk, M.D.; *Anatomy*, C. M. Miller, M.D., J. F. Bright, M.D.; *Skin Diseases*, F. H. Beadles, M.D.; *Gynecology*, C. R. Robins, M.D.; *Pathology*, R. B. Tensler, M.D.; *Practice of Medicine*, R. D. Garcin, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, W. S. Beazley, M.D.; *Nervous Diseases*, W. J. West, M.D.; *Surgery*, D. M. Mann, M.D., W. H. Lyne, M.D., W. A. McGowan, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, A. B. Greiner, M.D.; *Physiology*, B. L. Talliaferro, M.D.; *Diseases of Children*, B. W. Rawles, M.D.

—Annual Announcement 1899-1900.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Entrance Requirements.—A certificate giving evidence of a good English education, and of a reasonable knowledge of Latin and mathematics. In lieu of such evidence an examination in *English; arithmetic*, through ratio and proportion; *algebra*; and *Latin*, equivalent of one year's study.

Length of Course.—Four years, of seven months each.

Fees.—

Tuition each year	\$ 85.00
Special ticket in advance	300.00
Diploma fee	30.00

Graduates in 1898-99.—68.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—252.

FACULTY.

Hunter McGuire, M.D., LL.D. <i>Clinical Surgery.</i>	P. A. Irving, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children.</i>
H. M. Taylor, M.D. <i>Practice of Surgery.</i>	John Dunn, A.M., M.D. <i>Ear, Nose and Throat.</i>
Stuart McGuire, M.D. <i>Principles of Surgery.</i>	W. S. Gordon, M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
L. B. Edwards, M.D. <i>Practice of Medicine.</i>	J. A. Hodges, M.D. <i>Nervous and Mental Diseases.</i>
J. A. White, A.M., M.D. <i>Diseases of Eye.</i>	M. D. Hoge, Jr., M.D. <i>Histology, Pathology, and Urology.</i>
Edward McGuire, M.D. <i>Diseases of Women.</i>	W. R. Jones, M.D., Ph.G. <i>Chemistry, and Toxicology.</i>
Geo. Ross, M.D. <i>Obstetrics (Emeritus).</i>	J. W. Henson, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
Jacob Michaux, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>	Benjamin Harrison, M.D. <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>
Lewis Wheat, M.D. <i>Genito-urinary Diseases, and Syphilis.</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Obstetrics, J. F. Winn, M.D., St. J. Oppenheimer, M.D.; *Anatomy*, J. F. Lynn, M.D., A. G. Brown, Jr., M.D., W. W. Parker, Jr., M.D.; *Osteology*, J. W. Brodoux, M.D.; *Physiology*, M. W. Peyser, M.D.; *Chemistry*, E. F. Reese, Jr., M.D.; *Surgery*, V. Harrison, A.M., M.D., E. J. Mosely, Jr., M.D., E. L. Hobson, Jr., M.D.; *Hygiene*, J. T. Taylor, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, H. S. MacLean, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, Edmund Harrison, Jr., M.D.; *Toxicology*, M. E. Nuckols, M.D.; *Medical Pharmacy*, R. W. Miller, M.D., Ph.G.; *Physical Diagnosis*, W. W. Dunn, M.D.; *Gynecology*, J. M. Winfree, M.D.; *Histology*, McG. Newton, M.D., J. L. Peple, M.D.; *Microscopy*, G. W. Gay, Jr., M.D., S. P. Cowardin, F.R.M.S.; *Genito-urinary Diseases*, W. H. Parker, M.D.; *Medicine*, C. M. Edwards, M.D., C. A. Labenberg, M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, Richard Ferguson, Jr., A.M., M.D.

—Announcement 1899-1900.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE.

WISCONSIN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma of graduation from a high school; or evidence of having passed the matriculation examination to a recognized college; or a certificate of having passed the medical student's examination conducted by a competent educational authority, in following branches: *English grammar, arithmetic, elementary physics, United States history, geography, algebra, Latin.*

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.

Matriculation first year	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	100.00

Graduates in 1899.—4.**Students Enrolled 1898-99.—**

Freshmen	20
Sophomores	14
Juniors	7
Seniors	4
Total	45

FACULTY.

A. H. Levings, M.D., President.	F. T. Nye, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	<i>Laryngology, and Rhinology.</i>
Solon Marks, M.D.	L. Boorse, M.D.
<i>Military Surgery, and Fractures and Dislocations.</i>	<i>Diseases of Children.</i>
D. J. Hayes, M.D.	Henry Blank, M.D.
<i>Genito-urinary and Clinical Surgery.</i>	<i>Orthopedic Surgery.</i>
U. O. B. Wingate, M.D.	R. G. Sayle, M.D.
<i>Nervous Diseases.</i>	<i>Anatomy (Associate).</i>
W. H. Washburn, M.D.	J. W. Coon, M.D.
<i>Clinical Medicine, and Chest Diseases.</i>	<i>Hygiene, and Public Health.</i>
Thos. Fitzgibbon, M.D., Registrar.	L. F. Jermain, M.D.
<i>Gynecology.</i>	<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>
H. A. Albers, M.D.	Leopold Schiller, M.D.
<i>Medicine.</i>	<i>Dermatology.</i>
J. T. Scollard, M.D.	G. A. Kletzsch, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics.</i>	<i>Gynecology.</i>
J. A. Bach, M.D., Secretary.	W. C. Bennett, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology, and Otology.</i>	<i>Chemistry.</i>
H. A. Sifton, M.D.	J. S. McNeel, M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i>	<i>Therapeutics.</i>
	J. Noer, M.D.
	<i>Pediatrics (Adjunct).</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, A. E. Lanson, M.D., C. G. Willson, M.D., W. S. Cossitt, M.D., W. H. Linke, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, J. T. Kelly, LL.B.; *Mental Diseases*, M. J. White, M.D.; *Physiology*, Homer Sylvester, M.D., F. W. Bullen, M.D.; *Medicine*, A. Fletcher, M.D.; *Surgery*, P. H. Jobse, M.D., W. T. Nichols, M.D.; *Ophthalmology*, R. D. Shearer, M.D.; *Therapeutics*, J. A. McLeod, M.D.; *Pharmacology*, D. R. Jones, Ph.G.; *Histology*, Thomas Lucast, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, B. B. Fisher, M.D.; *Pathology*, A. F. Young, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, E. P. Ford, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, A. W. Kratzsch, M.D.; *Gynecology*, Harry Greenberg, M.D.

—Circular of Information 1899-1900.

MILWAUKEE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Association of American Medical Colleges.)

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma from a school requiring three years of study; qualifications for admission to the freshman class of a recognized college; or an examination in *English grammar; arithmetic; algebra; United States history; geography; and Latin.*

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	.	.	.	.	100.00
Graduation	.	.	.	.	10.00

Graduates in.—Not mentioned in the announcement.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—151.

FACULTY.

Almon Clarke, M.D. (Emeritus) <i>Physical Diagnosis.</i>	Wm. Sweemer, M.D. <i>Diseases of Children.</i>
C. W. Oviatt, M.D. (Emeritus) <i>Principles of Surgery, and Surgical Pathology.</i>	W. Augustus Evans, B.Sc., M.D. <i>Pathologic Histology, and Bacteriology.</i>
W. H. Earles, B.Sc., M.D., Dean. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.</i>	W. B. Hill, M.D. <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>
W. H. Neilson, M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.</i>	A. S. Mitchell, Ph.C. <i>Chemistry.</i>
E. F. Fish, M.D. <i>Gynecology, and Clinical Gynecology.</i>	Dwight Mereness, M.D. <i>Anatomy.</i>
B. A. Brown, Sc.D., M.D., C.M., Secretary. <i>Ophthalmology, and Otology.</i>	M. R. Hewitt, M.D. <i>Obstetrics.</i>
F. Shimonek, M.D. <i>Practice of Surgery.</i>	L. G. Nolte, M.D. <i>Practice of Surgery.</i>
	E. W. Bartlett, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology.</i>
	W. F. Wegge, M.D. <i>Mental and Nervous Diseases.</i>

E. J. Purtell, M.D.
Venereal Diseases.
 F. C. Rogers, M.D.
Rhinology, and Laryngology.
 B. O. Nobles, M.D.
Obstetrics.
 S. S. Stack, M.D.
Operative Surgery on Cadaver.
 W. F. Malone, M.D.
Gynecology.
 D. W. Harrington, A.M., M.D.
Physiology.
 John Madden, M.D.
Physiology.

J. L. Schauer, M.D.
Dermatology.
 D. Baldwin Wylie, M.D.
Ophthalmology, and Otology.
 G. A. Bading, M.D.
Principles of Surgery, and Surgical Pathology (Adjunct).
 A. E. Mieding, Ph.G.
Chemistry (Adjunct).
 J. N. Rock, M.D.
Pediatrics (Adjunct).

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Hygiene, G. J. Hirth, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, J. C. Kleist, M.S., LL.B.; *Histology*, P. H. McGovern, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, A. H. Cohn, M.D.; *Orthopedic Surgery*, F. Pfister, M.D.; *Stomach Diseases*, F. N. Sauer, M.D.; *Surgery*, H. F. Kortebein, M.D., Oscar Chrysler, M.D.; *Anatomy*, Lawrence Hopkinson, M.D., L. J. Daniels, M.D., P. F. Rogers, M.D.; *Medicine*, J. J. McGovern, M.D., Soren Sorenson, M.D.; *Gynecology*, W. C. F. Witte, M.D.; *Physiology*, C. H. Stoddard, M.D., Joseph Posthauer, M.D., L. J. DeSwarte, M.D.; *Pathology*, F. J. Hellebrandt, M.D., P. E. Klemm, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, August Doerr, M.D. —6th Annual Announcement.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS GIVING PARTIAL OR PREPARATORY COURSES NOT LEADING TO A DEGREE.

KANSAS.

LAWRENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Entrance Requirements.—*Latin*, one year; *English*, two years; *German* or *French*, one year; *civil government*, *physics*, one year; *algebra* and *geometry*, two years; *botany*, *zoology*, or *chemistry*, one-half-year. Any student having passed in above in any authorized high school of the state, will be exempt from examination.

Length of Course.—Two years, of nine months each.

Fees.

Tuition free to students of Kansas.

"	non-residents.	.	.	.	.	.	\$25.00
Graduation	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.00

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—5.

FACULTY.

- | | |
|--|---|
| F. H. Snow, Ph.D., LL.D.
<i>President.</i> | M. A. Barber, A.M.
<i>Bacteriology.</i> |
| S. W. Williston, A.M., M.D., Ph.D.,
<i>Dean.</i> | George Wagner, Ph.C.
<i>Pharmacy.</i> |
| <i>Anatomy.</i> | Edward Bartow, A.B., Ph.D.
<i>Organic Chemistry.</i> |
| E. H. S. Bailey, Ph.D.
<i>Chemistry, and Toxicology.</i> | A. P. Mathews, M.D.
<i>Physiology.</i> |
| L. E. Sayre, Ph.M., B.S.
<i>Pharmacy, and Materia Medica.</i> | C. E. McClung, A.B., Ph.G.
<i>Histology, and Embryology.</i> |
| O. Templin, A.M., M.S.
<i>Psychology.</i> | |
| E. C. Franklin, M.S., Ph.D.
<i>Chemistry.</i> | |

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MAINE.

PORTLAND.

PORTLAND SCHOOL FOR MEDICAL INSTRUCTION.

Entrance Requirements.—A good common school education, and in addition such knowledge of Latin as may be obtained from Harkness' Latin reader, and of physics as may be obtained from Norton's Elements of Natural Philosophy. Graduation from a college or high school, or academy, which requires the study of these books, will be taken as evidence of these requirements.

Length of Course.—Three years, of two terms of eleven weeks each.

Fees.—

For a year	\$50.00
“ summer term	30.00
“ winter “	35.00

Dissection—according to material.

Students Enrolled 1898.—41, of whom 9 have degree in arts.

FACULTY.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Stephen H. Weeks, M.D., President.
<i>Surgery.</i> | C. A. Ring, M.D.
<i>Obstetrics.</i> |
| C. O. Hunt, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i> | Augustus S. Thayer, M.D.
<i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i> |
| C. D. Smith, M.D., Secretary.
<i>Physiology, Bacteriology, and Pathology.</i> | Addison S. Thayer, M.D.
<i>Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i> |
| I. T. Dana, M.D.
<i>(Emeritus) Theory and Practice of Medicine.</i> | J. F. Thompson, M.D.
<i>Diseases of Women.</i> |
| F. H. Gerrish, M.D.
<i>Surgery.</i> | Alfred King, M.D.
<i>Surgery.</i> |
| S. C. Gordon, M.D.
<i>Diseases of Women.</i> | W. B. Moulton, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology, and Otology.</i> |
| | F. I. Brown, M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i> |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Surgery, H. H. Brock, M.D., G. H. Cummings, M.D.; *Pathologic Histology*, E. J. McDonough, M.D.; *Rhinology and Laryngology*, I. E. Kimball, M.D.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

CHAPEL HILL.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Entrance Requirements.—None specified.

Length of Course.—*Course A*, one year of nine months; *Course B*, two years of nine months each. *Course A* admits to second year of colleges having three years' course. *Course B* admits to third year of high grade colleges.

Fees.—

Tuition each year \$90.00
and small laboratory fees.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—

	Number.	Academic degrees.
Second year	21	2
First "	22	1
	—	—
Total	43	3

FACULTY.

E. A. Alderman, D.C.L.

President.

R. H. Whitehead, A.B., M.D.

Anatomy, and Pathology.

C. S. Mangum, A.B., M.D.

Physiology, and Materia Medica.

F. P. Venable, Ph.D.

Chemistry.

J. W. Gore, C.E.

Physics.

H. Van P. Wilson, Ph.D.

Biology.

Charles Baskerville, Ph.D.

Chemistry (Associate).

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OHIO.

LEBANON.

THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, NATIONAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma or certificate from a literary college, academy, scientific, normal or high school, of good standing, or a first or second-class teacher's certificate, will be accepted. In lieu of above, an examination in *English*, compo-

sition of at least 200 words; *higher arithmetic, elementary algebra, elementary physics, Latin.*

Length of Course.—Two years, of seven months each (equal to two years of a four years' course as required by the Association of American Medical Colleges).

Fees.—

Matriculation	\$ 5.00
Tuition	40.00
Dissection	10.00
Laboratory	5.00

Students Enrolled in 1898-99.—28.

FACULTY.

J. W. Withers, A.M., Ped.D. <i>President.</i>	Herschel Fisher, A.M., M.D., Secretary.
S. S. Scoville, A.M., M.D., Dean. <i>Embryology.</i>	G. Dallas Lind, M.D., Ph.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
B. H. Blair, A.M., M.D. <i>Anatomy, and Minor Surgery.</i>	Ruth T. C. Barnes, M.D. <i>Chemistry, and Bacteriology.</i>
F. H. Frost, M.D. <i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>	<i>Histology.</i>

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, Clarence Harmon, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, C. S. Olinger, B.S.; *Pathology*, Carl Henderson, A.B., M.D., Mark Millikin, M.D.; *Histology*, T. E. Keelor, M.D.; *Latin*, Margaret McLaughlin, B.S., M.D.

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APPENDIX.

COLLEGES NOT TO BE FOUND IN PLACE IN THE LIST AS PUBLISHED.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA (UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT).

Entrance Requirements.—A diploma of graduation from some literary or scientific institution; or a certificate from an approved educational board that the applicant has at least the educational attainments required of a second grade teacher of public schools. Despite of such evidence, he must satisfy the faculty of his attainments by an examination.

Length of Course.—Four years, of six months each.

Fees.—

Matriculation each year	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Tuition " "	.	.	.	.	.	75.00
Final examination	.	.	.	.	.	30.00

besides laboratory fees.

Graduates in —.—Not given in the announcement.

Students Enrolled in —.—Not given in the announcement.

FACULTY.

William E. Boggs, DD., LL.D. <i>Chancellor.</i>	James M. Hull, M.D. <i>Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology.</i>
De Saussure Ford, A.M., M.D. <i>Principles and Practice of Surgery.</i>	Thomas D. Coleman, A.B., M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>
Thomas R. Wright, M.D., Secretary. <i>Operative and Clinical Surgery.</i>	Joseph Eve Allen, M.D. <i>Obstetrics, and Pediatrics.</i>
William H. Doughty, Jr., A.B., M.D. <i>Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.</i>	James B. Morgan, M.D. <i>Chemistry and Pharmacy.</i>
George A. Wilcox, M.D. <i>Gynecology, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i>	J. E. Oertel, M.D. <i>Histology, Pathology, Bacteriology and Clinical Microscopy.</i>
Eugene Foster, M.D., Dean. <i>Principles and Practice of Medicine, and State Medicine.</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Anatomy, Le Grand Guerry, M.D., Charles W. Crane, M.D.; *Diseases of Infants*, W. W. Battey, M.D.; *Surgery*, Noel M. Moore, M.D., W. H. Goodrich, M.D.; *Physical Diagnosis*, Eugene E. Murphy, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, W. C. Lyle, M.D.; *Chemistry*, W. Z. Holiday, M.D.; *Genito-urinary Surgery*, A. J. Kilpatrick, M.D.; *Physiology*, R. B. McLaws, M.D.
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ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

Entrance Requirements.—Evidence of graduation from a high school, or of matriculation in a college, or of passing a state medical preliminary examination.

Length of Course.—The school is kept open all the year, both as a day and a night school, but four terms, of 26 weeks each in separate years, are required.

Fees.—

Matriculation	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 5.00
Tuition each year	.	.	.	.	.	65.00
Final examination	.	.	.	.	.	25.00

besides laboratory fees.

Graduates in 1899.—26, of whom 2 had academic degrees.

Students Enrolled 1898-99.—101.

FACULTY.

- | | |
|--|--|
| W. M. W. Davison, A.M., M.D.
<i>Dermatology, and Venereal Diseases.</i> | H. P. Pratt, M.D.
<i>Electro-therapeutics.</i> |
| C. F. Bassett, A.M., M.D.
<i>Theory, and Practice.</i> | P. R. Barnes, LL.B.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence.</i> |
| J. H. S. Johnson, M.D.
<i>Pedology.</i> | C. E. Boynton, M.D.
<i>Chemistry.</i> |
| Joseph Watry, M.D.
<i>Ophthalmology, and Otology.</i> | James A. Bishop, B.S.
<i>Chemistry.</i> |
| Ida Wright Rogers, M.D.
<i>Clinical Obstetrics.</i> | Walter B. Metcalf, M.D.
<i>Diseases of the Stomach, and Intestines.</i> |
| Julia Holmes Smith, A.B., M.D.,
Dean. | Walter H. Fox, D.D.S.
<i>Dental Surgery.</i> |
| L. D. Rogers, M.D., Registrar.
<i>Surgery.</i> | W. F. Coy, M.D.
<i>Physiologic Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i> |
| John A. Whipple, M.D.
<i>Anatomy.</i> | C. E. Covey, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i> |
| Janes A. Gessing, M.D.
<i>Physical Diagnosis.</i> | E. H. Sparling, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.</i> |
| Paul Burmaster, M.D.
<i>Rhinology, and Laryngology.</i> | John Hoehne, Ph.G.
<i>Pharmacy.</i> |
| Cyril Vermeren, M.D.
<i>Psycho-therapeutics.</i> | J. D. Craig, M.D.
<i>Dietetics.</i> |
| A. P. Davis, M.D.
<i>Mechanical Therapeutics.</i> | W. H. Amerson, M.D.
<i>Surgery (Associate).</i> |
| May Hadley, M.D.
<i>Hygiene, and Sanitation.</i> | |
| A. S. Fish, M.D.
<i>Histology, and Neurology.</i> | |

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Gynecology, Mary A. Seymour ; Susan E. Bruce, M.D.; *Obstetrics*, W. C. Brown, M.D.; *Electro-therapeutics*, E. G. Trowbridge, M.D.; *Dental Surgery*, A. J. Wright, D.D.S.; *Pedology*, H. H. Merrell, M.D.; *Natural Therapeutics*, E. Gleitsman, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, J. H. Veatch, M.D., Edith T. Clarke, M.D.; *Anatomy*, J. R. Baldwin, M.D., Albert F. Heimlich, M.D.; *Histology*, O. M. Steffenson, M.D.; *Surgery*, George F. Tyson, M.D.; *Physiology*, F. F. Brown, M.D., Emogene P. Nutting, M.D.; *Pathology and Bacteriology*, Thomas J. Kinney, M.D.; *Massage*, John E. Hedlund, M.D.
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MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

Entrance Requirements.—A certificate or diploma from a college, normal, or high school approved by the university; or an examination as follows: *English, Greek, algebra, geometry, French, Latin, German, physics, chemistry, zoology, general bio-*

ogy, botany, history. Applicant must pass on eight units, of which at least one must be made in *English*, and one in *algebra*. A unit is a year's work in any one subject with five periods a week in class or laboratory.

Length of Course.—Four years, of nine months each.

Fees.—

Per session, first and second year	. . . \$ 5.00
Third and fourth year	. . . 50.00

Graduates in—Not given in the announcement.

Students Enrolled in —Not given in the announcement.

FACULTY.

Richard H. Jesse, LL.D. <i>President.</i>	W. G. Brown, B.S., Ph.D. <i>Chemistry.</i>
A. W. McAlister, A.M., M.D., LL.D., <i>Dean.</i>	Sidney Calvert, B.Sc., A.M. <i>Chemistry (Assistant).</i>
<i>Surgery and Obstetrics.</i>	Paul Kaufmann, M.D. <i>Pathology, and Bacteriology.</i>
Woodson Moss, M.D. <i>Anatomy, and Practice of Medicine.</i>	R. B. Moore, B.S. <i>Instructor, Chemistry.</i>
J. W. Connaway, M.D. <i>Physiology.</i>	Charles Thorn, A.B., A.M. <i>Instructor, Biology.</i>
M. L. Lipscomb, A.M. <i>Physics.</i>	W. W. Griffith, B.S. <i>Instructor, Physics.</i>
Howard Ayers, B.S., Ph.D. <i>Biology.</i>	

OTHER INSTRUCTORS.

Biology, C. M. Jackson, M.S.; *Materia Medica*, W. A. Norris, M.D.; *Physiology*, Bert Munday, M.S.; *Pathology and Bacteriology*, T. E. McGaugh, A.M.; *Ophthalmology*, F. L. Henderson, M.D.; *Railroad Surgery*, G. R. Highsmith, B.S., M.D.; *Gynecology*, A. B. Miller, A.B., M.D.; *Genito-urinary Surgery*, J. E. Tefft, M.D.; *Gynecology*, W. A. Tichenor, M.D.

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ERRATA.

Kindly note the following changes :

p. 529. Kentucky University, Medical Department. Insert (Association of American Medical Colleges) under the title.

p. 539. Johns Hopkins University. Insert (Association of American Medical Colleges) under the title. Paragraph numbered 3 is untrue. Those who comply with the conditions of 1 and 2 are admitted without examination. The evidence required by 3 is obtained by an examination.

p. 544. The Medical School of Harvard University. The Dean writes that his school has not been a member of the Association of American Medical Colleges since 1896. Erase the line indicating this under the title.

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SECRETARY'S TABLE.

As the pages containing the directory of our American Medical Colleges are examined, now that they are in cold type, one is conscious of many defects. The limping method of editing, which does not harmonize the work of various hands, nor even maintain a harmony in the different parts, is an example. No excuse will be attempted; the difficulties in the way were greater than were estimated, and where the best could not be secured, the best under the circumstances is given. Should there be another edition, many of the faults can be eliminated. To the many friends who were so kind in securing catalogues, the completeness of the directory is due. Mention should also be made of Mr. Robert P. McCready, A.B., who did most of the compiling, and Miss Hunt to whose care the index was intrusted, as without their painstaking cooperation, the directory could not have been prepared. Now that it is published, it is hoped it will prove to be a convenience and, possibly, of real value to the readers of the Bulletin.

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The meetings at Atlantic City are promising well; at least those which are the more closely associated with the Bulletin, for, of these only can we speak officially. Dr. Suiter, the secretary of the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards writes that preparations are making for their meeting, but it is too soon to make any definite announcement. The meeting will be held on Monday, June 4, at a place to be determined upon later. This organization has in it the potentiality for the good of the profession to a greater degree than almost any other combination of medical men. Hence there is a peculiar propriety in the imitation printed on the letter-head: "Every state or territorial board whose duty is to examine or license physicians intending to practise in the jurisdiction of the board, by whatsoever name it may be called, is urged to affiliate with the National Confederation if it has not already done so."

The present officers are: Dr. J. N. McCormick, Bowling Green, Ky., President; Drs. N. R. Coleman, Columbus, O., and B. F. Crummer, Omaha, Neb., Vice-presidents; Dr. A. Walter

Suiter, Herkimer, N. Y., Secretary and Treasurer; Drs. W. S. Foster, Pittsburg, Pa., J. M. Matthews, Louisville, Ky., T. J. Happel, Trenton, Tenn., W. W. Potter, Buffalo, N. Y., and Augustus Korndoerfer, Philadelphia, the Executive Council.

BOOK NOTICES.

A POCKET MEDICAL DICTIONARY GIVING THE PRONUNCIATION AND DEFINITION OF THE PRINCIPAL WORDS USED IN MEDICINE AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES. BY GEORGE M. GOULD, A.M., M.D. Fourth edition revised and enlarged. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1900. pp. 835. Price, \$1.00.

We are told that this little volume which can easily be carried in one's coat pocket, gives and defines 30,000 words, and that the issue of the edition is coincident with the sale of 100,000 copies of Dr. Gould's dictionaries,—a circulation ordinarily attained by a popular novel. While the best is always the cheapest and it is safer to reach to one's bookshelves for Gould's Dictionary of Medicine for fear the word under consideration is numbered 30,001, yet for a comprehensive, convenient manual, with concise definitions, this book which can be left on one's study table and occupy but little space leaves nothing to be desired. The publisher has ably seconded the author in producing a book so easy to read, although containing so much.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES. PREPARED BY HENRY L. TAYLOR, PH.D., under the direction of JAMES RUSSELL PARSONS, JR., A.M., MEDICINE. University of the State of New York College Department. Bulletin 8, January, 1900. Albany, N. Y., published by the university. pp. 349-744. Price, 45 cents.

Mr. Parsons has had compiled a wonderful amount of information in this Bulletin No. 8, putting in a shape to make it easy of access, and convenient to consult. Part of the volume appeared in the Bulletin for June, 1899; in addition to these statements regarding the colleges, there are sections devoted to the state requirements to practise, and the text of the laws themselves. As far as we have had the opportunity to verify the statements, they are accurate and the compiler has persevered in his effort for the work is reasonably complete.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1897-98. In two volumes: Vol. I, pp. cxx, 1280; Vol. II, pp. 1281-2640. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1899.

These reports always contain a deal of valuable information on educational topics, but the demands upon our pages prevent the notice of anything save topics relating to medical education. In Volume I, there is to be found an extremely valuable tabular statement of the "Courses of Studies in Medical Schools" wherein various studies are tabulated for each year of the course,

with the number of hours per week devoted to each. The greatest defect in the table is that only 65 out of the more than 150 medical colleges are tabulated. It does seem that a government bureau might have wit and energy enough to secure this information as to the other colleges, when it is not furnished to their hand in the catalogs.

The usual compilation of the medical practice acts is given and much more carefully prepared than formerly.

In Volume II, the usual valuable tables are to be found. The summary of medical schools includes the following totals :

Number of schools	151
" instructors	4,247
" students enrolled	23,433
" having academic degree	2,094
" graduates in 1898	5,597
Value of grounds and buildings	\$11,264,263
Endowment funds	1,906,072
Volumes in libraries	151,433

The *Bookman* for March, has been received and the first instalment of "Stringtown on the Pike" has been read and with interest. Whether we had expected too much or were not sufficiently familiar with the class of writing or from some other cause, our interest while sustained to the end of the instalment did not rise to enthusiasm, and it was difficult to express an opinion. We are helped in this by the following notice in the *New York Mail and Express* for March 7, 1900, which seems to be fair.

"The editors of the *Bookman* have proclaimed their firm belief in the qualities of "Stringtown on the Pike," the novel that is to succeed "Janice Meredith" as a serial in their pages. It is by a new writer, Mr. John Uri Lloyd, and the first instalment is printed in the March number. This instalment does not furnish sufficient ground for the sharing their faith by the reader, nor, on the other hand, does it indicate that it has been misplaced. One can only gather the beginning of the threads of the plot and wait patiently for its development. There is promise in it, and apparent danger of its frustration. The story will probably have to wait for even a beginning of judgment until it has advanced considerably more."

The *Bibliographia Medica* looks very much like an old friend, and the secondary title (*Index Medicus*) at once furnishes the explanation. The *Institut de Bibliographie*, of Paris, is making the effort to fill the void occasioned by the suspension of the publication of our American index. The first number was issued on February 15, and purports to give the literature for January, 1900. There are 64 pages (two columns to a page) of index. We wish every success to the venture. The subscription price is 60 francs, which should be sent to the "Bureaux de la Bibliographia Medica, Institut de Bibliographie, 93 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, France."

BULLETIN

OF THE

American Academy of Medicine.

VOL. IV.

ISSUED JUNE, 1900.

No. 7.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE is not responsible for the sentiments expressed in any paper or address published in the BULLETIN.

STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE; REVISION FOR 1899.

Compiled by CHARLES MCINTIRE, A.M., M.D., Secretary, American Academy of Medicine.

PRELIMINARY.

The review of the laws regulating the practice of medicine, and the practical results of their execution for this year is, again, only a revision. While there are many advantages in publishing a full report every year, the changes in any one year are usually so slight, the republishing of the same material year by year would be padding the pages of the Bulletin. By the system of cross references, each revision gives complete information as to the present regulations of any state. The present plan is to issue a complete report every five years.

There are some changes in the arrangement of the report this year. Along with the statement of the method of procedure in every state of the "A" class may be found the results of the examinations for 1899, if these have been obtained. Then, in another article, these same examinations are arranged under the colleges themselves, showing the states where their graduates applied for license and the result. It is thought that this double table will be easier of consultation than the single tabulation as prepared last year.

In these tabulated results, the effort is made to act fairly to the colleges by indicating the reexaminations of those who failed, and also whether the applicant was a member of the last graduating class or not. The report for last year was criticised because these facts were not stated, and the figures as published did injustice to certain colleges. The compiler of these returns has no other desire than to give accurate information. He is not directly interested in any medical college, and has no possible motive for acting unfairly to any. He has endeavored to exercise every precaution to prevent errors in the figures published, but cannot attempt to verify the statistics furnished to him.

A review of some of the more important items relating to medical licensure happening during the year will be found in the secretary's table of this number.

1. METHOD OF PROCEDURE AND EXAMINATION.

RESULTS BY STATES.

ALABAMA [A].

See Vol. 2, p. 701 (Reprint, p. 5).

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Dr. Glenn Andrews, Montgomery.

Dr. John Perkins Furniss, Selma.

Dr. Charles Higgs Franklin, Union Springs.

Dr. George Augustus Ketchum, Mobile.

Dr. Edwin Leslie Maréchal, Mobile.

Dr. Thaddeus Lindley Robertson, Birmingham.

William Henry Sanders, State Health Officer, Secretary, Montgomery.

Dr. James Thomas Searcy, Tuscaloosa.

Dr. Edward Henry Sholl, Birmingham.

Dr. Wooten Moore Wilkerson, Montgomery.

Examinations 1899.

	Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Alabama.</i>	Birmingham Med. Coll.	3	3	6
	Medical Coll. of Ala.	13	1	14
	Med. Dept. Montezuma ¹ Univ.	0	1	1
<i>Georgia.</i>	Coll. Phys. and Surg. Atlanta.	3	0	3
	Atlanta Med. Coll. ²	3	3	6

¹ Situated at Bessemer, Ala., extinct.

² Now Coll. Phys. and Surg., Atlanta.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Georgia Coll. of Ecl. Med. and Surg	1	0	1
<i>Illinois.</i>			
Illinois Med. Coll	0	1	1
<i>Iowa.</i>			
Med. Dept. Drake Univ	1	0	1
<i>Louisiana.</i>			
Med. Dept. Tulane Univ.....	6	0	6
<i>Michigan.</i>			
Detroit Coll. of Med.....	1	0	1
<i>Missouri.</i>			
Barnes Med. Coll	0	1	1
Marion Sims Coll. of Med	1	0	1
<i>New York.</i>			
University City of N. Y. Med. Dept.....	1	0	1
Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll	3	0	3
<i>Ohio.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. of Cincinnati	1	0	1
Pulte Medical College.....	1	0	1
<i>Tennessee.</i>			
Med. Dept. Grant Univ.....	2	3	5
“ “ Nashville Univ	2	0	2
“ “ Univ. of the South	3	0	3
“ “ Tennessee Univ.....	3	0	3
“ “ Vanderbilt Univ.....	9	1	10
Med. Dept. Central Tenn. Coll.....	6	3	9
Memphis Hosp. Med. Coll.....	11	3	14 ¹
<i>Virginia.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. Va.....	2	0	2
<i>Foreign Diplomas.</i>			
University of Naples, Italy.....	3	0	3
Non-graduates	0	6	6
Total.....	79	28	107 ²

ALASKA [D].

See Vol. 2, p. 701 (Reprint, 1897, p. 5).

There has been no law enacted for Alaska.

ARIZONA [A].

See Vol. 3, p. 269 (Reprint, 1898 Supplement, p. 1).

Letters addressed to several physicians in Arizona have failed to secure the results of the examinations.³

¹ One of these graduated in 1898.

² In Alabama, a license can be obtained either from a county board of examiners, permitting practice in the county and open to graduates in medicine only, or the state board. In the returns from the counties there are recorded two rejections without mentioning the name of the college. These two are included in the totals.

³ While the proof is being read, information is received that Dr. W. L. Woodruff, of Phoenix, is now Secretary of the Board.

ARKANSAS [B].

See Vol. 2, p. 708 (Reprint, p. 12).

There have been no changes in the laws in Arkansas.

CALIFORNIA [C].

See Vols. 2, p. 709; 3, 270 (Reprint, p. 13; 1898 Supplement, p. 2).

There have been no changes in the method of procedure in California.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Representing the Medical Society of the State of California.

Dr. F. B. Carpenter, President, San Francisco.

Dr. George H. Evans, San Francisco.

Dr. E. G. Frisbie, San Francisco.

Dr. Elmer E. Kelly, San Francisco.

Dr. Dudley Tait, San Francisco.

Dr. Charles C. Wadsworth, Secretary, 1104 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco.

Dr. John M. Williamson, San Francisco.

Representing the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California.

Dr. F. Cornwall, San Francisco.

Dr. George G. Gere, Secretary, 825 Market St., San Francisco.

Dr. J. W. Hamilton, San Francisco.

Dr. H. W. Hunsaker, San Francisco.

Dr. M. H. Logan, San Francisco.

Dr. D. Maclean, President, San Francisco.

Dr. C. N. Miller, San Francisco.

Representing the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of California.

Dr. William Boericke, San Francisco.

Dr. E. R. Bryant, San Francisco.

Dr. F. G. Canney, San Francisco.

Dr. J. Kastendieck, San Francisco.

Dr. Guy E. Manning, Secretary, Spring Valley Building, San Francisco.

Dr. A. C. Peterson, San Francisco.

Dr. Charles Lewis Tisdale, President, Alameda.

[COLORADO [B].

See Vols. 2, p. 711; 3, p. 271 (Reprint, p. 15; 1898 Supplement, p. 3).

Legal Requirement.—Recording a certificate from the state board of examiners in the office of the county clerk. These certificates are issued only to *bona fide* residents of Colorado.

Educational Requirement.—A medical education as shown (1) by a diploma from a medical school recognized by the board as in good standing, only those colleges whose standards are equal to those established by the Association of American Medical Colleges¹ are so recognized ; (2) by an examination before the board of examiners; (3) by practising medicine continuously for ten years.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Dr. Frank Dulin, President, Denver.
 Dr. C. K. Fleming, Secretary, Denver.
 Dr. T. J. Forhan, Trinidad.
 Dr. C. N. Hart, Denver.
 Dr. Sol. G. Kahn, Leadville.
 Dr. George W. Lawrence, Colorado Springs.
 Dr. P. J. McHugh, Fort Collins.
 Dr. T. W. Miles, Denver.
 Dr. W. W. Rowan, Ouray.

CONNECTICUT.

See Vol. 3, p. 271 (1898 Supplement, p. 3).

Directory of Officers in Charge.

State Board of Health.

Prof. William H. Brewer, Ph.D., New Haven.
 R. S. Goodwin, M.D., Thomaston.
 Prof. C. A. Lindsley, M.D., Secretary, New Haven.
 T. H. McKenzie, C.E., Southington.
 H. G. Newton, Esq., New Haven.
 E. K. Root, M.D., Hartford.
 G. H. Wilson, M.D., Meriden.

Committee Representing the Connecticut Medical Society.

Dr. W. L. Barber, Waterbury.
 Dr. J. Francis Calef, Middletown.
 Dr. H. S. Fuller, President, Hartford.
 Dr. Max Mailhouse, Secretary, New Haven.
 Dr. J. W. Wright, Bridgeport.

Representing the Homeopathic School of Medicine.

Dr. Harlan P. Cole, Hartford.
 Dr. Edwin C. Hall, New Haven.
 Dr. Edward B. Hooker, Hartford.
 Dr. E. H. Linnell, Norwich.
 Dr. Charles E. Sanford, Bridgeport.

¹ See *Bull. Am. Acad. of Med.*, Vol. IV, p. 455.

Representing the Eclectic Medical Association.

Dr. Leonard Bailey, Middletown.

Dr. Henry Bickford, Hartford.

Dr. George A. Faber, Waterbury.

Dr. Thomas S. Hodge, Torrington.

Dr. Thomas Mulligan, New Britain.

Examinations 1898-99.¹

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Condi- tioned. ²	Total.
<i>California.</i>				
Coll. of Med. Univ. S. California.....	0	1	0	1
<i>Connecticut.</i>				
Med. Dept. Yale Univ.	8	0	0	8
<i>Illinois.</i>				
Dunham Med. Coll.....	1	0	0	1
<i>Maine.</i>				
Med. Dept. Bowdoin Coll	1	0	0	1
<i>Maryland.</i>				
Baltimore Univ. Sch. of Med	1	5 ³	0	6
Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	1	0	0	1
Med. Dept. Johns Hopkins Univ.....	2	0	0	2
<i>Massachusetts.</i>				
Coll. Phys. and Surg. Boston.....	0	0	1	1
Med. Sch. Harvard Univ	0	0	1	1
Tufts Coll. Med. Sch	0	1	0	1
<i>Michigan.</i>				
Dept. Med. and Surg. Mich. Univ.....	1	0	0	1
<i>Missouri.</i>				
Missouri Med. Coll.....	1	0	0	1
Woman's Med. Coll. Kansas City	0	1	0	1
<i>New Hampshire.</i>				
Dartmouth Med. Coll	1	0	0	1
<i>New York.</i>				
Albany Med. Coll.....	1	1	1	3
Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	4	0	0	4
Eclectic Med. Coll. City of N. Y.....	1	0	0	1
Long Island Coll. Hosp	0	2	0	2
Med. Dept. Univ. City of N. Y.....	2	0	0	2
N. Y. Homeo. Med. Coll	1	0	0	1
Woman's Med. Coll. N. Y. Infirmary	2	0	0	2
<i>Ohio.</i>				
Eclectic Med. Institute.....	0	1	0	1
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>				
Hahnemann Med. Coll	4	0	0	4

¹ The statistics are compiled from May to May of each year.² The report does not distinctly define the status of those who were conditioned.³ Two of these were rejected after a third examination, no information regarding the others.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Condi- tioned.	Total.
Jefferson Med. Coll	3	0	1	4
Med. Dept. Univ. Penna	3	0	0	3
Woman's Med. Coll. of Penna	0	1	0	1
<i>Vermont.</i>				
Med. Dept. Vermont Univ.....	2	1	0	3
<i>Canada.</i>				
Med. Dept. Laval Univ.....	1	0	0	1
Med. Dept. McGill Univ.....	0	0	1	1
Toronto Med. Coll	1	0	0	1
<i>Foreign.</i>				
Univ. of Stockholm	0	1	0	1
Non-graduates.....	2	1	0	3
	<u>44</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>65</u>

DELAWARE [A].

See Vols. 2, p. 717; 3, 273 (Reprint, p. 21; 1898 Supplement, p. 5).

A Change in the Law.

The following supplement to an act entitled: "An Act Regulating the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in this State," passed at Dover, April 18, 1895, has been adopted since the last revision of this article. It makes no changes in the method of procedure, except that licentiates of other state boards of medical examiners may be licensed to practise in Delaware upon the following conditions (1) satisfying the medical council of Delaware that the requirements of the examining board granting the license were not less severe than those demanded in Delaware, and (2) the payment of a fee of \$50. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this method of obtaining a right to practise must present a copy of the license, with the affidavits of the president and secretary of the board issuing it, indicating the standard of the board at the time of issuing the license, and an affidavit of the applicant as to his or her identity with the person mentioned in the license.

Text of the Supplement.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met:

Section 1. That the Medical Council of Delaware, may refuse to issue a certificate for a license to practise medicine and surgery, or may revoke a certificate issued for a license to practise medicine and surgery, for the fol-

lowing causes, to wit: chronic and persistent inebriety; the practice of criminal abortion; conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude or for publicly advertising special ability to treat or cure chronic and incurable diseases; or where any person shall present to the said Medical Council any diploma, license, or certificate that shall have been illegally obtained, or that shall have been signed or issued unlawfully or under fraudulent representations: in complaints for violating the provisions of this section, the accused person shall be furnished with a copy of the complaint, and given a hearing before the said Medical Council in person or by attorney.

Sec. 2. That applicants examined and licensed by, or who are or have been members of state examining and licensing boards of other states, upon the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of the Medical Council of Delaware, and on filing with the Secretary of said Medical Council a copy of his or her license or certificate, certified to by the affidavit of the President and Secretary of such board, showing also that the standard of requirements of the said board at the time the said license or certificate was issued, was substantially the same as that required by the said Medical Council of Delaware, and of his or her affidavit as to the personality thereof, may be granted a certificate for a license to practise medicine and surgery by the said Medical Council, upon the recommendation of the said Boards of Medical Examiners, without further examination thereby.

Sec. 3. That the State Treasurer shall pay the sum of three hundred dollars, per annum, in quarterly payments of seventy-five dollars each, to the Treasurer of the Medical Council of Delaware, who shall apportion and pay the same to the members of the said boards, for their necessary expenses, and in addition five dollars per day each, for each member for every meeting attended, but said per diem shall not exceed in any one year more than twenty-five dollars.

Examinations 1899.¹

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Maryland.</i>			
Baltimore Univ. School of Med	2	1 ²	3
<i>New York.</i>			
Coll. of Phys. and Surg.	2	0	2
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Jefferson Med. Coll.	3	0	3
Medico-chirurgical Coll	4	0	4
<i>Canada.</i>			
Univ. of Toronto	1	0	1
	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>13³</u>

¹ Those to whom the licenses were given, received higher marks than at any previous examination.

² A graduate of 1898, second examination.

³ No report from the Homeopathic Board of Examiners

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA [A].

See Vols. 2, p. 718; 3, p. 273 (*Reprint, p. 22; 1898 Supplement, p. 5*).

There have been no changes in the law or method of procedure in Washington. As no other jurisdiction has recognized the license of the District, the reciprocity clause in the law remains inoperative.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

All communications relating to examinations should be addressed to "The Board of Medical Supervisors, Washington, D. C." Dr. William C. Woodward is the secretary of the board.

Examinations 1899.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>District of Columbia.</i>			
Med. Dept. Columbian Univ	15	4 ¹	19
" " Georgetown "	10	1	11
" " Howard "	5	2	7 ²
" " National "	1	0	1
<i>Georgia.</i>			
Southern Med. Coll. Atlanta ³	1	0	1
<i>Illinois.</i>			
Rush Medical College	1	0	1
<i>Maryland.</i>			
Baltimore Med. Coll.	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Univ. Maryland	0	1	1
Southern Homeo. Med. Coll	1	0	1 ¹
<i>Missouri.</i>			
Missouri Med. Coll	0	1	1 ¹
<i>New York.</i>			
Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll	0	1	1 ¹
Coll. Phys. and Surg. N. Y.	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Univ. City of N. Y.	2	0	2
<i>Ohio.</i>			
Miami Med. Coll.	1	0	1 ¹
Ohio Med. Univ.	1	0	1 ¹
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Hahnemann Med. Coll.	2	0	2
Jefferson Med. Coll.	1	0	1 ¹
<i>Texas.</i>			
Med. Dept. Fort Worth Univ.	0	2	2 ⁴
<i>Canada.</i>			
Med. Dept. Bishop's College	1	0	1 ¹
	44	12	56

¹ One not a member of the last class.

² Two applicants examined twice, and one of those failing, not of the last class.

³ Now Coll. Phys. and Surg., Atlanta.

⁴ One applicant examined twice, not graduated with last class.

FLORIDA [A].

See Vols. 2, p. 720 ; 3, p. 274 (Reprint, p. 24; 1898 Supplement, p. 6).

Florida still retains its old organization of an examining board for each judicial district, with separate boards (for the whole state) for homeopathic and eclectic applicants. There is no central authority gathering the returns, as in Alabama and the number of applicants before each board is few for any one year. This makes it extremely difficult to secure returns. Were it not for the hearty cooperation of the state board of health, and the secretary of the state medical society, the Bulletin's efforts would have been unavailing. As it is the returns are but partial.

Directory of Officers in Charge.*The Secretaries of the Various Boards.***Judicial district.**

- 1st. Dr. C. B. McKinnon, Pensacola.
- 2nd. Dr. G. W. Lamar, Quincy.
- 3rd. Dr. J. A. Townsend, Lake City.
- 4th. Dr. J. H. Durkee, Jacksonville.
- 5th. Dr. G. E. Welch, Palatka.
- 6th. Dr. L. W. Weedon, Tampa.
- 7th. Dr. R. L. Harris, Orlando.

Homeopathic.

Dr. C. W. Johnson, Jacksonville.

Eclectic.

Dr. W. J. Sears, Kissimmee.

Examinations 1899.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Georgia.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. Ga.....	2	0	2
<i>Kentucky.</i>			
Med. Dept. Louisville Univ.....	1	0	1
<i>Maryland.</i>			
Baltimore Med. Coll	1	0	1
<i>Michigan.</i>			
Dept. Med. and Surg. Mich. Univ.....	1	0	1
<i>Ohio.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. Cincinnati	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Wooster Univ.	1	0	1
	7	0	7

GEORGIA [A].

See Vol. 2, p. 721; 3, p. 274 (Reprint, p. 25; 1898 Supplement, p. 6).

There have been no changes in the law or method of procedure in Georgia.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Representing the "Regular School of Medicine."

Dr. J. W. Bailey, Vice-president, Gainesville.

Dr. J. B. S. Holmes, Secretary, Atlanta.

Dr. E. A. Jelks, Quitman.

Dr. F. M. Ridley, President, La Grange.

Dr. A. A. Smith, Hawkinsville.

Representing the "Homeopathic School of Medicine."

Dr. M. A. Cleckly, President, Augusta.

Dr. R. B. Cuthbert, Rome.

Dr. R. E. Hinman, Secretary and Treasurer, Atlanta.

Dr. John Z. Lawshe, Vice-president, Atlanta.

Dr. C. M. Paine, Atlanta.

Representing the "Eclectic School of Medicine."

Dr. J. Frank Harris, Pavo.

Dr. John F. Harris, Dalton.

Dr. M. K. Phillips, Bremen.

Dr. W. V. Robertson, President, Atlanta.

Dr. M. T. Salter, Secretary, Atlanta.

Examinations 1899.¹

	Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Georgia.</i>				
	Georgia Coll. Ecl. Med. and Surg.....	15	0	15
<i>Ohio.</i>				
	Eclectic Medical Institute	1	0	1
		<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>16</u>

IDAHO [A].

Idaho has a new law since the last revision of the Guide.

Text of the Act.**AN ACT**

To regulate the practice of medicine and surgery within the State of Idaho; and providing penallies for the violation of this Act; and the repeal of all other acts in relation thereto :

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho :

Section 1. The governor of the state, within sixty days from the expira-

¹ The "Regular" Board of Examiners has not favored us with any reply to letters of inquiry.

tion of the session of the legislature at which this Act shall have been passed, shall appoint a board of medical examiners, to be known and styled, "The State Board of Medical Examiners," consisting of six members, a majority of whom shall never be appointed from, nor represent, any one school of medicine, and not less than three schools of medicine shall be at all times represented on said boards, all of whom shall be graduates of reputable medical colleges or universities, in good standing, and learned and skilled in the theory and practice of medicine and surgery, and of good moral repute.

The term of office of the members forming the first board under this Act shall be as follows, *viz* : Two members thereof shall be appointed to serve for a period of four years, and two members thereof shall be appointed to serve for a period of six years. After which all subsequent appointments shall be for a period of six years, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. All persons appointed to serve under said board shall, upon assuming the duties thereof, make oath before a district or probate judge that they are graduates of colleges or universities in good standing, giving names and locations thereof, and that they will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of such office. These oaths shall be made in duplicate, one to be retained on file in the office of the secretary of said board, and one to be forwarded to the secretary of state, who shall on receipt of the same, issue to each member appointed on said board, and complying with this section, a certificate of such appointment, under his hand and the great seal of the state : *Provided*, That the governor shall remove any member of said board who shall be guilty of any criminal or dishonorable conduct, or who shall be guilty of any unprofessional conduct forbidden by this Act, upon recommendation from the said board, made pursuant to a resolution thereof, duly authenticated and accompanied by all the facts and testimony in possession of said board, upon which the said resolution is based. Vacancies occurring from death, resignation or any other cause shall be filled by appointment by the governor within thirty days from the time such vacancies occur, and such appointee shall serve during the unexpired portion of the term of the member whose place he fills ; *Provided*, further, that after the board shall have been constituted and organized, no person otherwise eligible shall thereafter be appointed on said board who is not in possession of a license to practise medicine and surgery in this state under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 2. Said board shall have authority to prescribe and establish all needful rules, regulations and by-laws, not inconsistent with the laws of this state, or the United States, to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 3. Said board shall organize immediately after appointment by electing from among its members a president, a secretary, and a treasurer, and shall provide a seal and shall attest its acts under said seal. Any member of the board shall have the authority to administer oaths, and the board shall have authority to take testimony whenever the same is necessary in any matter relating to its official acts or duties. Said board shall hold regular meetings on the first Tuesday in the months of April and October in each year at

the capital of the state, or at such other places as the board shall designate. Special meetings may also be called, when, in the opinion of a majority of the said board, the same is necessary, and shall be held at such times and places as a majority of the board may designate. Said board shall keep a minute book or general book of record in which all the official Acts, proceedings and transactions of said board shall appear in full. They shall also keep in addition thereto a "cash book," in which shall appear in detail all receipts and disbursements of said board. They shall also keep a special register, containing the names and addresses of all applicants for license, together with the data required to be furnished in the application for said license. Said special register shall also show whether the applicant received license or was rejected, and if the applicant is rejected, it shall contain a full statement of the reasons therefor. Said general book of record, the cash book and the special register, shall be *prima facie* evidence of all matters therein recorded, and shall be public records, in charge of the secretary of the board.

Sec. 4. The board shall make an annual report to the governor of the state which report shall set forth a full and complete history of all its official Acts during the year, and shall also contain a true statement of all receipts and disbursements of said board for the period so reported.

Sec. 5. All persons, except as hereinafter provided, who were legally engaged in the actual practice of medicine and surgery, or either of them within the state, at the time of the passage of this Act, under the provisions of the Medical Act of 1887, shall be licensed without examination to continue such practice under this Act, by making application to the State Medical Examining Board upon suitably prepared blanks to be furnished by said board, within six months from the taking effect of this Act. The applicant shall be required to transmit with said application, a certificate from the county recorder from the county in which he or she may reside, that said applicant is a *bona fide* resident of the state and has recorded his or her diploma under the provisions of the Medical Act of 1887, giving date of such record. Persons who received a license under the now defunct medical law of 1897 will simply be required to transmit such license. The fee for license under this section shall be five (\$5) dollars and shall in each case accompany the application. Upon fulfilment of the requirements herein stated, the board shall issue to said applicant a license to practise medicine and surgery within this state. Persons for whom the provisions of this section are intended, failing or refusing to avail themselves of the same, shall be and are hereby subject to the requirements of Section 6 of this Act.

Sec. 6. After the passage of this Act, every person, except as hereinafter provided, desiring to commence the practice of medicine and surgery, or either of them, within the state shall, immediately and prior to commencing the same, make a written application to the State Medical Examining Board, upon suitably prepared blanks to be furnished by the board, for a license so to do. The applicant shall transmit with said application his or her diploma, together with an affidavit setting forth that said diploma is genuine, and that the applicant is the rightful possessor thereof and the identical

person named therein, and that same was obtained by pursuing the regular course of study or examination in said institution, and setting forth that he or she is a citizen of the United States, or has declared their intention of becoming such. If the said diploma has been issued by a reputable college of medicine in good standing, said application shall be eligible to examination. All applicants shall be examined in the applied branches of the theory and practice of medicine and surgery of either of them, as those branches are taught in the reputable chartered schools of the system of medicine to which the applicant belongs and which the applicant intends to practise, and such examination shall in all cases include anatomy, physiology, pathology, diagnosis, hygiene, chemistry, histology and toxicology. No applicant for license shall be allowed to practise medicine and surgery, or either of them, until such license shall have been granted. The board shall cause the examination to be scientific and practical and sufficiently thorough to test the applicant's fitness to practise medicine and surgery, or either of them, and if the applicant correctly answer at least seventy-five per cent. of all the questions submitted, said board shall grant the applicant a license to practise medicine and surgery in the state. Every applicant for license under any of the provisions of this Act, must furnish sufficient evidence to the board that they are of good moral character. All applications under this section must be accompanied by twenty-five (\$25) dollars, which is the fee for examination under this section. Should the applicant fail to pass said examination, the fee is not returnable. The cost of transmission to and from the board of all papers belonging to an applicant under this or any other section of this Act, shall be paid by the applicant. In case an applicant for an examination fails to pass the required examination, he or she may be reexamined after the expiration of six months, and within one year, without the payment of an additional fee, and thereafter said applicant may be examined as often as desired at any regular or special meeting of the board on the payment of the regular fee for such examination. Said board may also refuse a license, for unprofessional conduct, or conduct of a criminal, immoral, or dishonorable nature.

Sec. 7. The words "unprofessional or dishonorable conduct" as used in Section 6, or any other section of this Act, is hereby declared to mean :

First. The procuring, or aiding or abetting in procuring a criminal abortion.

Second. The employment of what are popularly known as "cappers" or "steerers" in procuring practice.

Third. The obtaining of a fee on the assurance that a manifestly incurable disease can be permanently cured.

Fourth. A wilful betrayal of the professional secret to the detriment of a patient.

Fifth. All advertisements of medical business in which untruthful and improbable statements are made.

Sixth. All advertisements of any kind, of any medicine or means, whereby the monthly periods of women can be regulated or the menses can be re-established if suppressed.

Seventh. Conviction of an offense involving moral turpitude.

Eighth. Habitual intemperance in the use of ardent spirits, narcotics, or stimulants.

Sec. 8. All questions upon the different branches of medicine and surgery submitted by said board to candidates for examination shall either be written or printed, or partly written and printed, and the questions on each branch shall be arranged upon separate sheets of paper and numbered consecutively.

The candidates shall be supplied with a list of the questions upon but one branch or subject at a time, which, after completing his or her answers thereto, he or she shall be entitled to the next list of questions, and so on in like manner until said candidates shall have been examined in all the branches required. All answers to the questions thus submitted shall be in writing, upon suitable paper furnished by the board, no candidate being permitted to furnish his or her own paper for such written answers. Each list of the candidate's answers shall bear the same title as the corresponding list of questions, and each answer shall be numbered to correspond with the questions to which it refers. The questions submitted by the board to each candidate examined, together with the answers thereto, shall be placed and kept on file in the office of the secretary of said board, and shall constitute part of the records of said office.

Sec. 9. When complaint is made to the board, of unprofessional or other conduct, on the part of any licentiate, under the provisions of the Act, meriting a suspension, revocation, or cancellation of his license, the board shall have power to hear evidence for and against the accused, touching such complaint, and if the board be satisfied from the evidence of the justice of such complaint, the board must institute proper proceedings in the district court in and for the county where such licentiate resides, for the suspension or revocation, and cancellation of such license, and the district courts of this state are hereby vested with jurisdiction to hear and determine all such proceedings, and to suspend or revoke and cancel any license at issue in any such proceedings. The accused shall be entitled to appear in person or by counsel at every stage of any such proceedings, from the first hearing of said complaint before the board to the final disposition of the case in the district court. All costs incident to any such proceeding in the district court shall be assessed by the court as the justice of the case, in the discretion of the court, may require.

In all such proceedings the county attorney shall appear for the board in the district court. In case the board refuse to grant a license to practise under this Act, the applicant shall have the right to have the action of the board refusing such license reviewed by the district court in and for the county in which the meeting at which the license was refused was held, or such other county as may be agreed upon : *Provided*, proceedings for such review, be instituted within ten days after notice of such refusal upon the applicant.

Sec. 10. Any person practising medicine and surgery within this state, without having obtained a license herein provided for, or contrary to the pro-

visions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days, nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, together, with the costs of prosecution, and each day such person continues to practise medicine and surgery, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 11. Every person receiving a license under this Act shall, within thirty days thereafter, have the same recorded in the office of the county recorder, within the county where the licentiate intends to practise. Otherwise, said license is void. The county recorder of each county shall have, suitably prepared, a separate "book of record," in which all the licenses under this Act, presented to them, shall be recorded, and on the first day of December of each year, furnish the secretary of State Medical Examining Board a list of the licenses on record in his office, and upon notice to him from said secretary of the revocation of any license on record in his office, or of the death or removal from the county, of any person whose license is on record therein, said recorder shall make a note of the fact on the page containing the record of said license, so that the records kept by said county recorder shall correspond with the records of his county, as kept by the secretary of said medical board.

Sec. 12. All licenses issued by the board shall be numbered consecutively and in the order issued. Each license shall be signed by the president and secretary of the board, under the official seal of the board issuing the same. Four members of the board shall constitute a quorum to transact business at any regular or special meeting.

Sec. 13. The words "respectable or reputable medical college or university in good standing" are hereby declared to mean such medical colleges or universities as are legally chartered, reputable, and in good standing within the state or county where they are located.

Sec. 14. Any person shall be regarded as practising medicine and surgery, or either, who shall advertise in any manner, or hold himself or herself out to the public as a physician and surgeon, or either, in this state, or who shall investigate or diagnose, or offer to investigate or diagnose any physical or mental ailment of any person with a view of relieving the same as is commonly done by physicians or surgeons, or suggest, recommend, prescribe, or direct, for the use of any person, sick, injured or deformed, any drug, medicine, means, or appliance for the intended relief, palliation, or cure of the same, with the intent of receiving therefor, either directly or indirectly, any fee, gift, or compensation whatsoever: *Provided*, however, this Act shall not apply to dentists and registered pharmacists or midwives in the legitimate practice of their respective professions, nor to services rendered in cases of emergency where no fee is charged. Any person who shall present to the board, as his or her own, the diploma of another, or a forged affidavit of identification, or who shall attempt to personate another practitioner of a like or different name, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to such fine

and imprisonment as are made and provided by the statutes of the state of Idaho for the crime of forgery.

Sec. 15. It shall be the duty of the county attorneys to prosecute all violations of this Act within their respective counties. And all cases of appeal to the supreme court of the state, the attorney general thereof shall represent said board upon said appeal. The board shall investigate all complaints of non-compliance with, or violations of, the provisions of this Act, and to bring all such cases to the notice of the proper prosecuting officers.

Sec. 16. This Act shall not apply to commissioned medical officers of the United States army, navy, and marine hospital service in the discharge of their official duties, nor to railway surgeons in the discharge of official duties, nor to legally qualified physicians and surgeons from other states, when called in consultation with any legally qualified physician and surgeon of this state.

Sec. 17. The members of said board shall look alone to the revenues of this Act for reimbursement of actual expenses incurred in attendance upon the business of sessions of said board, and they shall look alone to the same source for their per diem allowance, which shall not exceed the sum of five dollars per day each, for each day said board may be in actual session.

Sec. 18. The governor is hereby empowered to receive from the late secretary of the now defunct State Board of Medical Examiners all property and money in his possession belonging to the said board, and to deliver same to the State Board of Medical Examiners to be by him appointed under this Act.

Sec. 19. All other Acts and parts of Acts regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in this state are hereby repealed.

Sec. 20. Whereas an emergency is hereby declared to exist, this bill shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage and approval by the governor.

Approved on the 3rd day of March, 1899.

Legal Requirement.—Recording the license issued by the state board of medical examiners within 30 days after its issuing in the office of the county recorder of the county wherein the licentiate intends to practise.

Educational Requirement.—Completing a course in a reputable college of medicine in good standing, and graduating therefrom; and passing an examination before the state board of medical examiners. This examination shall in all cases include papers on anatomy, physiology, pathology, diagnosis, hygiene, chemistry, histology, and toxicology. Seventy-five per cent. of all the questions asked must be answered to pass this examination.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Dr. George Collister, Boise.

Dr. L. P. McCalla, President, Boise.

Dr. R. L. Nourse, Secretary and Treasurer, Hailey.

Dr. J. R. Numbers, Weiser.

Dr. J. W. Turner, Cottonwood.

Dr. W. W. Watkins, Vice-president, Moscow.

Time and Place for Examination.—The first Tuesday in April and October. The October (1900) meeting will be held at Boise; for the places for subsequent meetings make application to the secretary.

Method of Procedure.—Write the secretary for a blank application, and for the time and place of the next meeting of the board. Fill out this blank and return, accompanying it with the fee and the diploma. Appear before the board at the time appointed for the examination. When the license is issued, record the same in the office of the county recorder. A reexamination is permitted to those who fail after six months, and before a year has expired after the first examination, and thereafter as many examinations as the, heretofore, unsuccessful applicant may care to take, without the payment of an additional fee.

Fees.—For the examination \$25.00. All expense of sending diploma, etc., to be borne by the applicant. The fee for recording is not stated in the Act, but is, probably, not more than \$1.

Penalty.—A fine of not less than \$50, nor more than \$300; or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 10 days, nor more than 6 months; or both for every day of illegal practice.

Remarks.—There are no provisions for granting temporary licenses, and the board has power to revoke a license for unprofessional conduct.

Examinations 1899.

Note.—This being the first year of the board's existence, much of its work consisted in issuing licenses to those already in practice. 203 applications from such were received, and licenses granted to 181. The 22 were refused licenses because, of non-residence, 5; of fraudulent diploma, 1; of credentials from medical schools not in good standing, diploma mills, etc., 15. One is not accounted for in this enumeration.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>California.</i>			
Cooper Medical Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>Colorado.</i>			
Denver Homeo. Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>Illinois.</i>			
Northwestern Univ. Woman's Med. Sch.....	1	0	1
Rush Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>Maryland.</i>			
Coll. Phys. and Surg. of Baltimore	1	0	1
<i>Michigan.</i>			
Detroit Coll. of Med.	0	1 ¹	1
<i>Missouri.</i>			
Ensworth Med. Coll.....	2	0	2
Marion Sims Coll. of Med	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Washington Univ.....	1	0	1
<i>New York.</i>			
Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll.....	2	0	2
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Jefferson Med. Coll	1	0	1
Medico-chirurgical Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>Tennessee.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. of the South.....	0	1	1
<i>Canada.</i>			
Med. Dept. McGill Univ.....	1	0	1
	14	2	16

ILLINOIS [A].

Illinois has a new law since the last revision of the Guide.

Text of the Act.

Section 1. ORGANIZATION AND DUTIES OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.
Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: That the State Board of Health shall organize within three months after the passage of this Act; it shall procure a seal and shall receive through its secretary applications for certificates and examinations. The president and secretary shall have the authority to administer oaths, and the board to take testimony in all matters relating to its duties.

Sec. 2. LICENSE FROM STATE BOARD OF HEALTH REQUIRED—APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE—EXAMINATIONS—GRADUATES OF LEGALLY CHARTERED MEDICAL COLLEGES IN ILLINOIS IN GOOD STANDING GRANTED CERTIFICATES. No person shall hereafter begin the practice of medicine, or any of the branches thereof, or midwifery, in this state without first applying for and obtaining a license from the State Board of Health to do so. Application shall be in writing, and shall be accompanied by

¹ A graduate in class of 1888.

the examination fees hereinafter specified, and with proof that the applicant is of good moral character. Applications from candidates who desire to practise medicine and surgery in all their branches shall be accompanied by proof that the applicant is a graduate of a medical college or institution in good standing, as may be determined by the board. When the application aforesaid has been inspected by the board and found to comply with the foregoing provisions, the board shall notify the applicant to appear before it for examination, at the time and place mentioned in such notice.

Examinations may be made in whole or in part in writing by the board, and shall be of a character sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the candidate as a practitioner. The examination of those who desire to practice medicine and surgery in all their branches shall embrace those general subjects and topics, a knowledge of which is commonly and generally required of candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine, by reputable medical colleges in the United States. The examination of those who desire to practise midwifery shall be of such a character as to determine the qualification of the applicant to practise midwifery. The examination of those who desire to practise any other system or science of treating human ailments who do not use medicines internally or externally, and who do not practise operative surgery shall be of a character sufficiently strict to test their qualifications as practitioners. All examinations provided for in this Act shall be conducted under rules and regulations prescribed by the board, which shall provide for a fair and wholly impartial method of examination. *Provided*, that graduates of legally chartered medical colleges in Illinois in good standing as may be determined by the board, may be granted certificates without examinations.¹

SEC. 3. LICENSE TO PRACTISE—PROVISIONS. If the applicant successfully passes his examination, or presents a diploma from a legally chartered medical college in Illinois in good standing, the board shall issue to such applicant a license authorizing him to practise medicine, midwifery or other system of treating human ailments, as the case may be: *Pro-*

¹ *Resolutions Concerning the Recognition of Medical Colleges in Illinois, Adopted by the Illinois State Board of Health, July 11, 1899:*

WHEREAS, Section 2, of an Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Illinois, and to repeal an Act named therein, approved April 24, 1899, in force July 1, 1899, gives the State Board of Health discretionary power as to granting certificates without examination to graduates of legally chartered medical colleges in Illinois in good standing as may be determined by the Board, and,

WHEREAS, it is evident, notwithstanding the discretionary power granted to the Board, that the true intent and purpose of this Act is to require all persons to prove their qualifications to the State Board of Health by passing an examination; therefore be it

Resolved, That all applicants for a State Certificate to practise medicine and surgery in the State of Illinois, who are graduates of medical colleges in good standing as may be determined by this Board, shall, before receiving a certificate, be obliged to pass an examination such as contemplated in Section 2, of an Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Illinois, in force July 1, 1899.

Published by order of the Board.

Springfield, July 12, 1899.

J. A. EGAN, M.D., *Secretary*.

vided, that those who are authorized to practise other systems cannot use medicine internally or externally or perform surgical operations: *Provided, further*, that only those who are authorized to practise medicine and surgery in all their branches shall call or advertise themselves as physicians or doctors: *And, provided further*, that those who are authorized to practise midwifery shall not use any drug or medicine or attend other than cases of labor. Such license shall be in such form as may be determined by the board, and in accordance with the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, however, that any wilful violation on the part of an applicant of any of the rules and regulations of the board, governing examinations shall be sufficient cause for the board to refuse to issue a license to such applicant. Such certificates shall be signed by all members of the board and attested by the secretary.

Sec. 4. CERTIFICATES TO BE RECORDED IN OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK—RECORDS OF COUNTY CLERK. Every person holding a certificate from the State Board of Health shall have it recorded in the office of the clerk of the county in which he resides or practises within three months from its date, and the date of recording shall be endorsed thereon. Until such certificate is recorded, as herein provided, the holder thereof shall not exercise any of the rights or privileges conferred therein. Any person practising in another county shall record the certificate in like manner in the county in which he practises, and the holder of the certificate shall pay to the county clerk the usual fee for making the record. The county clerk shall keep, in a book provided for the purpose, a complete list of the certificates recorded by him, with the date of the issue of the certificate. The register of the county clerk shall be open to public inspection during business hours.

Sec. 5. EXAMINATION FEES. The fees for examination and for a certificate shall be as follows: Ten (10) dollars for examination in medicine and surgery, and five (5) dollars for a certificate if issued. Five (5) dollars for an examination in midwifery, and three (3) dollars for a certificate if issued. For all other practitioners ten (10) dollars for an examination and five (5) dollars for a certificate if issued.

Sec. 6. UNPROFESSIONAL OR DISHONORABLE CONDUCT—BOARD MAY WITHHOLD OR REVOKE CERTIFICATES—HEARING. The State Board of Health may refuse to issue the certificates provided for in this Act to individuals who have been convicted of the practice of criminal abortion, or who have by false or fraudulent representation, obtained or sought to obtain practice in their profession, or by false or fraudulent representation of their profession have obtained or sought to obtain money or any other thing of value, or who advertise under names other than their own, or for any other unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, and the board may revoke such certificates for like causes: *Provided*, that no certificates shall be revoked or refused until the holder or applicant shall be given a hearing before the board.

Sec. 7. DEFINITION OF THIS ACT. Any person shall be regarded as practising medicine, within the meaning of this Act, who shall treat or profess to treat, operate on or prescribe for any physical ailment or any physical injury to or deformity of another: *Provided*, that nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to the administration of domestic or family remedies in cases of emergency, or to the laws regulating the practice of dentistry or of pharmacy. And this Act shall not apply to surgeons of the United States army, navy or marine hospital service in the discharge of their official duties, or to any person who ministers to or treats the sick or suffering by mental or spiritual means, without the use of any drug or material remedy.

Sec. 8. ITINERANT VENDERS—LICENSE—PENALTIES. That any itinerant vender of any drug, nostrum, ointment, or appliance of any kind intended for the treatment of diseases or injury, who shall, by writing or printing, or any other method, profess to the public to cure or treat disease or deformity by any drug, nostrum or application, shall pay a license of one hundred (100) dollars per month into the treasury of the board, to be collected by the board in the name of the people in the State of Illinois, for the use of said board. And it shall be lawful for the State Board of Health to issue such license on application made to said board, said license to be signed by the president of the board and attested by the secretary with the seal of the board; but said board may, for sufficient cause, refuse said license. And such itinerant vender, who shall, by writing or printing, or any other method, profess to cure or treat disease or deformity by any drug, nostrum, or appliance without a license so to do, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this section, and upon conviction shall be subject to the penalties hereinafter provided.

Sec. 9. PENALTY FOR PRACTISING WITHOUT LICENSE. Any person practising medicine or surgery or treating human ailments in the state without a certificate issued by this board in compliance with the provisions of this Act, or any itinerant vender violating the provisions of Section 8 of this Act, shall, for each and every instance of such practice or violation, forfeit and pay to the people of the State of Illinois, for the use of the said Board of Health, the sum of one hundred (100) dollars for the first offense, and two hundred (200) dollars for each subsequent offense, the same to be recovered in an action of debt before any court of competent jurisdiction, and any person filing or attempting to file as his own, the diploma or certificate of another, or a forged affidavit of identification, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be subject to such fine and imprisonment as are made and provided by the statutes of the state for a crime of forgery: *Provided*, that this section shall not apply to physicians who hold unrevoked certificates from the State Board of Health issued prior to the time of the taking effect of this Act.

Sec. 10. ENFORCING PENALTIES—APPEALS. Upon conviction of either of the offenses mentioned in this Act the court shall, as a part of the

judgment, order that the defendant be committed to the common jail of the county until the fine and costs are paid, and upon failure to pay the same immediately the defendant shall be committed under said order for first offense not more than thirty (30) days, and for each subsequent offense not more than ninety (90) days : *Provided*, that either party may appeal in the same time and manner as appeals may be taken in other cases, except that where an appeal is prayed in behalf of the people, no appeal bond shall be required to be filed, whether the appeal be from the justice of the peace or from the county or circuit courts, or from the appellate court. But it shall be sufficient in behalf of the people of the State of Illinois, for the use of the State Board of Health, to pray an appeal, and thereupon appeal may be had without bond or security.

SEC. 11. BOARD TO MAKE REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS AND PAY ALL FUNDS INTO STATE TREASURY ON SEPTEMBER 30TH OF EACH YEAR. On the 30th day of September of each year the State Board of Health shall make report of its proceedings, showing all items of receipts from all sources and disbursements for all purposes, and all funds in the treasury on said date which have been received in the enforcement of this Act shall be paid into the state treasury.

SEC. 12. REPEAL. An Act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Illinois, approved June 17, 1887, in force July 1, 1887, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Legal Requirement.—Recording a certificate issued by the state board of health within three months from its date in the office of the clerk of the county where its holder resides or practises.

Educational Requirement.—Graduation from a medical college, or institution in good standing, as determined by the board,¹

¹ *Resolutions Concerning the Good Standing of Medical Colleges, Adopted by the Illinois State Board of Health, July 11, 1899.*

Resolved, That the phrase "medical college or institution in good standing" in the first paragraph of Section 2, of the Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Illinois, in force July 1, 1899, is hereby defined to include only legally organized, properly conducted medical institutions, having a sufficient and competent corps of instructors, and ample facilities for teaching, dissections ambulatory and hospital clinics, which conform to the requirements relative to the preliminary education of matriculates, the course and period of study, the number, character and length of lecture terms, the duration of attendance on hospital and clinical instruction, which obtain in the majority of medical colleges in the United States.

Resolved, That the Illinois State Board of Health, will not consider in good standing, after January 1, 1900, any medical institution which does not require of all students (excepting graduates of reputable colleges of Arts and Sciences, or of reputable colleges of Dentistry, Pharmacy or Veterinary Medicine, to whom one year's advance standing may be granted) as a condition of graduation, an attendance on four full courses of lectures of at least six months each, in four separate years, no two courses commencing or ending in the same calendar year of time.

Resolved, That no medical college issuing a catalogue or announcement in which are contained misrepresentations respecting its teaching, clinical or hospital facilities, its faculty or its course of study, or false representations as to the number of students matriculated or in attendance, will be regarded as in good standing.

Published by order of the Board.

Springfield, July 12, 1899.

J. A. EGAN, M.D., *Secretary.*

and passing an examination before the board on those " subjects and topics, a knowledge of which is commonly and generally required of candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine by reputable medical colleges in the United States."

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Dr. L. Adelsberger, Waterloo.

Dr. R. F. Bennett, Treasurer, Litchfield.

Dr. J. A. Egan, Secretary, Springfield.

Dr. Florence W. Hunt, Chicago.

Dr. C. B. Johnson, President, Champaign.

Dr. M. Meyerovitz, Chicago.

Dr. J. C. Sullivan, Cairo.

Dr. P. H. Wessel, Moline.

Times and Places for Examinations.—The examinations are ordinarily held quarterly in Chicago; definite information as to any particular examination will be furnished upon application by the secretary of the board.

Method of Procedure.—File an application for an examination with the secretary of the state board of health, accompanied by (1) an affidavit on a blank furnished by the board; (2) letters of recommendation from at least two reputable physicians who live in Illinois.¹ Pay the examination fee and take the examination. Record the certificate issued by the board in the office of the county clerk.

Fees.—For the examination, \$10; for the certificate, \$5; clerk's fee for recording, usually 50 cents.

Penalty.—A fine of \$100 for the first offense, and of \$200 for each subsequent offense; if this is not paid at once the court shall commit the defendant to the common jail for not more than 30 days for the first offense; and for each subsequent offense, not more than 90 days.

Remarks.—Reciprocity with other state boards is permitted under the following resolution.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
OCTOBER 10, 1899.

Resolved, That applicants for a state certificate to practise medicine and surgery in the State of Illinois, who have been examined and licensed by

¹ If the letters are from physicians not resident of Illinois, then the letters themselves must be certified to by Illinois physicians.

other State Examining Boards maintaining standards not lower than those provided for in the Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Illinois, in force July 1, 1899, shall be granted certificates without further examination, on payment of the fees required by the Act, providing that the applicant, who must be a graduate of a medical college in good standing with this board, shall present with his license, an affidavit from the president or secretary of the State Examining Board showing that the requirements of said examining board at the time of his examination were equal to those exacted by this board under the present law, and providing further, that the said State Examining Board will grant licenses without examination to applicants holding certificates issued by the Illinois State Board of Health under the Act now in force.

NOTE.—Under the provisions of the Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Illinois in force July 1, 1899, an applicant for a certificate to practise medicine and surgery in the state must present evidence of being a graduate of a medical college in good standing as may be determined by the board, and must pass an examination in those general subjects and topics, a knowledge of which is commonly and generally required of candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine by reputable medical colleges in the United States.

No medical colleges will be considered in good standing after January 1, 1900, which do not require of all graduates receiving diplomas after that date, as a condition of graduation, an attendance upon four full courses of lectures in four separate years.

Examinations 1899.

	Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Illinois.</i>				
	Bennett Med. Coll	1	0	1
	Hahnemann Med. Coll. and Hosp.....	2	0	2
	Harvey Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
	Illinois Med. Coll	1	0	1
	Med. Dept. Univ. of Illinois (Coll. Phys. and Surg). 4	0	0	4
	Northwestern Univ. Med. Sch	1	0	1
	“ “ Woman's Med. Sch.....	1	0	1
	Rush Med. Coll.....	2	0	2
<i>Kentucky.</i>				
	Med. Dept. Louisville Univ.....	0	1 ¹	1
<i>Maryland.</i>				
	Baltimore Med. Coll	1	0	1
<i>Michigan.</i>				
	Dept. Med. and Surg. Univ. Mich.....	2	0	2
	Detroit Coll. of Med.....	1	0	1
<i>Missouri.</i>				
	Barnes Med. Coll	1	0	1
	Beaumont Hosp. Med. Coll	1	0	1
	St. Louis Coll. of Phys. and Surg.....	1	0	1

¹ Class 1889.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>New York.</i>			
Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll	1	0	1
Med. Coll. Univ. City of N. Y	1	0	1
<i>Ohio.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. of Cincinnati	1	0	1
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. of Penna	2	0	2
<i>Tennessee.</i>			
Med. Dept. Tennessee Univ	1	0	1
<i>Vermont.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. of Vermont.....	1	0	1
<i>Canada.</i>			
Med. Dept. Laval Univ.	1	0	1
Med. Dept. McGill Univ	1	0	1
<i>Germany.</i>			
Univ. of Erlangen	1	0	1
	30	1	31

INDIANA [B].

See Vol. 3, p. 279 (Reprint, 1898 Supplement, p. 11).

In 1899 the Indiana legislature modified the law of 1897 in some minor points so that the following *official instructions* supersede any previous statement.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Dr. W. F. Curryer, Secretary, Indianapolis.
 Dr. James M. Dinnen, Treasurer, Fort Wayne.
 Dr. W. T. Gott, Vice-president, Crawfordsville.
 Dr. W. A. Spurgeon, Muncie.
 Dr. J. C. Webster, President, Lafayette.

Times and Place of Meetings.—Indianapolis on the second Tuesday in January and July of each year.

Method of Procedure.—All applicants must be *bona fide* residents of the county and state.

Every applicant must procure the necessary blank from his county clerk, fill it out carefully and make affidavit to the same before some officer authorized to administer oaths, also have two freeholders, residents of the same county in which applicant resides, make affidavit as to the moral character and to the personal identity of the applicant as the person mentioned in the diploma. The application blank, when properly filled, together with diploma and ten dollars, must be sent by express or regis-

tered mail to the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, Room 120, State House, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Those who desire to apply for license to practise obstetrics must follow the same directions as above, but the fee is only five dollars.

The state board of medical registration and examination at its next meeting after the complete filing of the papers will examine the same, and if satisfactory will issue its certificate. Upon receipt of the certificate by the applicant he shall, upon the presentation of the same to the clerk of the county in which he resides, receive a license to practise medicine, surgery and obstetrics within the State of Indiana. The recipient of such license shall pay to the county clerk fifty cents as his fee for issuing and recording the same.

In case of change of residence from one county to another within this state, the holder of a physician's license shall obtain a new license in the county where he proposes to reside by filing with the county clerk the license obtained by him in the county in which he last resided, and the clerk shall issue to him a new license.

Temporary permits to practise medicine, surgery and obstetrics until the next meeting of the board are issued on payment of five dollars extra, when the application is complete and satisfactory.

No person is qualified to practise medicine, surgery, or obstetrics within the State of Indiana who has not first procured a license or temporary permit to do so under the acts of 1897 or 1899.

All persons who desire to take an examination before the board are required to apply to the clerk of the board, who will furnish a blank form of application and also an affidavit blank as to moral character. These, properly filled and accompanied by the fee of \$25, must be on file at least 5 days before the semi-annual meeting fixed by law.

Examination for obstetric license is the same as the above, except the fee is \$10.

All fees must be sent by registered mail, express, postal note or draft. Individual checks are not accepted by the board.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

See Vol. 2, p. 727 (Reprint, p. 31).

IOWA [A].

See Vol. 3, pp. 281, 631 (Reprint, 1898 Supplement, p. 13; 1899 Supplement, p. 5).

There have been only minor changes in the laws of Iowa. The fee for the examination has been reduced to \$10.00, and the board is obliged to give an opportunity to the graduates of Iowa medical colleges to be examined immediately after their graduation in the place where the college is located.

Text of the Law.

Section 1. That section twenty-five hundred seventy-six (2576) of the code, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all that part of said section beginning with the word "graduates" in line twenty-seven and ending with the word "examination" in line thirty-four of said section; also by striking out the word "twenty" in the thirteenth line of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten."

Sec. 2. That section twenty-five hundred eighty-two (2582) of the code be amended by adding thereto the following, to-wit: The state board of medical examiners shall examine the graduates of the medical departments of the State University of Iowa, and of such other medical colleges in this state as are recognized by said board of medical examiners as being in good and legal standing at the annual medical commencement and at the location of said state university and other medical colleges respectively.

Sec. 3. This Act being deemed of immediate importance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Iowa State Register* and the *Des Moines Leader*, newspapers published in Des Moines, Iowa.

Approved, Feb. 24, 1900.

Examinations 1899.

	Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Illinois.</i>				
	Chicago Homeo. Med. Coll	4	0	4
	Chicago Physio-Med. Coll	1	0	1
	Hahnemann Med. Coll. and Hosp.....	1	0	1
	Med. Dept. Illinois Univ	12	0	12
	Northwestern Univ. Med. Sch	4	0	4
	Northwestern Univ. Woman's Med. Sch	1	0	1
	Rush Med. Coll	8	0	8

	Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Indiana.</i>				
	Central Coll. Phys. and Surg	1	0	1
<i>Iowa.</i>				
	Keokuk Med. Coll	2	0	2
	Homeo. Med. Dept. State Univ. of Iowa.....	4	1	5
	Med. Dept. State Univ. of Ia.....	1	0	1
<i>Kentucky.</i>				
	Med. Dept. Kentucky Univ.....	0	1 ¹	1
<i>Massachusetts.</i>				
	Med. Sch. Harvard Univ	1	0	1
<i>Michigan.</i>				
	Dept. of Med. and Surg. Mich. Univ	3	1 ²	4
	Detroit Coll. of Med.....	1	0	1
<i>Minnesota.</i>				
	Coll. Med. and Surg. Minn. State Univ	1	0	1
<i>Missouri.</i>				
	Kansas City Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
	Med. Dept. Washington Univ.....	1	0	1
	Missouri Med. Coll.....	1	1 ³	2
<i>Nebraska.</i>				
	Med. Dept. Creighton Univ.....	2	0	2
<i>Ohio.</i>				
	Eclectic Med. Institute.....	1	0	1
	Miami Med. Coll	1	0	1
<i>Canada.</i>				
	Med. Dept. Queen's Coll.....	1	0	1
		53	4	57

KANSAS [D].

See Vol. 2, p. 733 (*Reprint*, p. 37).

There have been no changes in the Kansas law.

KENTUCKY [C].

See Vol. 2, p. 733 (*Reprint*, 37).

There have been no changes in the law for Kentucky, in many respects the most effective law of any of the states.

LOUISIANA [A].

See Vol. 2, p. 734 (*Reprint*, p. 38).

There have been no changes in the law or method of procedure in Louisiana.

¹ Class 1884.

² Class 1891.

³ Class 1893.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Representing the Louisiana State Medical Society.

Dr. A. F. Barnes, Vice-president, St. Francisville.

Dr. H. S. Cocram, President, New Orleans.

Dr. T. G. Ford, Shreveport.

Dr. F. A. Larue, Secretary, 624 Gravier St., New Orleans.

Dr. J. D. Trahan, Lafayette.

Examinations 1899.

The date of the diploma is not made a matter of record in Louisiana.

	Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Colorado.</i>				
	Med. Dept. Univ. Denver.....	0	1	1
<i>Georgia.</i>				
	Southern Med. Coll. ¹	0	1	1
<i>Illinois.</i>				
	Illinois Med. Coll.....	0	1	1
	Med. Dept. Illinois Univ.....	2	0	2
<i>Kentucky.</i>				
	Kentucky School of Med.....	1	3	4
	Louisville Med. Coll.....	1	1	2
	Med. Dept. Central Univ. of Ky.....	0	1	1
<i>Louisiana.</i>				
	Med. Dept. New Orleans Univ.....	3	1	4 ²
	Med. Dept. Tulane Univ.....	48	4	52 ³
<i>Michigan.</i>				
	Detroit Coll. of Med.....	2	0	2
<i>Missouri.</i>				
	Barnes Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
	Missouri Med. Coll.....	2	1	3 ²
<i>New York.</i>				
	Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	1	0	1
	Med. Dept. Univ. City of N. Y.....	1	0	1
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>				
	Jefferson Med. Coll.....	0	1	1
<i>Tennessee.</i>				
	Med. Dept. Univ. Nashville.....	2	2	4 ²
	Med. Dept. Tenn. Univ.....	1	0	1
	Med. Dept. Vanderbilt Univ.....	2	1	3 ²
	Meharry Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
	Memphis Hosp. Med. Coll.....	8	1	9 ²
<i>Virginia.</i>				
	Med. Coll. of Virginia.....	1	0	1
	Med. Dept. Univ. of Va.....	1	0	1
		78	19	97

¹ Now Coll. Phys. and Surg., Atlanta.

² One counted twice failed in May, passed in December.

³ Two counted twice failed both in May and December.

MAINE [A].

See Vol. 2, p. 736 (*Reprint*, p. 70).

There have been no changes in Maine.

Examinations 1899.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Illinois.</i>			
Rush Medical Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>Maine.</i>			
Med. Dept. Bowdoin Coll.....	35	1 ¹	36
<i>Maryland.</i>			
Baltimore Med. Coll	1	0	1
Baltimore Univ. Sch. of Med	1	0	1
Maryland Med. Coll	0	1	1
<i>Massachusetts.</i>			
Med. Sch. Harvard Univ	5	0	5
School of Med. Bost. Univ.....	5	0	5
Tufts Coll. Med. School	2	0	2
<i>New Hampshire.</i>			
Dartmouth Med. Coll.....	5	1 ²	6
<i>New York.</i>			
Long Island College Hosp.....	3	0	3
New York Homeo. Med. Coll.....	0	1 ³	1
University and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll.....	3	0	3
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Hahnemann Med. Coll	2	0	2
Jefferson Med. Coll	4	1 ⁴	5
Medical Dept. Univ. of Penna	1	0	1
Woman's Med. Coll. of Penna	1	0	1
<i>Vermont.</i>			
Med. Dept. Vermont Univ.....	8	0	8
<i>Canada.</i>			
Med. Dept. Laval Univ.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. McGill Univ	2	0	2
Non-graduates	1	0	1
	81	5	86

MARYLAND [A].

See Vols. 2, p. 737; 3, p. 633 (*Reprint*, p. 41; 1899 *Supplement*, p. 7).

There was an effort to amend the medical practice acts of Maryland in the last legislature, but it failed to pass.

¹ Class 1892.

² Class 1897.

³ Class 1873.

⁴ Class 1883.

Examinations 1899.¹

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>District of Columbia.</i>			
Med. Dept. Columbian Univ.....	1	0	1
" " National Univ.....	1	0	1
<i>Maryland.</i>			
Baltimore Med. Coll.....	8	3	11
Baltimore Univ. Sch. of Med.....	4	5	9
Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	9	2	11
Maryland Med. Coll.....	2	0	2
Med Dept. Johns Hopkins Univ.....	8	0	8
School of Med. Univ. of Maryland	29	3	32
Woman's Med. Coll.....	3	0	3
<i>Massachusetts.</i>			
Med. Sch. Harvard Univ	1	0	1
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Medico-chirurgical Coll	2	0	2
Woman's Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>Virginia.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. of Va	1	0	1
Univ. Coll. of Medicine	1	1	2
<i>Foreign.</i>			
University of Heidelberg	1	0	1
	<u>72</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>86</u>

MASSACHUSETTS [A].

See Vol. 2, p. 739 (*Reprint*, p. 43).

Examinations 1899.²

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Connecticut.</i>			
Med. Dept. Yale Univ.....	1	0	1
<i>District of Columbia.</i>			
Med. Dept. Columbian Univ.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Georgetown Univ.....	2	1	3
Med. Dept. Howard Univ	0	1	1
<i>Illinois.</i>			
Hahnemann Med. Coll. and Hosp.....	1	2	3
Hering Med. Coll	1	0	1
<i>Indiana.</i>			
Med. Coll. of Indiana	0	2	2
<i>Kansas.</i>			
Kansas Med. Coll.....	1	0	1

¹ The secretary of the homeopathic board of examiners has not replied to the letter of inquiry. The figures are for the other board only.

² These figures are furnished by the secretary of the board as the latest obtainable; the precise period covered is not given.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Kentucky.</i>			
Louisville Med. Coll	1	0	1
<i>Maine.</i>			
Med. Dept. Bowdoin Coll	3	0	3
<i>Maryland.</i>			
Baltimore Med. Coll	16	2	18
Baltimore Univ. Sch. of Med.....	1	4	5
Coll. of Phys. and Surg	7	1	8
Med. Dept. Johns Hopkins Univ.....	1	0	1
School of Med. Univ. of Maryland	1	0	1
Southern Homeo. Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
Woman's Med. Coll. of Baltimore.....	1	0	1
<i>Massachusetts.</i>			
Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	1	3	4
Med. School Harvard Univ.....	93	1	94
School of Med. Boston Univ.....	27	3	30
Tufts Coll. Med. School	29	11	40
<i>Michigan.</i>			
Dept. Med. and Surg. Michigan Univ	3	0	3
<i>New Hampshire.</i>			
Dartmouth Med. Coll	10	3	13
<i>New York.</i>			
Albany Med. Coll.....	3	1	4
Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll.....	12	0	12
Coll. Phys. and Surg	13	0	13
Eclectic Med. Coll. City of N. Y.....	0	1	1
Long Island Coll. Hosp	1	1	2
Med. Dept. Univ. of Buffalo.....	2	0	2
Med. Dept. Univ. City of N. Y	6	1	7
N. Y. Homeo. Med. Coll.....	3	0	3
Woman's Med. Coll. N. Y. Infirmary	4	0	4
<i>Ohio.</i>			
Am. Eclectic Med. Coll. of Cincinnati	1	1	2
Med. Dept. Univ. Cincinnati.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Western Reserve Univ	0	1	1
Toledo Medical Coll.....	0	1	1
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Hahnemann Med. Coll	3	0	3
Jefferson Med. Coll	4	0	4
Med. Dept. Univ. of Penna.....	8	0	8
Medico-surgical Coll	4	0	4
Woman's Med. Coll. of Pa.....	4	0	4
<i>Tennessee.</i>			
Med. Dept. Vanderbilt Univ	0	1	1

¹ Now extinct. ED. BULL.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Vermont.</i>			
Med. Dept. Vermont Univ.....	24	5	29
<i>Canada.</i>			
Med. Dept. Laval Univ.....	5	9	14
Med. Dept. McGill Univ	5	0	5
Schools not Specified.....	4	2	6
<i>Foreign.</i>			
Schools not Specified.....	2	1	3
Non-graduates.....	22	37	59
	333	96	429

MICHIGAN [B].

Michigan has adopted a new law since the last report, and all previous notices are no longer accurate.

Text of the Law.

The People of the State of Michigan Enact :

Section 1. That the Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, ten resident electors of the State, who shall constitute a Board of Registration in Medicine. Not more than five of the persons so appointed shall be from the school of medicine known as Regular; not more than two of the persons so appointed shall be from the school of medicine known as the Homeopathic; not more than two of the persons so appointed shall be from the school of medicine known as Eclectic; and not more than one of the persons so appointed shall be from the school of medicine known as Physio-medical, and the appointees may be chosen from lists submitted to the governor biennially by each of the four legally incorporated state medical societies of the schools of medicine, as herein mentioned aforesaid, such lists to be certified to under oath of the president or secretary of each society respectively, and filed by them in the office of the Secretary of State at Lansing on or before the fifteenth day of September of the present year and on or before the first day of March in each succeeding biennial period. Such lists to contain at least treble the number of names as each society has representatives on the board. But in the event that one or more of the societies above named, through their president or secretaries, shall, from any cause, neglect, omit, or refuse to file as aforesaid such list or lists, then and in that case the Governor shall appoint or fill the vacancies in said board without reference to such list or lists which the aforesaid society or societies have for any cause neglected, omitted, or refused to file with the Secretary of State, as herein mentioned aforesaid; but the number of representatives from each of the schools of medicine shall be the same as provided for in this Act. All persons so appointed shall be learned in the profession of medicine, shall be graduates of recognized and reputable medical colleges, and shall have been actively engaged in the practice of medicine for at

least six years immediately preceding the time of such appointment. The ten persons so appointed shall be appointed in two classes, each class to consist of five persons. The first class shall be appointed to hold office for two years, the second class for four years, beginning with the first day of October of the present year and until their successors are appointed ; and thereafter the governor shall appoint, before the first day of October of each biennial period, five persons qualified as aforesaid, in each class to hold office for four years from the first day of October next ensuing. No member of said board shall belong to the faculty of any medical college or university, or shall be financially interested in the manufacture of drugs or the practice of pharmacy. The governor shall also fill vacancies occasioned by death or otherwise, and may remove any member for the continued neglect of duties required by this Act. Vacancies in said board shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of this Act for the establishment of the original board, and a person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold office during the unexpired term of the member whose place he fills. The business of this board shall be transacted by and receive the concurrent vote from at least seven members.

Sec. 2. The members of said board shall meet on the second Tuesday of October, eighteen hundred ninety-nine, at the State Capitol at Lansing, and shall then elect a president from their own number, and a secretary who need not be of their number, but each of whom shall hold their respective offices for two years, and shall have the power to administer oaths. Not less than seven members shall constitute a quorum of said board for transaction of business. The secretary shall give to the treasurer of the state a bond in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the governor, for the faithful discharge of his duties. The said board shall hold two regular meetings in each year, beginning with the year eighteen hundred ninety-nine ; one on the second Tuesday of October, eighteen hundred ninety-nine, and one on the second Tuesday of June, nineteen hundred, and so on, and such additional meetings at such times and places as it may determine.

Sec. 3. On and after the second Tuesday of October, eighteen hundred ninety-nine, all men and women engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in any of its branches, and all who wish to begin the same in the state, except as hereinafter provided, shall make application to said board to be registered and for a certificate of such registration. This registration and certificate shall be granted to such applicants as shall give satisfactory proofs of being twenty-one years of age and of good moral character, but only upon compliance with at least one of the following conditions :

1. The applicant shall be registered and given a certificate of registration if he shall present sufficient proof within six months after the passage of this Act of his having already been legally registered under act number one hundred sixty-seven of eighteen hundred eighty-three, as amended

in eighteen hundred eighty-seven entitled "An Act to Promote Public Health." The fee for applicants of this class shall be one dollar.

2. The applicant shall be registered and given a certificate of registration if he shall present a certified copy or certificate of registration or license which has been issued to said applicant in any foreign nation where the requirements for registration shall be deemed by said board to be equivalent to those of this Act: *Provided*, Such country shall accord a like privilege to holders of certificates from this board. The fee for registration from applicants of this class shall be twenty-five dollars.

3. The applicant shall be registered and given a certificate of registration if he shall satisfactorily pass an examination before the board upon the following subjects: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, therapeutics, toxicology, histology, hygiene, public health laws of Michigan, practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, diseases of the eye and ear, bacteriology and medical jurisprudence; said examination to be conducted as follows:

- (a) The applicant shall pay a fee of ten dollars prior to examination.
- (b) The examination shall be in writing, oral, or both.
- (c) The questions on all subjects except in therapeutics and practice of medicine, shall be such as may be answered alike by all schools of medicine.
- (d) The applicant shall, if possible, be examined in therapeutics and practice of medicine by those members of the board belonging to the same school as the applicant; and no applicant shall be rejected because of his adherence to any particular system of medicine.
- (e) An average percentage of at least seventy-five per cent. of correct answers shall be required from every candidate. No additional fee shall be charged by this board for the registration of those who successfully pass such an examination.

4. The applicant shall be registered and given a certificate of registration if he shall present a certified copy or certificate of registration or license which has been issued to said applicant in another state of the Union where the requirements for registration shall be deemed by said board to be equivalent to those of this Act: *Provided*, Such state shall accord a like privilege to holders of certificates from this board. The fee for registration from applicants of this class shall be ten dollars.

5. The applicant shall be registered and given a certificate of registration, if he shall have a diploma from any legally incorporated, regularly established and reputable college of medicine in this State, having at least a three years' course of eight months in each year, or a course of four years of six months in each year, or within the United States, except as heretofore provided, as shall be approved and designated by the board of registration, upon payment of ten dollars, and upon complying with all other requirements of this Act, such certificates conferring upon the holders of such diploma all the rights and privileges conferred by this Act, without examination.

6. The board of registration shall not register any person by reason of a diploma from any college which sells, or advertises to sell diplomas "without attendance," nor from any other than a regularly established and reputable college.

Sec. 4. The person receiving a certificate of registration shall file the same, or a certified copy thereof, with the county clerk in the county where he resides, and said clerk shall file said certificate or the certified copy thereof, and enter a proper memorandum thereof in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose, and may collect therefor a fee of fifty cents for each certificate or copy thus filed. And said county clerk shall, on the first day of each month, furnish to the secretary of said board a list of all certificates filed in his office during the preceding month on a blank provided for that purpose, and upon notice to him of the change of location or death of a person granted a certificate, or upon the revocation of the certificate granted such person, said county clerk shall enter at the appropriate places in the record so kept by him a memorandum of said facts; so that the record so kept by said county clerk shall correspond with the records of said board, so kept by the secretary thereof. In case a person having thus filed a certificate shall move into another county of the state, he shall procure from said county clerk a certified copy of said certificate, and file the same with the said county clerk of the county to which he shall remove. Said county clerk shall file and enter the same with like effect, as if the same was the original certificate.

Sec. 5. All moneys received by said board shall be paid to the state treasurer monthly, and shall be credited to the general fund of the state, and a receipt for the same shall be filed by the secretary of the said board in the office of the auditor general. The incidental and travelling expenses of said board, and such salary to the secretary as said board may fix, shall be paid from such fund only. The members of said board, except the secretary, shall receive no compensation for their services, except necessary travelling and hotel expenses in attending meetings of said board; and in no case shall any more be paid than was actually expended. Such incidental and travelling expenses shall be approved by said board and sent to the auditor general of the state, who shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer for the amounts due, as in case of other bills and accounts under the provisions of law: *Provided*, That the amount so paid shall not exceed the amount received by the treasurer of the state from said board in fees, as herein specified, and as much of said receipts as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for the compensation and expenses of said board as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. Said board shall collect from the various county clerks of the state, each month, a report of all registrations made. Said board shall also keep a record of all moneys received and disbursed by it each month, and said record shall always be open to inspection at the office of the secretary of state. Said board shall annually report to the governor, on or before the first day of January of each year, the condition of medicine

and surgery in this state, which report shall contain a full and complete record of all its official acts during the year, and shall also contain a statement of its receipts and disbursements.

Sec. 7. Any person who shall practise medicine or surgery in this State, without first complying with the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for each offense. It shall be the duty of the respective prosecuting attorneys of the counties of this state to prosecute violations of the provisions of this Act, upon information furnished by the records of the county clerk, or a member or members of said registration board, or by any other person entitled to credit.

Sec. 8. This Act shall not apply to the commissioned surgeons of the United States army, navy, or marine hospital service, in actual performance of their official duties, nor to regularly licensed physicians or surgeons from out of this State, in actual consultation with physicians of this state, nor to dentists in the legitimate practice of their profession, nor to temporary assistants in cases of emergency, nor to the domestic administration of family medicines, nor any legally qualified osteopath engaged in the practice of osteopathy under the provisions of act number seventy-eight of the Public Acts of the State of Michigan of eighteen hundred ninety-seven, regulating and licensing the practice of osteopathy in the State of Michigan.

Sec. 9. When any person shall append the letters M.B. or M.D., or prefix the title "Dr.," or Doctor, or any other sign or appellation in a medical sense to his name, it shall be *prima facie* evidence of practising medicine and surgery within the meaning of this Act.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the assessing officer at the time of making the annual assessment to make out a list of physicians residing within his township, village, district, ward, or city, with the name, age and sex of each, and the length of time each has been engaged in practice. Such list shall be returned by the assessing officer to the county clerk, and by the clerk recorded in a book in which are kept the records of the board, and annually on or before the first day of January such clerks shall furnish certified lists of the same to the Secretary of this Board.

Sec. 11. An Act entitled "An Act to Promote Public Health," approved June six, eighteen hundred eighty-three, and the Act amendatory thereto, approved June twenty-seven, eighteen hundred eighty-seven, except as to all penalties which shall have accrued thereunder, are hereby repealed.

Approved June 13, 1899.

Legal Requirement.—File a certificate of registration, issued by the state board of registration in medicine with the county clerk in the county of residence.

Educational Requirement.—The board of registration issues its certificates :

1. To those who were legally registered as practising medicine under the previous law, provided application was made by March 22, 1900.
2. To those who possess a license to practise medicine in a foreign country, where the requirements shall be deemed equivalent to those of Michigan, provided the country issuing the license shall accord a like privilege to the holders of Michigan licenses.
3. To those who pass a satisfactory examination on medical subjects.
4. To those who have a license from the state board of some other state representing an equivalent standing, provided such state shall reciprocally accept the Michigan license.
5. To those who have a diploma of graduation from a medical school approved by the board. The law requires 24 months of medical instruction in a medical school, either 8 months each for 3 years, or 6 months for 4 years.

LIST OF COLLEGES APPROVED BY THE BOARD.

1. University of Michigan, Department of Medicine and Surgery, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
2. Detroit College of Medicine, Detroit, Michigan.
3. Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, Detroit, Michigan.
4. Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois.
5. Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Illinois.
6. College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Illinois.
7. College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
8. Cornell University, Medical Department, New York.
9. University of New York and Bellevue Hospital, New York.
10. University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.
11. Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn.
12. Harvard University, Medical School, Boston, Mass.
13. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
14. Yale University, Medical Department, New Haven, Conn.
15. University of Iowa, Medical Department, Iowa City, Ia.
16. University of Minnesota, College of Medicine and Surgery, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
17. Long Island Hospital College, Brooklyn, N. Y.
18. University of Michigan, Homeopathic Medical College, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

19. Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.
20. Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, Chicago, Illinois.
21. Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio.
22. New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, New York.
23. Boston University School of Medicine, Boston, Mass.
24. University of Iowa, Homeopathic Medical Department, Iowa City, Ia.
25. University of Minnesota, College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery, Minneapolis, Minn.
26. Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.
27. Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.
28. The Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, Illinois.
29. The Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, New York.
30. The American Medical College, St. Louis, Mo.
31. The California Medical College, San Francisco, Cal.
32. The Lincoln Medical College, Lincoln, Neb.
33. The Physio-Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

May 1, 1900.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

State Board of Registration in Medicine.

- Dr. Austin W. Alvord, Battle Creek.
 Dr. Zell L. Baldwin, Niles.
 Dr. Samuel Bell, Detroit.
 Dr. William Bell, Smyrna.
 Dr. Beverley D. Harison, Secretary, Sault Ste. Marie.
 Dr. Harry A. Haze, Lansing.
 Dr. John Kost, Adrian.
 Dr. Albert Lodge, Detroit.
 Dr. Malcolm C. Sinclair, President, Grand Rapids.
 Dr. Bion Whelan, Hillsdale.

Method of Procedure.—Procure a blank form from the secretary of the board, fill out and return along with the document on which you base your application for a certificate (at present the diploma of a recognized college is the only credential accepted). Or make application for an examination. In either case the application is to be accompanied with the fee. When a certificate of registration is issued, file it, or a certified copy of it with the county clerk.

Fees.—The fees vary with the condition on which the certificate is granted. As numbered above, the fee for one is \$1.00; for two, \$25.00; for three, four, and five, each \$10.00. The county clerk's fee is 50 cents.

Penalty.—A fine of not more than \$100, or imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or both.

Remarks.—The board has made no efforts as yet to render methods two and four active.

The list of recognized colleges is not to be construed as excluding all others not mentioned, but only of those acted upon by the board.

MINNESOTA [A].

See Vols. 2, p. 740; 3, p. 283 (Reprint, p. 44; 1898 Supplement, p. 15).

There have been no changes in the Minnesota methods.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Dr. John B. Brimhall, Secretary, Seven Corners, St. Paul.

Dr. W. W. Drought, Fergus Falls.

Dr. L. A. Fritsche, New Ulm.

Dr. P. A. Hilbert, Melrose.

Dr. Adele S. Hutchison, Minneapolis.

Dr. Thomas Lowe, Slayton.

Dr. C. J. Ringnell, Minneapolis.

Dr. Charles Simpson, Minneapolis.

Dr. O. C. Tarbox, President, Princeton.

Examinations 1899.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Illinois.</i>			
Bennett Coll. of Ecl. Med. and Surg	0	1 ¹	1
College of Med. and Surg	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Illinois Univ	3	1 ²	4
Rush. Med. Coll.	11	2 ³	13
<i>Indiana.</i>			
Physio-Med. Coll. of Indiana	0	1 ⁴	1
<i>Iowa.</i>			
Keokuk Med. Coll	1	3 ⁵	4
<i>Kentucky.</i>			
Kentucky Sch. of Med	1	0	1
Louisville Med. Coll	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Central Univ. of Ky	0	3 ⁶	3

¹ Class 1898.

² Class 1899.

³ Class 1897, same person two examinations.

⁴ Class 1897.

⁵ Classes 1895, 1898, but two candidates, both failed on first examination, and one on the second.

⁶ Class 1898, one applicant, three failures.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Maryland.</i>			
Med. Dept. Johns Hopkins Univ	1	0	1
<i>Massachusetts.</i>			
Med. Sch. Harvard Univ	1	0	1
School of Med. Boston Univ	2	0	2
<i>Michigan.</i>			
Dept. Med. and Surg. Mich. Univ.....	7	1 ¹	8
<i>Minnesota.</i>			
Coll. Homeo. Med. and Surg. Minnesota Univ.....	4	0	4
Coll. Med. and Surg. Minnesota Univ	26	0	26
Med. Dept. Hamline Univ.....	12	8 ²	20
<i>Missouri.</i>			
Homeo. Med. Coll. of Mo	1	0	1
<i>New York.</i>			
Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	1	0	1
<i>Ohio.</i>			
Cleveland Homeo. Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
Eclectic Med. Institute.....	1	0	1
Woman's Med. Coll. of Cincinnati	0	2 ³	2
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. of Penna.....	2	0	2
Medico-chirurgical Coll	1	0	1
<i>Tennessee.</i>			
Med. Dept. Nashville Univ.....	0	1 ⁴	1
Meharry Med. Coll.	0	3 ⁵	3
<i>Wisconsin.</i>			
Milwaukee Med. Coll	1	0	1
<i>Canada.</i>			
Med. Dept. Laval Univ.....	3	3 ⁶	6
Medical Faculty Toronto Univ.....	1	0	1
Trinity Med. Coll.....	0	2 ⁷	2
<i>Foreign.</i>			
University of Berlin	1	0	1
University of Würzburg	1	0	1
Non-graduates	4	11 ⁸	15
	89	42 ⁹	131 ¹⁰

¹ Class 1883.

² Classes 1897 (3), 1899 (2). But five persons in all, two of whom failed in second examination, and one in the third.

³ Class 1895, one person failed in two examinations.

⁴ Class 1896.

⁵ Class 1894, one person failed in three examinations.

⁶ Classes 1896, 1898, but three persons in all, two failing on first examination and one on second.

⁷ Class 1891, one person failed twice.

⁸ But six persons failed, four of whom failed on a second examination and one on a third.

⁹ Twenty-one of these are second failures.

¹⁰ But 110 individuals were examined during the year.

MISSISSIPPI [A].

See Vols. 2, p. 741; 3, p. 283 (Reprint, p. 45; 1898 Supplement, p. 15).

There have been no changes in the Mississippi law.

The board of health, through its secretary declines to furnish the information asked for by the Bulletin.

MISSOURI [B].

See Vol. 3, p. 283 (Reprint, 1898 Supplement, p. 15).

The practical working of the Missouri law permits anyone who has lawfully obtained a diploma or other certificate from any legally chartered medical school to obtain a license to practise, upon the payment of one dollar. The following paragraphs give the necessary information.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Dr. C. B. Elkins, President, Ozark.
 Dr. Samuel C. James, Kansas City.
 Dr. J. T. McClanahan, Vice-president, Boonville.
 Dr. L. C. McElwee, Secretary, 1113 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis.
 Dr. S. C. Martin, Jr., St. Louis.
 Dr. E. Lee Standlee, St. Louis.
 Dr. O. A. Williams, Versailles.

Method of Procedure.

OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. The applicant must present to the State Board, at the office of the Secretary, or to any member of the Board, the **DIPLOMA** or **LICENSE** of a legally chartered medical institution, *in good standing*. Such Diploma or License may be presented in person or may be sent by mail or express. It is safer to send by express.

2. Said Diploma or License must be accompanied by the **AFFIDAVIT** of the holder and applicant that he or she is the lawful possessor of the same, and is the person named therein.

3. As the board, under Section 6878, may refuse license to unprofessional or dishonorable persons, the applicant will furnish **AT LEAST TWO LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION** from reputable medical men with regard to moral and professional character, these to be filed as part of the record.

4. A fee of **ONE DOLLAR** shall be paid in advance. If not paid in person a receipt should be obtained from the agency by which it is transmitted.

5. Applicant must locate in this State and advise this office of his or her location before certificate will be granted, except where said applicant lives in another State in a county bordering on this State and whose practice reaches into this State.

MONTANA [A].

See Vol. 2, p. 745 (Reprint, p. 49).

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Dr. G. H. Barbour, Helena.
 Dr. W. H. Campbell, President, Livingston.
 Dr. O. C. Evans, Anaconda.
 Dr. F. W. McCrimmon, Butte.
 Dr. T. J. Murray, Treasurer, Butte.
 Dr. William C. Riddell, Secretary, Helena.
 Dr. John A. Sweat, Great Falls.

Examinations 1899.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Colorado.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. Denver	1	0	1
<i>District Columbia.</i>			
Med. Dept. Columbian Univ.....	1	1	2
<i>Illinois.</i>			
National Med. Coll	0	1	1
Rush Med. Coll.....	1	2 ¹	3
<i>Iowa.</i>			
Coll. Phys. and Surg. Keokuk ²	1	0	1
Med. Dept. State Univ. of Iowa.....	1	2 ³	3
<i>Kentucky.</i>			
Kentucky School of Med.....	0	1 ⁴	1
<i>Maryland.</i>			
Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	1	0	1
<i>Michigan.</i>			
Dept. Med. and Surg. Mich. Univ.....	2	0	2
Detroit Coll. of Med	1	1 ⁵	2
<i>Minnesota.</i>			
Coll. Med. and Surg. Minnesota Univ	2	0	2
<i>Missouri.</i>			
Beaumont Hosp. Med. Coll.....	1	1	2
Ensworth Med. Coll	0	1 ⁶	1
Univ. Med. Coll. Kansas City.....	2	2	4
<i>Nebraska.</i>			
Med. Dept. Omaha Univ	2	0	2
<i>New York.</i>			
Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll	1	2	3

¹ Class 1883, examined twice in the year.

² Now Keokuk Med. Coll.

³ Classes of 1883, 1888.

⁴ Class of 1894.

⁵ Class 1894.

⁶ Class 1893, second examination.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>North Carolina.</i>			
North Carolina Med. Coll.....	1	1 ¹	2
<i>Ohio.</i>			
Eclectic Medical Institute	0	1 ²	1
Toledo Med. Coll	1	1	2
<i>Oregon.</i>			
Med. Dept. Willamette Univ.....	1	0	1
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Jefferson Medical Coll.....	2	0	2
<i>Tennessee.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. Nashville	1	0	1
<i>Canada.</i>			
Med. Dept. Bishop's Coll.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Dalhousie Univ.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. McGill Univ	2	0	2
<i>Foreign.</i>			
London Med. Coll	1	0	1
Queen's Coll. Dublin.....	1	0	1
	29	17 ³	46

NEBRASKA [C].

See Vols. 2, p. 746; 3, p. 284 (Reprint, p. 50; 1898 Supplement, p. 16).

There have been no changes in the method of procedure.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Dr. B. F. Bailey, President, Lincoln.

Dr. B. F. Crummer, Secretary, Omaha.

Dr. F. Cummins, Treasurer, Seward.

Dr. O. Grothan, Vice-president, St. Paul.

NEVADA [B].

The new Nevada practice act was approved March 15, 1899, and the previous notices of the state no longer apply.

Text of the Act.

Section 1. A State Board of Medical Examiners, to consist of five practising physicians, is hereby created, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this Act. The members of said Board

¹ Class 1895.

² Class 1894, second examination.

³ Seven out of the 17 who failed took a second examination during the year and six of them passed. The actual number of *individuals* applying for license during the year was 39, of whom 10 failed. The tabulation here, as in the other states, is for the actual number of examinations.

shall be appointed by the governor; they shall each be a reputable practising physician, duly licensed as such by some legally chartered medical college of the United States, and who shall have been actually engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in the State of Nevada at least five years immediately prior to their respective appointments. Three of whom shall be appointed from the school of medicine known as the "regular" physicians, and one of whom shall be of the school known as the "Homeopathic," and one of whom shall be of the school known as the "Eclectic," whenever the resident physicians of the State shall afford sufficient members of these respective schools. They shall be appointed by the governor for the terms, respectively, one for five years, one for four years, one for three years, one for two years, and one for one year, from the date of their appointments. In case of a vacancy occurring in said Board through death, resignation or permanent removal from the state, such vacancy shall be filled by the governor by the appointment of a person duly qualified under this Act to fill the unexpired term of the person in whose stead the appointment is made. Each appointment, after the expiration of the terms for which appointments shall first be made, shall be for five years next ensuing the period for which the said first appointments are made.

Sec. 2. Said Board shall choose one of its members president and one thereof secretary, who shall hold their offices for one year from the date of their selection. The first members appointed on said board shall meet and organize at the State Capitol in Carson City, Nevada, on the first day of May, 1899, and thereafter they shall meet twice in each year, on the first Monday of May and November, at such place as shall be most convenient to the said board and the applicants for authority to practise in this state. And due notice shall be given by publication in a newspaper of all such meetings.

Sec. 3. Said board shall procure a seal and shall receive through their president or secretary applications for examinations or certificates; the president and secretary shall have authority to administer oaths and the board to take testimony in all matters relating to its duties; it shall issue certificates to all who furnish satisfactory proof of having received diplomas or licenses from reputable and legally chartered medical institutions of the United States which are in good standing, or from the state examining board of any State of the United States, providing the holder of said state certificate has been practising in this State for at least five years. It shall prepare two forms of certificates, one for persons who present to it satisfactory diplomas or licenses, and the other for candidates who may be examined by the Board, and whenever a certificate is issued by said Board, it shall notify the respective County Clerks of the several counties within this State of the issuance of such certificate or certificates; and it shall be the duty of said Clerks to keep and file said notices and also keep a list of the persons to whom issued.

Sec. 4. Said Board shall also issue a certificate to any person who shall have been regularly engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery within this state for five years immediately preceding the passage of this Act, and

who, after an examination by said board, shall be found to be qualified to practise medicine and surgery. It shall also issue a certificate to any person who has had issued to him a diploma or license from any reputable school or college of medicine and surgery which is located without the United States, upon the applicant being found competent after having passed a satisfactory examination by the said board. When the board is not in session its secretary may issue a temporary certificate whenever an applicant shall have deposited the usual fee and filed his diploma or license with him, and such temporary certificate shall entitle the holder to practise until the next regular meeting of said board. And all examinations of applicants to practise shall be thorough and searching, and shall be in the following branches: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, principles and practice of medicine, principles and practice of surgery, gynecology, obstetrics, ophthalmology, pathology, and all subjects relating to the practice of medicine and surgery. The board may judge whether the college and institution which issued any diploma or license presented to it is reputable and legally chartered and worthy of recognition, subject to the action of the Courts in cases of abuse of its discretion in this respect.

Sec. 5. With each application for authority to practice medicine and surgery there shall be deposited with the board, or its president or secretary, the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25), lawful money of the United States, and all money collected by said Board shall be used by it to defray its legitimate expenses.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person to present to said board any forged or fraudulent diploma or license, or one which was not issued to the person presenting the same, and any person who shall so present such a diploma or license shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred and eighty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every such offense.

Sec. 7. Any person to whom a diploma or license has been issued may present the same in person, by letter or by proxy, to the board, accompanied by proof to the satisfaction of the board that such diploma or license was issued to the person presenting the same, and if the board shall be satisfied with such proof, and also satisfied as to the character and standard of the college or institution within the United States which issued said diploma or license, said Board shall thereupon issue its certificate to the applicant.

Sec. 8. Every person to whom a certificate from the Board of Examiners shall have issued, shall before he enters upon the practice of medicine or surgery in this state, have such certificate recorded in the office of the County Recorder of the county in which he resides.

Sec. 9. The board may refuse a certificate to any individual guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, and may revoke any certificate for a like cause. In all cases of refusal or revocation the party aggrieved may appeal to the Courts for adjudication of the controversy.

Sec. 10. Any person shall be regarded as practising medicine, within the meaning of this Act, who shall profess publicly to be a physician or surgeon, or who shall prescribe for the sick or profess to cure the sick by the administration of drugs or other means, or shall append to his name the letters "M.D.," but nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit any gratuitous services in cases of emergency, or to commissioned surgeons in the United States Army or Navy.

Sec. 11. All moneys received by this board shall be paid out on its order for its actual necessary expenses and the expenses of its members incurred in attending its meetings, and in case the money received by said board shall be insufficient to meet its actual expenses and the actual travelling expenses of its members in attending its meetings, then the board shall certify to the state controller, under its seal and over the signatures of its president and secretary, the amount actually necessary to meet the remainder of the travelling expenses of its members for attending such meetings, and upon the receipt of such certificate the Controller shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer for the same, which shall be payable out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 12. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum to transact all business. All certificates issued by said board shall bear its seal and the signatures of the president and secretary, and shall authorize the person to whom it is issued for that purpose to practise medicine or surgery in any and all counties in this state upon complying with the requirements of this Act.

Sec. 13. Any person practising medicine or surgery in this state without first complying with the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred (\$100) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than fifty days nor more than one hundred and eighty days for each and every such offense, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person may institute proceedings at law provided for in this Act, and it shall be the duty of the Board of Medical Examiners, or any member thereof, whenever satisfied that any of the provisions of this Act have been violated, to institute or cause to be instituted the proper proceedings for a punishment thereof.

Sec. 14. No member of the board of medical examiners of this state shall receive any compensation for any service or services rendered under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 15. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 16. This Act shall take effect, so far as the certificates provided for are concerned and be in force in that respect, on and after the first day of May, 1899, and in all other respects it shall take effect upon its approval.

Legal Requirement.—Recording the certificate from the board of examiners in the office of the county recorder of the county of residence.

Educational Requirement.—The provisions of a medical education, as evidenced by the possession of a diploma from a medical school in the United States recognized by the board, or the license from a state board of medical examiners if the holder has been practising in Nevada for five years previous to the passage of the Act, or an examination before the board. To secure the examination one must have been practising medicine in Nevada for five years previous to the passage of the Act, or possess a diploma in medicine from some foreign institution, since the board is not privileged to recognize these.

Directory of Officers in Charge.¹

Times and Places of Meeting.—On the first Monday of May and November at a place convenient for the board and the applicants, due notice of the place must be given by publication in a newspaper.

Method of Procedure.—Procure from the secretary of the board the necessary blank. Fill it out, and submit it to the board at its meeting, accompanied by the diploma and the fee. These may be presented in person, by letter, or by proxy. If the diploma is deemed "worthy of recognition" a certificate will be issued if it has been issued by a college in the United States; if it is not issued by a college in the United States, then the applicant may present himself for examination. After the certificate has been issued, it must be recorded in the office of the county recorder in order to give its holder the right to practise.

Fees.—For the board of examiners \$25.00.

Penalty.—Non-compliance is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 or by imprisonment for not less than 50 days nor more than 100 days, or by both, for each and every offense.

Remarks.—The law includes the use of "other means" than drugs in prescribing for the sick in its definition of practising medicine.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

See Vol. 3, p. 285, 634 (Reprint, 1898 Supplement, p. 17; 1899, p. 8).

¹ Not furnished up to June 9, 1900.

Examinations 1899.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Illinois.</i>			
Hering Medical Coll	0	1 ¹	1
<i>Maine.</i>			
Med. Dept. Bowdoin Coll.....	3	0	3
<i>Massachusetts.</i>			
Med. School Harvard Univ.....	3	0	3
School of Med. Boston Univ.....	1	0	1
<i>New Hampshire.</i>			
Dartmouth Med. Coll	0	1 ²	1
<i>New York.</i>			
Albany Med. Coll.....	1	1 ³	2
Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll	1	0	1
Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	1	0	1
Long Island Coll. Hosp	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Univ. City of N. Y.....	1	0	1
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Hahnemann Med. Coll	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Univ. of Penna	1	0	1
<i>Vermont.</i>			
Med. Dept. Vermont Univ.....	7	0	7
<i>Canada.</i>			
Med. Dept. Laval Univ.....	1	2 ⁴	3
Med. Dept. McGill Univ.....	1	0	1
	23	5	28

NEW JERSEY [A].

See Vol. 2, p. 748 (*Reprint*, p. 52).

There have been no changes in the method of procedure in New Jersey.

Examinations 1899.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Connecticut.</i>			
Med. Dept. Yale Univ	3	0	3
<i>District of Columbia.</i>			
Med. Dept. Howard Univ.....	2	1	3
<i>Illinois.</i>			
Hering Med. Coll.....	1	1	2
Rush Med. Coll	1	0	1
<i>Indiana.</i>			
Med. Coll. of Indiana	0	2 ⁵	2

¹ Class 1884, second examination.

² Class 1884.

³ Class 1898. The same applicant failed in first, passed in second examination.

⁴ Classes 1883, 1899.

⁵ One a second examination.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Maryland.</i>			
Baltimore Med. Coll	2	0	2
Baltimore Univ. Sch. of Med	4	11	15 ¹
Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	2	0	2
Med. Dept. Johns Hopkins Univ.....	1	0	1
Sch. of Med. Univ. Maryland.....	3	0	3
Southern Homeo. Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>Massachusetts.</i>			
Med. Sch. Harvard Univ	1	0	1
<i>Michigan.</i>			
Detroit Coll. of Med.....	1	0	1
<i>New Hampshire.</i>			
Dartmouth Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>New York.</i>			
Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	10	0	10
Long Island Coll. Hosp	4	0	4
Med. Dept. Cornell Univ	2	0	2
Med. Dept. Univ. City of N. Y.....	1	0	1
N. Y. Homeo. Med. Coll	2	0	2
Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll	3	0	3
Woman's Med. Coll. N. Y. Infirmary	2	0	2
<i>North Carolina.</i>			
Leonard Med. School	0	2 ²	2
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Hahnemann Med. Coll.....	10	1	11
Jefferson Med. Coll	12	1	13
Med. Dept. Univ. Penna.....	8	0	8
Medico-surgical Coll	13	1	14
<i>Tennessee.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. of the South.....	1	1	2
Med. Dept. Vanderbilt Univ	1	2 ³	3
<i>Vermont.</i>			
Med. Dept. Vermont Univ.....	1	0	1
<i>Virginia.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. of Virginia	1	0	1
University Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>Canada.</i>			
Med. Dept. University of Toronto ⁴	1	0	1
<i>Foreign.</i>			
University of Berlin	1	0	1
	97	23	120

¹ Four a second examination ; one a third examination.² One a third examination.³ One a second examination.⁴ Trinity College.

NEW MEXICO [B].

See Vol. 2, p. 750 (Reprint, p. 54).

There have been no changes in the method of procedure in New Mexico.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Dr. G. C. Bryan, Vice-president, Alamogordo.

Dr. J. M. Cunningham, East Las Vegas.

Dr. G. S. Easterday, Treasurer, Albuquerque.

Dr. William Eggert, Santa Fe.

Dr. T. P. Martin, Secretary, Taos.

Dr. J. H. Sloan, President, Santa Fe.

Dr. W. R. Tipton, Las Vegas.

NEW YORK [A].

See Vol. 2, p. 751; 3, p. 287 (Reprint, p. 55; 1898 Supplement, p. 19).

There have been no material changes in the method of procedure in New York.

Examinations 1899.¹

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>California.</i>			
Hahnemann Hosp. Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Univ. Cal	1	0	1
<i>Connecticut.</i>			
Med. Dept. Yale Univ.....	11	0	11
<i>District of Columbia.</i>			
Med. Dept. Columbian Univ.....	2	0	2
Med. Dept. Howard Univ	1	0	1
<i>Georgia.</i>			
Atlanta Medical Coll	1	0	1
Georgia Coll. Ecl. Med. and Surg.....	0	1 ²	1
Med. Dept. Univ. of Georgia.....	2	0	2
<i>Illinois.</i>			
Chicago Homeo. Med. Coll	1	3 ³	4
Dunham Med. Coll	2	0	2
Hering Med. Coll.....	1	1 ⁴	2
Illinois Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Illinois Univ	2	1 ⁵	3
Northwestern Univ. Med. Sch	3	0	3

¹ Results tabulated for the year ending July 31, 1899.

² Class 1888.

³ Classes 1894 (second examination) 1895, 1899.

⁴ Class 1898.

⁵ Class 1898, second examination.

	Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Iowa.</i>				
	Coll. Phys. and Surg. Keokuk.....	0	1 ¹	1
<i>Kansas.</i>				
	Med. Dept. Kansas City Univ.	1	0	1
<i>Kentucky.</i>				
	Kentucky Sch. of Med 0	1 ²	1	
	Med. Dept. Louisville Univ..... 1	0	1	
<i>Maine.</i>				
	Med. Dept. Bowdoin Coll..... 2	13	3	
<i>Maryland.</i>				
	Baltimore Med. Coll..... 7	2 ⁴	9	
	Baltimore Univ. Sch. of Med 12	1 ⁵	13	
	Coll. Phys. and Surg..... 2	2 ⁶	4	
	Med. Dept. Johns Hopkins Univ..... 4	0	4	
	Sch. of Med. Univ. of Maryland 1	0	1	
	Woman's Med. Coll. Baltimore 1	0	1	
<i>Massachusetts.</i>				
	Coll. Phys. and Surg..... 1	0	1	
	Med. Sch. Harvard Univ 5	0	5	
	Sch. of Med. Boston Univ 5	0	5	
	Tufts Coll. Med. Sch. 2	1 ⁷	3	
<i>Michigan.</i>				
	Dept. Med. and Surg. Mich. Univ 9	1 ⁸	10	
<i>Minnesota.</i>				
	Coll. Med. and Surg. Minnesota Univ 1	0	1	
<i>Missouri.</i>				
	Beaumont Hosp. Med. Coll..... 1	0	1	
	Missouri Med. Coll 1	0	1	
<i>New Hampshire.</i>				
	Dartmouth Med. Coll 2	0	2	
<i>New York.</i>				
	Albany Med. Coll..... 60	11 ⁹	71	
	Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll 39	1 ¹⁰	40	
	Coll. Phys. and Surg..... 115	3 ¹¹	118	

¹ Class 1875.² Class 1892.³ Class 1898.⁴ Classes 1896 (fifth examination) 1897.⁵ Class 1897.⁶ Classes 1884, 1887.⁷ Class 1898.⁸ Class 1884.⁹ Classes 1895 (7th examination) 1897, two (both second examination) 1898, three (one a fourth, one a second examination) 1899, five.¹⁰ Class 1897 (third examination).¹¹ Classes 1898 (second examination) 1899, two.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Eclectic Med. Coll. City of N. Y.....	16	2 ¹	18
Long Island Coll. Hosp	69	8 ²	77
Med. Dept. Buffalo Univ	38	5 ³	43
Med. Dept. Cornell Univ.....	24	1 ⁴	25
Med. Dept. Niagara Univ	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Syracuse Univ.....	9	1 ⁵	10
Med. Dept. Univ. City of N. Y.....	36	5 ⁶	41
N. Y. Homeo. Med. Coll	31	0	31
N. Y. Med. Coll. and Hosp. for Women	3	2 ⁷	5
Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll	58	3 ⁸	61
Woman's Med. Coll. N. Y. Infirmary.....	12	2 ⁹	14
<i>Ohio.</i>			
Cleveland Homeo. Med. Coll	1	1 ¹⁰	2
Columbus Med. Coll	1	0	1
Eclectic Med. Inst	1	0	1
Laura Memorial Woman's Med. Coll	1	0	1
Starling Med. Coll	0	1 ¹¹	1
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Hahnemann Med. Coll	7	2 ¹²	9
Jefferson Med. Coll	0	2 ¹³	2
Med. Dept. Univ. Penna.....	12	0	12
Medico-surgical Coll	0	2 ¹⁴	2
<i>South Carolina.</i>			
Med. Coll. of S. Carolina.....	1	0	1
<i>Tennessee.</i>			
Med. Dept. Vanderbilt Univ.....	1	0	1
Memphis Hosp. Med. Coll.....	0	1 ¹⁵	1
<i>Texas.</i>			
Med. Dept. Texas Univ	1	0	1
<i>Vermont.</i>			
Med. Dept. Vermont Univ.....	8	1 ¹⁶	9

¹ Classes 1881, 1899.

² Classes 1896, two (one a fourth examination) 1897, two (a second and fourth examination) 1898, two (both second examination) 1899, two.

³ Classes 1895 (6th examination) 1898, 1899, three.

⁴ Class 1899.

⁵ Class 1899.

⁶ Classes 1895, 1897, two (one a second examination) 1899, two.

⁷ Class 1899.

⁸ Class 1899.

⁹ Class 1899.

¹⁰ Class 1898 (second examination).

¹¹ Class 1896 (second examination).

¹² Classes 1880, 1896 (third examination).

¹³ Classes 1876, 1897 (second examination).

¹⁴ Classes 1896, 1899.

¹⁵ Class 1897.

¹⁶ Class 1898.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Virginia.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. of Va	3	0	3
<i>Canada.</i>			
Med. Dept. McGill Univ	4	0	4
Med. Dept. Queen's Coll	7	0	7
Med. Dept. Univ. Toronto.....	5 ¹	0	5
Med. Dept. Western Univ.....	1	0	1
<i>Foreign.</i>			
University of Berlin.....	2	0	2
University of Bologna.....	0	1 ²	1
University of Bucharest	1	0	1
University at Dorpat	1	0	1
License to practise in Germany	2	0	2
University of Havana	1	0	1
Royal Coll. of Surg. London.....	2	0	2
University of Naples	4	4 ³	8
University of Palermo.....	0	1 ⁴	1
Diploma, Minister of Public Instruction, Paris.....	1	0	1
University of Rome	2	0	2
University of Utrecht.....	1	0	1
University of Vienna.....	1	0	1
	670	76	746

NORTH CAROLINA [A].

See Vol. 2, p. 756 (*Reprint*, p. 60).

There have been no changes in the method of procedure in North Carolina. A change has been made in the educational requirement making the possession of a diploma from a medical school whose course is at least three years, or a license from the board of examiners of some other state a prerequisite for an examination.

Examinations 1899.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Alabama.</i>			
Med. Coll. of Alabama	2	0	2
<i>District of Columbia.</i>			
Med. Dept. Columbian Univ.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Georgetown Univ.....	2	0	2
Med. Dept. National Univ.....	1	0	1

¹ Three Trinity Med. Coll.

² Class 1897.

³ Class 1891, two (third examination).

⁴ Class 1897 (third examination).

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Georgia.</i>			
Atlanta Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	2	0	2
Med. Dept. Univ. Georgia.....	0	1	1
<i>Illinois.</i>			
Chicago Homeo. Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>Kentucky.</i>			
Kentucky Sch. of Med.....	1	1	2
<i>Louisiana.</i>			
Med. Dept. Tulane Univ.....	2	0	2
<i>Maine.</i>			
Med. Dept. Bowdoin Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>Maryland.</i>			
Baltimore Med. Coll.....	1	1	2
Baltimore Univ. Sch. of Med.....	2	0	2
Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	1	0	1
Sch. of Med. Univ. of Maryland.....	11	0	11
<i>Missouri.</i>			
Med. Dept. Washington Univ.....	1	0	1
Missouri Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>New York.</i>			
Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	1	0	1
Long Island College Hospital.....	3	0	3
Med. Dept. Univ. City of N. Y.....	2	0	2
<i>North Carolina.</i>			
Leonard Med. School.....	1	1	2
N. C. Medical College.....	1	3	4
Med. Dept. Univ. of N. C.....	1	0	1
<i>Ohio.</i>			
Laura Memorial Woman's Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Univ. of Cincinnati.....	2	1	3
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Jefferson Med. Coll.....	4	0	4
Med. Dept. University of Penna.....	1	0	1
Medico-surgical Coll.....	2	0	2
<i>South Carolina.</i>			
Med. Coll. of S. Carolina.....	2	0	2
<i>Tennessee.</i>			
Med. Dept. Grant Univ.....	0	2	2
Med. Dept. Nashville Univ.....	2	1	3
Med. Dept. Tennessee Univ.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Vanderbilt Univ.....	4	1	5
<i>Virginia.</i>			
Med. Coll. of Virginia.....	4	0	4
Med. Dept. Univ. of Virginia.....	1	0	1
University Med. Coll.....	18	0	18
Non-graduates.....	7	9	16
	88	21	109

NORTH DAKOTA [A].

See Vol. 2, p. 752 (Reprint, p. 61).

There have been no changes in the method of procedure in North Dakota.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Dr. J. P. Aylen, Sheldon.
 Mr. W. R. De Puy, Grafton.
 Dr. W. F. Hobart, Leonard.
 Dr. J. D. Henning, Fargo.
 Dr. H. J. Rowe, Casselton.
 Dr. S. W. Rutledge, Grand Forks.
 Dr. F. R. Smythe, Bismarck.
 Dr. I. N. Wear, President, Fargo.
 Dr. H. M. Wheeler, Secretary, Grand Forks.

Examinations 1899.

	Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Illinois.</i>				
	Hering Med. Coll	1	0	1
	Rush Med. Coll.....	3	2 ¹	5
<i>Indiana.</i>				
	Fort Wayne Coll. of Med.....	1	0	1
<i>Kentucky.</i>				
	Louisville Med. Coll	1	0	1
<i>Maryland.</i>				
	Baltimore Med. Coll	0	1 ²	1
<i>Massachusetts.</i>				
	Med. School Harvard Univ	0	1 ³	1
<i>Michigan.</i>				
	Dept. Med. and Surg. Mich. Univ.....	3	0	3
	Detroit Coll. of Med.....	1	2 ⁴	3
<i>Minnesota.</i>				
	Coll. Med. and Surg. Minnesota Univ.....	7	1 ⁵	8
<i>Missouri.</i>				
	Barnes Med. Coll.....	2	0	2
	Kansas City Med. Coll	0	1 ⁶	1
<i>New York.</i>				
	Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	0	1	1

¹ Classes 1898, 1899.

² Class 1899.

³ Class 1888.

⁴ Class 1898.

⁵ Class 1898.

⁶ Class 1899.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Jefferson Medical Coll.	3	0	3
<i>Tennessee.</i>			
Med. Dept. Nashville Univ.	1	1 ¹	2
<i>Canada.</i>			
Med. Dept. McGill Univ.	3	0	3
Manitoba Med. Coll.	2	0	2
Queen's University.	1	1 ²	2
Trinity Med. Coll.	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Western Univ.	1	0	1
<i>Foreign.</i>			
University of Christiana.	1	0	1
University of Vienna.	1	0	1
	<u>33</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>44</u>

OHIO [A].

The Ohio legislature has adopted a new law, which is to take effect on July 1, 1900.

Text of the Law.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That Section 4403 Revised Statutes of Ohio, be amended so as to read as follows :

Sec. 4403. Within thirty days after the passage of this Act, the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint a state board of medical registration and examination, consisting of seven members, one to serve for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, one for five years, one for six years, and one for seven years, and the successors of each for the term of seven years, who shall be physicians in good standing in their profession, representation to be given to schools of practice in the state as nearly as possible in proportion to their numerical strength in the state, but no one school to have a majority of the whole board. The board shall organize by electing a president and a treasurer, who shall be members of the board, and a secretary, who shall be a physician in good standing in his profession, each to serve for the term of one year. The treasurer shall give a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with sureties approved by the board, for the faithful discharge of his duties. The secretary shall receive a salary of not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be fixed by the board, and his necessary expenses in performing his official duties. The members of the board shall each receive ten dollars per day for the time actually employed in the discharge of their duties and their necessary expenses while engaged therein. The board shall have a common seal, and shall formulate rules to govern its action. Its president and secretary

¹ Class 1896.

² Class 1899.

shall have the power to administer oaths. The board shall meet in Columbus on the first Tuesday of January, April, July and October of each year, and at such other times as the board may appoint. Five members shall constitute a quorum. The board shall keep a record of all its proceedings, and a register of all applicants for certificates, giving the name and location of the institution granting the applicant the degree of doctor of medicine or surgery, and also whether the applicant was rejected or a certificate granted. The books and register of the board shall be *prima facie* evidence of all matters recorded therein.

It will be noticed that Section 4403a and Section 4403b enacted February 15, 1881 (78 O. L. 27), were not amended or repealed by this Act, and they are inserted here to give the complete law as it stands in Ohio at the present date.

Sec. 4403a. Whoever shall make, issue, or publish, for purpose of sale, barter, or gift, any certificate, diploma, or other writing or document falsely representing the holder or receiver thereof to be a graduate of any medical school, or college, or of any educational institution of medicine whatsoever, and entitled to the powers, privileges, or degrees thereby pretended to be conferred; or whoever shall sell, or otherwise dispose of, or offer to do so, any such diploma, certificate, writing, or document containing the false representation aforesaid; or whoever shall use his name, or permit the same to be used, as a subscriber, for any purpose or in any capacity, to such false and fictitious diploma, certificate, writing, or document aforesaid, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to the penalty prescribed in section four thousand four hundred and three (b).

Sec. 4403b. Whoever shall make, issue, or publish, or cause to be made, issued, or published, for the purpose of sale, barter, or gift, any diploma, certificate, or writing representing the holder thereof to be a graduate of any medical school, or college, or of any educational institution of medicine whatsoever, unless such holder shall have, in fact, attended a complete course of instruction in such school, college, or institution for medical teaching, which course shall be equal to the average course of instructions in other schools, colleges, or institutions, where the various branches of medicine are taught as a science, in good standing in the state of Ohio, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than three years, nor less than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 1. That Section 4403c, enacted by Section 2, of an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of medicine in the state of Ohio," passed February 27, 1896, be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 4403c. No person shall practise medicine, surgery, or midwifery in any of its branches in the state of Ohio, without first complying with the requirements of this Act. All persons authorized and entitled prior to July 1, 1900, to practise medicine, surgery, or midwifery, in the state of Ohio, under and by virtue of the provisions of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate

the practice of medicine in the state of Ohio," passed February 27, 1896, to which this Act is amendatory, may engage in such practice, and shall be subject to the law regulating the same; all other persons desiring to engage in such practice in this state, shall apply to the state board of medical registration and examination for a certificate, and submit to the examination hereinafter provided, except that all medical students who were on January 1, 1900, matriculated in any medical college in the state of Ohio, recognized by the state board of medical registration and examination of Ohio, and who shall have graduated subsequent to January 1, 1900, and who shall file their diplomas for registration prior to July 1, 1904, shall receive certificates under the provisions of the act of February 27, 1896, to which this act is amendatory. The applicant shall file with the secretary of the board a written application on a form prescribed by the board, verified by oath, and furnish satisfactory proof that he is more than twenty-one years of age, and is of good moral character. In the application, as a condition of admission to the examination, he shall produce either of the following credentials: a diploma from a reputable college granting the degree A.B., B.S., or equivalent degree; a diploma from a normal school, high school, or seminary, legally constituted, issued after four years of study; a teacher's permanent or life certificate; a medical student's certificate issued upon examination by any state board; a student's certificate of examination for admission to the freshman class of a reputable literary or scientific college; or a certificate of his having passed an examination conducted under the direction of the state board of medical registration and examination by certified examiners, none of whom shall be either directly or indirectly connected with a medical college; said examination to be held simultaneously in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo, and the questions submitted to be uniform at such places; and has either received a diploma from some legally chartered medical institution in the United States in good standing at the time of issuing such diploma, as defined by the board; or a diploma or license approved by the board, which has conferred the full right to practise all branches of medicine or surgery in some foreign country. With the application, the applicant shall present his diploma or license, as above defined, and accompanying the same, shall file his affidavit duly attested, stating that he is the person named in the diploma or license, and is the lawful possessor of the same, and giving his age, residence, the college or colleges at which he obtained his medical education, the time spent in each college, the time spent in the study of medicine, and such other facts as the board may require; if engaged in the practice of medicine, the applicant shall state the period during which, and the place at which, he has been engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery. If the board shall find that the applicant has obtained any one of the credentials heretofore defined, as a condition of his admission to the examination, and shall find his diploma to be genuine, and from a legally chartered medical institution in the United States in good standing as determined by the board, or shall find the license to be genuine, and such as to confer upon the applicant the full right to practise all branches of medicine or surgery

in the foreign country in which he obtained it, and of a standard approved by the board; and shall find the person named in the diploma or license is the person holding and presenting the same, and is of good moral character, the board shall admit such applicant to an examination. All examinations shall be conducted under the rules formulated by the board. Each applicant shall be examined in anatomy, physiology, pathology, chemistry, materia medica and therapeutics, the principles and practice of medicine, surgery, obstetrics, and such other subjects as the board may require. The applicant shall be examined in the materia medica and therapeutics and the principles and practice of medicine, of the school of medicine in which he desires to practise, by the member or members of the board representing such school. If an applicant passes an examination satisfactory to the board, and has paid the fee as hereinafter provided, it shall issue its certificate to that effect, signed by its president and secretary, and attested by its seal, which, when left with the probate judge for record, as hereinafter required, shall be conclusive evidence that its owner is entitled to practise medicine or surgery in this state. The board may refuse to grant a certificate to any person guilty of fraud in passing the examination, or guilty at any time of felony or gross immorality, or addicted to the liquor or drug habit to such a degree as to render him unfit to practise medicine or surgery; and may, after notice and hearing, revoke a certificate for like cause or causes. An appeal may be taken from the action of the board, refusing to grant or revoking a certificate, for such causes, to the governor and attorney-general, and the decision of these officers, either affirming or overruling the action of the state board, shall be final. An affirmative vote of not less than five members shall be required to authorize the issuance of a certificate. The fee for an examination shall be twenty-five dollars, which shall not be returned in case of a failure to pass such examination, but the applicant may, within a year after such failure, present himself and be examined again without the payment of an additional fee. All fees shall be paid in advance to the treasurer of the board, and by him covered into the state treasury, to the credit of a fund which is hereby appropriated for the use of the state board of medical registration and examination. The compensation and expenses of members and officers of the board, and all expenses proper and necessary, in the opinion of the board, to discharge its duties and enforce the law, shall be paid out of said fund, upon warrant of the auditor of state, issued upon requisition signed by the president and secretary of the board. Provided, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to compel any person holding or obtaining, prior to July 1, 1900, a certificate from the board, under the act to which this Act is amendatory, entitling such person to practise medicine or surgery in this state, or any medical student who was matriculated on January 1, 1900, in any medical college in the state of Ohio, recognized by the state board of medical registration and examination of Ohio, and who shall have graduated subsequent to January 1, 1900, and who shall have filed his or her diploma for registration prior to July 1, 1904, to file an application and submit to the examination herein required. Provided, further, that the board may, in its discretion, dispense with an examination,

in the case of a physician or surgeon duly authorized to practise medicine or surgery in any other state, territory, or the District of Columbia, who may desire to change his residence to Ohio, and who makes application on a form to be prescribed by the board, accompanied by a fee of fifty dollars, and presents a certificate or license issued after an examination by the medical board of such state, territory, or the District of Columbia, accorded only to applicants from states, territories and districts whose laws demand qualifications of equal grade with those required in Ohio; but such examination shall not be dispensed with unless under the law and regulations of the state, territory, or the District of Columbia; equal rights and privileges are accorded to physicians and surgeons of Ohio, holding the certificate of the board, who may desire to remove to, and practise in such state, territory, or the District of Columbia.

Sec. 4403d. The person receiving a certificate to practise medicine or surgery under Section 4403c, shall, before entering upon the practice, leave his certificate with the probate judge of the county in which he resides, for record. The probate judge shall record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, and endorse on the margin of the record and on the certificate the time he received the same for record, and make a proper index to all certificates by him recorded. The probate judge shall note in the margin of the record the revocation of a certificate, or any change in the location or death of the owner of a certificate. Upon application the probate judge shall make out a certified copy of any such certificate and the endorsements thereon, and such certified copy shall be *prima facie* evidence of all matters and facts therein contained. Between the first and thirty-first days of December in each year, the probate judge shall furnish the secretary of the state board a list of all certificates recorded and in force, and also a list of all certificates which have been revoked, or the owners of which have removed from the county or died during the preceding year.

In case of a change of residence, the owner of a certificate shall have the same recorded anew by the probate judge of the county into which he removes. For services under this section the probate judge shall receive the following fees: For recording and indexing each certificate, fifty cents, and for certified copies, the same fees as are allowed by law for copies and certificates or records kept by the probate judge, to be paid by the holder of the certificate.

Sec. 4403e. Every person practising midwifery in this state at the time of the passage of this Act, shall within ninety days thereafter file with the probate judge of the county in which she resides, an affidavit duly attested, giving her name, age, residence, the length of time during which, and the place or places at which she has been engaged in said practice, and the special education, if any, which she has received to fit her for such practice. Thereupon, upon payment of a fee of five dollars (fifty cents of which the probate judge shall retain as his own fee, and the balance remit to the treasurer of the state board of registration and examination), the probate judge shall issue a certificate, upon a blank form furnished by the state board, which

shall entitle the applicant and holder to practise midwifery in this state. Such certificate shall be recorded by the probate judge, and in case of a transfer of residence, again recorded in the county to which the midwife removes, as provided by section 4403*d*, regulating the record of physicians' certificates. The probate judge shall, annually, between the first and thirty-first days of December, furnish the secretary of the state board a list of all such certificates issued and in force, and also a list of all such certificates which have been revoked or the owners of which have removed from the county, or died during the preceding year. All persons desiring, after the passage of this Act, to enter upon the practice of midwifery in this state, shall appear before the state board and submit to such examination in midwifery as the board shall require. If the applicant passes a satisfactory examination, the board shall, upon the payment of a fee of ten dollars, issue its certificate to that effect, which, when filed with the probate judge for record, as provided in section 4403*d*, shall entitle the owner and holder thereof to practise midwifery in this state. A certificate to practise midwifery may be refused or revoked for the same cause in the same manner as provided in Section 4403*c* in the case of certificates to physicians and surgeons. The certificate granted to practise midwifery shall not give the holder the right to perform version, or treat breech or face presentation, or do any obstetric operation requiring instruments, or treat any other abnormal condition, except in emergencies.

Section 2. That Section 4403*f*, enacted by Section 2 of an act entitled, "An act to regulate the practice of medicine in the state of Ohio," passed February 27, 1896, be amended so as to read as follows :

Sec. 4403*f*. Any person shall be regarded as practising medicine or surgery or midwifery within the meaning of this Act, who shall use the words or letters, "Dr.," "Doctor," "Professor," "M.D.," "M.B.," or any other title, in connection with his name, which in any way represents him as engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery or midwifery, in any of its branches, or who shall prescribe, or who shall recommend for a fee for like use any drug or medicine, appliance, application, operation, or treatment, of whatever nature, for the cure or relief of any wound, fracture or bodily injury, infirmity or disease. The use of any of the above-mentioned words or letters, or titles in such connection, and under such circumstances as to induce the belief that the person who uses them is engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery or midwifery in any of its branches, shall be deemed and accepted as *prima facie* proof of an intent on the part of such person to represent himself as engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery or midwifery, provided, however, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit service in the case of emergency, or the domestic administration of family remedies ; and this Act shall not apply to any commissioned medical officer of the United States army, navy, or marine hospital service, in the discharge of his professional duties, nor to any legally qualified dentist when engaged exclusively in the practice of dentistry, nor to any physician or surgeon from another state or territory who is a legal practitioner of medicine or surgery in the state or territory in which he resides, when in actual consultation with a

legal practitioner of this state, nor to any physician or surgeon residing on the border of a neighboring state, and duly authorized under the laws thereof to practise medicine or surgery therein, whose practice extends into the limits of this state; providing, that such practitioner shall not open an office or appoint a place to meet patients or receive calls within the limits of this state. Nor to any osteopath who holds a diploma from a legally chartered and regularly conducted school of osteopathy in good standing as such, wherein the course of instruction requires at least four terms of five (5) months each in four separate years. Providing that the said osteopath shall pass an examination satisfactory to the state board of medical registration and examination in the following subjects, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, physical diagnosis. Providing that said osteopath shall not be granted the privilege of administering drugs nor of performing major or operative surgery.

Sec. 3. Section 4403c and section 4403f are hereby repealed, such repeal to take effect July 1, 1900, and this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after July 1, 1900.

Sec. 4403g. Any person practising medicine or surgery as defined in section 4403f in this State, without having first complied with the provisions of sections 4403c and 4403d, except as herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, or both. Any person practising midwifery in this state without having complied with the provisions of section 4403c, except therein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. Any person who shall file, or attempt to file as his, the medical diploma or certificate to practise of another, or shall file or attempt to file a false forged affidavit of his identity, or shall wilfully swear falsely to any question which may be propounded to him on his medical examination, or to any affidavit required to be made or filed by him, with the state board of medical registration and examination, shall be guilty of felony and be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five years, nor less than one year. Such fines when collected shall be paid one-third to the person, corporation, or medical society making the complaint or furnishing the information, one-third to the poor fund of the county, and one-third to the state board of medical registration and examination. The secretary of the state board of medical registration and examination is charged with the duty of enforcing this Act. If he have knowledge or notice that the Act has been or is being violated, he shall investigate the matter, and upon probable cause appearing, shall file a complaint and prosecute the offender. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney, when requested by such secretary, to take charge of and conduct such prosecutions.

Sec. 3. Original sections 4403 and 6992 are hereby repealed, and this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Legal Requirement.—Recording the certificate received from the state board of examiners with the probate judge of the county of residence.

Educational Requirement.—The possession of a preliminary education equivalent to a four years' high school course as a minimum, and a medical education represented by a four years' course in a recognized medical college, and passing an examination before the state board.

Directory of Officers in Charge and Method of Procedure.—As the board has not yet been organized, this information cannot be given.

A letter addressed to any of the present board of registration will secure the desired information.

Dr. H. H. Baxter, Cleveland.

Dr. H. E. Beebe, Vice-president, Sydney.

Dr. N. R. Coleman, President, Columbus.

Dr. S. B. McGavran, Cadiz.

Dr. A. Ravogli, Cincinnati.

Dr. David Williams, Treasurer, Columbus.

Dr. Frank Winders, Secretary, Columbus.

Time and Place of Meeting.—At Columbus on the first Tuesday of January, April, July and October of each year and "at such other times as the board may appoint."

Fees.—For the examination \$25.00, which is not returnable, but an applicant failing may take a second examination within a year without an additional payment; for the recording, fifty cents.

Penalty.—Practising without a recorded certificate is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Remarks.—The law permits the recognizing of the licenses of other states, if the Ohio license is reciprocally recognized. The fee for such recognition is \$50.

The board of medical registration and examination issues the following circular :

COLUMBUS, MAY 23, 1900.

The following regulations were adopted by the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination of Ohio, on May 15, 1900 :

Requirements for Admission to Medical Colleges.

Resolved, That on and after July 1st, 1900, no medical college shall be recognized as in good standing by the state board of medical registration and examination of Ohio, which does not require of applicants for registration in the State of Ohio, as a condition of admission to its Freshman class, one of the following credentials :

A diploma from a reputable college granting the degree of A.B., B.S., or equivalent degree ; a diploma from normal school, high school or seminary, legally constituted, issued after four years of study ; a teacher's permanent or life certificate ; a medical student's certificate issued upon examination by any state board ; a student's certificate of examination for admission to the Freshman class of a reputable literary or scientific college ; or a certificate of his having passed an examination conducted under the direction of the state board of medical registration and examination of Ohio by certified examiners, none of whom shall be either directly or indirectly connected with a medical college.

Provided, That nothing in this resolution shall be made to apply to students who have matriculated previous to January 1st, 1900, in any medical college recognized by the state board of medical registration and examination of Ohio, and who have complied with the requirements for admission then in force, as prescribed by the state board of medical registration and examination of Ohio.

Resolved, That the extent of the examination for admission conducted under the direction of the state board of medical registration and examination of Ohio shall be as follows :

1. **ORTHOGRAPHY.**—A sufficient number of words and of such character as will be a thorough test.

2. **ENGLISH GRAMMAR.**—Embracing the parts of speech, rules of punctuation, the formation of plural and possessive, distinction of gender, classification and properties of verbs, and analysis of sentences.

3. **ENGLISH COMPOSITION.**—Two compositions of not less than two hundred words each ; one subject to be assigned, and the other subject to be elective. The compositions to be written by the student at the time of the examination. They should be criticised in relation to thought, construction, punctuation, capitalization and handwriting.

4. **GEOGRAPHY.**—Including some elements of physical geography.

5. **RHETORIC.**—Rules and uses of rhetorical figures.

6. **LATIN** (one year).—The first year of the ordinary Latin course.

7. **ARITHMETIC.**—Such questions should be submitted as will show a clear knowledge of decimal fractions, percentage, compound numbers and square root.

8. **ALGEBRA.**—Through simple equations.

9. **PHYSICS.**—The questions to include the elements of mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, heat, electricity, and especially of optics and acoustics.

10. **BOTANY.**—Embracing the structures of plants and the principles of their classification.

11. **UNITED STATES HISTORY.**—Boundaries and possessions of the United States, history of the early discoveries, by whom and dates, mode of life of natives; form of government from colonial times down to the present; various wars from Revolution down to the present; causes of same; conditions that led to the Declaration of Independence; Federal Constitution, form of government, various administrations, dates of the most important events during each administration, growth and wealth.

Applicants must obtain a general average of 75 per cent. Applicants failing to obtain a general average of 75 per cent. and falling below 55 per cent. in but two branches, may be conditioned in such branches, which condition must be removed before the beginning of the second year in medical college.

Credentials must be Submitted to Certified Examiners of the Board.

Resolved, That every medical student in order to comply with the law regulating the practice of medicine in the State of Ohio, shall, before entering a medical college in the State of Ohio, be required to submit his or her credentials for admission to medical college, to one of the certified examiners of the state board of medical registration and examination. If said certified examiner shall find that the entrance credentials comply with the provisions of Section 4403c of the law regulating the practice of medicine in Ohio, passed April 14th, 1900, and the rules of the state board of medical registration and examination, he shall issue his certificate to that effect. In case a student does not possess the credentials required by Section 4403c of the law regulating the practice of medicine in Ohio, passed April 14th, 1900, he shall submit to an examination before said examiner in accordance with the provisions of Section 4403c of the law regulating the practice of medicine in Ohio, passed April 14, 1900, and the rules of the state board of medical registration and examination, and if this examination is satisfactory, the examiner shall issue his certificate to that effect.

Requirements Demanded of Medical Colleges.

Resolved, That on and after July 1st, 1903, every medical college shall have complied with the following requirements as a condition of its being recognized as in good standing by the state board of medical registration and examination of Ohio:

1st. It shall have, since July 1, 1900, exacted the requirements for entrance set forth in "Requirements for Admission to Medical Colleges," adopted by the state board of medical registration and examination of Ohio, on May 15th, 1900.

2nd. It shall possess an adequate equipment for teaching medicine and surgery in all of its branches.

3rd. It shall have clinical and hospital facilities based upon a minimum

municipal population of fifty thousand, provided that this requirement shall not apply to institutions under state control, which by virtue of such control, receive gratuitously patients from all parts of the state in which such colleges are located.

4th. It shall have an active and competent faculty embracing the following departments, *viz.*:

Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Histology, Pathology, Bacteriology, Ophthalmology, Otology, Gynecology, Laryngology, Physical Diagnosis, Hygiene and State Medicine.

5th. It shall require attendance upon 80 per cent. of each of four graded courses of instructions of not less than twenty-six weeks each, excluding holidays, in four separate years.

6th. It shall exact an average grade of 75 per cent. on examination as a condition of graduation.

Advanced Standing.

Advanced standing may be granted upon the first year's work of a graded four years' course.

(a) To students holding an A.B., B.S., or equivalent degree from legally chartered and reputable literary colleges.

(b) To graduates of legally chartered and reputable colleges of dentistry.

(c) To graduates of legally chartered and reputable colleges of pharmacy.

Provided that all such students shall have complied with the entrance requirements set forth in Section 4403c, of the Revised Statutes of Ohio and the rules of the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination of Ohio, and have passed an examination covering the first year's work of a graded four years' medical course.

Colleges are at liberty to honor official credentials issued by medical colleges of equal requirements, except in branches of study embraced in the last year of their own curriculum.

Colleges may give credit to graduates and students of other denominations in medicine for as many years as they have attended such colleges, except for the last year of their work, provided that they shall pass an examination in materia medica and therapeutics corresponding to the views of the denominations of the school from which they propose to graduate.

Entrance examinations for 1900 will be held in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and Columbus, on October 25, 26 and 27, 1900.

N. R. COLEMAN, M.D., *President*,
H. E. BEEBE, M.D., *Vice-president*,
DAVID WILLIAMS, M.D., *Treasurer*,
A. RAVOGLI, M.D.,
S. B. MCGAVRAN, M.D.,
H. H. BAXTER, M.D.,
L. F. TOWERS, M.D.

Attest :

FRANK WINDERS,
Secretary.

OKLAHOMA [B].

See Vols. 2, p. 760; 3, p. 287 (Reprint, p. 64; 1898 Supplement, p. 19).

There have been no changes in the method of procedure in Oklahoma.

Directory of Officers in Charge.*Board of Health.*

Dr. L. Haynes Buxton, Secretary and Superintendent, Oklahoma City.

Dr. B. F. Hamilton, Vice-president, Shawnee.

Hon. S. N. Hopkins, President, Guthrie.

Medical Examining Board.

Dr. L. Haynes Buxton, President, Oklahoma City.

Dr. B. F. Hamilton, Secretary, Shawnee.

Dr. U. L. Russell, Treasurer, Oklahoma City.

OREGON [A].

See Vol. 2, p. 761 (Reprint, p. 65).

No reply has been received to any of the letters of inquiry sent to Oregon board.

From other sources it is learned that there have been no changes in the law.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Dr. W. E. Carle, Oregon City.

Dr. A. B. Gillis, Salem.

Dr. G. W. McConnell, Baker City.

Dr. E. B. Miller, Secretary, Portland.

Dr. W. A. Saylor, President, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA [A].

See Vols. 2, p. 762; 3, p. 288 (Reprint, p. 66; 1898 Supplement, p. 20).

The only change in the Pennsylvania method of procedure is in the blanks to be filled out in making application for examination. Two blank forms are sent to the applicant with the following explanatory note.

"You will please have filled up the preliminary blank that suits your case. One blank is for graduates from high schools or other institutions. The other blank is for applicants who have been admitted to the freshman class of a literary college. Or, if you hold a certificate from the medical council, showing that you have already complied with the requirements regarding preliminary education, please forward such certificate with your application papers."

Examinations 1899.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>California.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. Cal	1	0	1
<i>Colorado.</i>			
Med. Dept. Rocky Mt. Univ.....	0	1	1
<i>District of Columbia.</i>			
Med. Dept. Columbian Univ.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Howard Univ.....	2	2	4
<i>Georgia.</i>			
Georgia Coll. of Ecl. Med. and Surg	2	0	2
<i>Illinois.</i>			
Chicago Homeo. Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
Hering Med. Coll	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Ill. Univ	4	0	4
Northwestern Univ. Med. Sch.....	1	0	1
Rush Med. Coll... ..	1	0	1
<i>Indiana.</i>			
Medical Coll. of Indiana.....	0	1 ¹	1
Physio-Med. Coll. of Indiana.....	1	0	1
<i>Kentucky.</i>			
Med. Dept. Louisville Univ.....	0	1 ²	1
<i>Maryland.</i>			
Baltimore Med. Coll.....	7	7 ³	14
Baltimore Univ. Sch. of Med.....	9	14 ⁴	23
Coll. of Phys. and Surg	6	1 ⁵	7
School of Med. Univ. of Md.....	1	1	2
Southern Homeo. Med. Coll.....	0	2 ⁶	2
Washington Univ. Sch. of Med ⁷	1	0	1
<i>Massachusetts.</i>			
Coll. of Phys. and Surg	1	0	1
<i>Michigan.</i>			
Dept. Med. and Surg. Mich. Univ.....	9	0	9
<i>Missouri.</i>			
Barnes Med. Coll	0	1	1
Marion Sims Med. Coll	0	1	1
Med. Dept. Washington Univ	1	0	1
<i>New York.</i>			
Coll. of Phys. and Surg.....	2	0	2
Long Island Coll. Hosp	1	0	1

¹ Not of last class (third examination).² Not of last class (fourth examination).³ Five are reexaminations.⁴ Six are reexaminations.⁵ Not of last class (third examination).⁶ One a reexamination.⁷ Class 1873.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Med. Dept. Univ. City of N. Y.....	1	0	1
N. Y. Homeo. Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Coll.....	9	0	9
Woman's Med. Coll. N. Y. Infirm.....	1	0	1
<i>Ohio.</i>			
Am. Eclectic Med. Coll.....	1 ¹	0	1
Cleveland Homeo. Med. Coll.....	5	5 ²	10
Eclectic Med. Institute.....	8	0	8
Med. Dept. Univ. Cincinnati.....	1	1	2 ³
Med. Dept. Western Reserve Univ.....	0	1	1
Starling Medical Coll.....	0	1	1
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Hahnemann Med. Coll.....	43	4 ⁴	47
Jefferson Med. Coll.....	3 ⁸	5 ⁶	43
Med. Dept. Univ. Penna.....	157	3 ⁶	160
Medico-surgical College.....	91	21 ⁷	112
Western Pa. Med. Coll.....	44	11 ⁸	55
Woman's Med. Coll. of Pa.....	25	0	25
<i>Tennessee.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. of the South.....	2	5 ⁹	7
Med. Dept. Vanderbilt Univ.....	1	1	2
<i>Vermont.</i>			
Med. Dept. Vermont Univ.....	1	0	1
<i>Virginia.</i>			
University Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>Canada.</i>			
Med. Dept. McGill Univ.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Queen's Coll.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Univ. Toronto.....	1	0	1
<i>Foreign.</i>			
Univ. of Bologna, Italy.....	0	1	1
Royal Superior Institute Florence, Italy.....	1	0	1
University of Naples, Italy.....	0	1	1
	487	92	579

¹ Diploma dated 1893.

² One a reexamination.

³ The same person failed in June, passed in December.

⁴ One a reexamination.

⁵ All reexaminations.

⁶ One a reexamination.

⁷ Six reexaminations.

⁸ Nine reexaminations.

⁹ Two reexaminations.

RHODE ISLAND [B].

See Vols. 2, p. 764; 3, p. 289 (Reprint, p. 68; 1898 Supplement, p. 21).

While there have been no changes in the method of procedure in Rhode Island, the following restatement of the conditions formulated by the secretary will be helpful.

"Certificates are granted to applicants from recognized medical schools. These schools must give a four years' course of nine months each. These schools must not admit to the second-year course, graduates of scientific schools, schools of dentistry, veterinary or dental college. A school located in a town whose population is less than 50,000 is not rated in good standing.

"Applicants who are obliged to take examination are not required to be of any particular age, nor to present evidence of good moral character, nor to be a graduate of any medical school."

SOUTH CAROLINA [A].

See Vols. 2, p. 765; 3, p. 290 (Reprint, p. 69; 1898 Supplement, p. 22).

There have been no changes in the methods of procedure for South Carolina.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Dr. S. C. Baker, Secretary and Treasurer, Sumter.

Dr. R. A. Bratton, Yorkville.

Dr. R. L. Brodie, Charleston.

Dr. O. B. Mayer, Newberry.

Dr. J. L. Napier, Blenheim.

Dr. T. E. Nott, Jr., Spartanburg.

Dr. L. C. Stephens, President, Blackville.

Resume of the Laws Regulating Medical Practice in South Carolina.

According to the revised statutes of South Carolina for 1872, a person entering the practice of medicine and surgery in this state (a) shall have attended two full courses of instruction, and have graduated with the degree of M.D., at some school of medicine in the United States or some foreign country, or (b) shall produce a certificate of qualification from the state medical society.

If he has practised continuously for 10 years or more and can

¹ Report of the Board of Medical Examiners to the South Carolina Medical Association. Transactions, 1899, p. 65.

produce a certificate to that effect, either from a physician in good standing, or from three citizens, he shall be considered to have complied with the law. There was no authority given to any one to see that even these meager requirements were fulfilled.

In 1882 an act was passed requiring all physicians then in practice, and all others who should thereafter begin practice to register with the clerk of the court of the county in which they resided or expected to begin the practice of medicine. This was the first effort at governmental supervision.

Up to 1887 no examination nor license by state authorities was required in South Carolina, but virtually any person holding a diploma of M.D., from any school empowered to grant such diplomas had the right to engage in practice upon the registry of his diploma in the office of the clerk of court of his county.

On December 24, 1887, an act was approved instituting a state board of medical examiners, to consist of five members, their duties being to examine applicants in all branches of medicine and surgery before they should be allowed to register. This board was appointed by the governor, and at its discretion might grant a license to an applicant simply upon inspection of his diploma without further examination. As a matter of fact all graduates of medical schools within the state, and all citizens of South Carolina graduating without the state were granted registry without examination other than inspection of the diploma. This custom was in force until December 22d, 1888, when the rule was so changed that *all applicants* before the board, whether graduating in South Carolina, or not, whether citizens of this state or not, must pass the board before registry.

This rule obtained until December 24, 1890, when an effort was made to have the graduates from the South Carolina Medical College exempted from the operation of the law, and the whole law was repealed and county boards, consisting of three physicians in each county, were appointed by the governor to inspect the diplomas of physicians and surgeons who should wish to begin practice, and to pass upon their competency to register. These county boards remained in force from December 24, 1890,

to January 4, 1894, a little more than three years, when a new state board of medical examiners, to consist of *seven* members (one from each congressional district) and appointed by the governor was established in their place.

This last-mentioned act is the one now practically in effect, the only alteration being in 1897; it was so changed that the members of the board should be elected by the South Carolina Medical Association, and thereupon commissioned by the governor, instead of being directly appointed by the governor as previously provided.

Examinations 1899.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total
<i>District of Columbia.</i>			
Med. Dept. Howard Univ	1	0	1
<i>Georgia.</i>			
Atlanta Med. College	0	4 ¹	4
Med. Dept. Univ. of Georgia.....	5	5 ²	10
Southern Med. Coll	0	1 ³	1
<i>Kentucky.</i>			
Med. Dept. Central Univ. of Ky	1	1 ⁴	2
<i>Maryland.</i>			
School of Med. Univ. of Maryland.....	1	0	1
<i>North Carolina.</i>			
Leonard Med. School	3	0	3
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. of Penna.....	2	0	2
<i>South Carolina.</i>			
Med. Coll. of South Carolina.....	21	1 ⁵	22
<i>Tennessee.</i>			
Med. Dept. Nashville Univ.....	3	0	3
Med. Dept. Univ. of the South.....	3	0	3
Med. Dept. Univ. of Tenn.....	3	0	3
Med. Dept. Vanderbilt Univ	4	0	4
Meharry Med. College.....	0	4 ⁶	4
<i>Virginia.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. of Va	1	0	1
	48	16	64

¹ Classes 1887, 1894 (two), 1898.

² Classes 1890, 1894, 1898, 1899 (two).

³ Class 1898.

⁴ Class 1898.

⁵ Class 1898.

⁶ Classes 1897, 1898 (two), 1899.

SOUTH DAKOTA [C].

See Vol. 2, p. 766 (*Reprint*, p. 70).

There have been no changes in the method of procedure in South Dakota.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Dr. A. E. Clough, President and Superintendent, Madison.

Dr. William Edwards, Secretary, Bowdle.

Dr. T. W. Moffitt, Deadwood.

Dr. A. H. Rodgers, Vice-president, Canton.

Dr. _____.

TENNESSEE [B].

See Vol. 3, p. 291 (*Reprint*, 1898 *Supplement*, p. 23).

There has been a change in the laws of Tennessee whereby graduates in medicine from the Tennessee medical colleges may obtain a license to practise by the exhibition of their diplomas without an examination. This privilege is not accorded to graduates of other colleges, and the directions previously published are still in force.

Tennessee is the only state which has changed its classification to a *lower* letter during the year.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Dr. W. H. Halbert, Vice-president, Nashville.

Dr. T. J. Happel, Secretary, Trenton.

Dr. E. E. Hunter, Elizabethton.

Dr. Heber Jones, President, Memphis.

Dr. W. L. McCreary, Knoxville.

Dr. Robert Pillow, Columbia.

Examinations 1899.

	Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Georgia.</i>				
	Atlanta Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>Illinois.</i>				
	Harvey Med. Coll.....	0	1 ¹	1
<i>Indiana.</i>				
	Northern Indiana, Valparaiso ²	0	1 ³	1

¹ Class 1898.

² This college is not to be found in the Reports on Medical Education by the Illinois Board of Health, the Pamphlet on Professional Education in the United States issued by the Board of Regents of the University of New York, nor in Polk's "Medical Register."

³ Date of diploma not given.

	Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Iowa.</i>				
	Coll. Phys. and Surg. Keokuk.....	1	0	1
<i>Kentucky.</i>				
	Med. Dept. Louisville Univ.....	1	0	1
<i>Ohio.</i>				
	Med. Dept. Univ. Cincinnati.....	1	0	1
<i>Tennessee.</i>				
	Med. Dept. Tennessee Univ.....	2	0	2
	Meharry Med. College	1	0	1
	Memphis Hosp. Med. Coll.....	2	1 ¹	3
	Non-graduates.....	2	4	6
		11	7	18

TEXAS [C].

See Vol. 2, p. 768 (Reprint, p. 72).

There have been no changes in the law or methods of procedure in Texas.

UTAH [A].

See Vol. 2, p. 770 (Reprint, p. 74).

There have been no changes in the methods of procedure in Utah.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Dr. Samuel L. Brick, Ogden.

Dr. A. C. Ewing, Salt Lake City.

Dr. J. C. Hanchett, Salt Lake City.

Dr. O. C. Ormsby, Logan.

Dr. Briant Stringham, Treasurer, Bountiful.

Dr. John T. White, Secretary, Salt Lake City.

Dr. E. S. Wright, President, Salt Lake City.

Eli A. Folland, Clerk, Room 2, City and County Building, Salt Lake City.

Examinations 1899.

	Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Illinois.</i>				
	Chicago Homeo. Med. Coll.....	0	1 ²	1
	Hahnemann Med. Coll. and Hosp.....	2	0	2
	Med. Dept. Ill. Univ.....	2	0	2
	Northwestern Univ. Med. Sch.....	1	0	1
	Rush Medical Coll.....	6	0	6

¹ Class 1898.

² Class 1894.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Iowa.</i>			
Keokuk Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	0	1 ¹	1
Med. Dept. Drake Univ.....	1	0	1
<i>Maryland.</i>			
Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	2	0	2
<i>Missouri.</i>			
Kansas City Med. Coll.....	3	0	3
Marion Sims Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>New York.</i>			
Albany Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Cornell Univ.....	1	0	1
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Jefferson Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Univ. Penna.....	2	0	2
Medico-chirurgical Coll.....	0	1 ²	1
	23	3	26

VERMONT [A].

See Vols. 2, p. 771; 3, p. 637 (*Reprint*, p. 75; 1899 *Supplement*, p. 11).

There have been no changes in the methods of procedure in Vermont.

Examinations 1899.³

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Maryland.</i>			
Baltimore Med. Coll.....	1	0	1.
<i>New Hampshire.</i>			
Dartmouth Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>New York.</i>			
Albany Med. Coll.....	2	0	2
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. Penna.....	1	0	1
Medico-chirurgical Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>Vermont.</i>			
Med. Dept. Vermont Univ.....	50	14 ⁴	64
	56	14	70

¹ Class 1875.

² Class 1899.

³ No returns from the Homeopathic or Eclectic Boards of Censors, and include up to April, 1900.

⁴ One second, and one third examination.

VIRGINIA [A].

See Vol. 2, p. 772 (Reprint, p. 76).

Virginia has a new law regulating the practice of medicine, approved March 7, 1900.

Text of the Law.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That sections seventeen hundred and forty-four, seventeen hundred and forty-five, seventeen hundred and forty-six, seventeen hundred and forty-seven, seventeen hundred and forty-nine, seventeen hundred and fifty, seventeen hundred and fifty-two of chapter seventy-seven of the Code, regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in Virginia, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1744. *Board of Medical Examiners; numbers and terms of members.* There shall be for this state a board of medical examiners, consisting of one member for each congressional district in this state, and three for the state at large, and in addition two homeopathic physicians from the state at large, whose term of office shall be for four years, or until their successors are appointed and qualified. The term of office of the board first appointed after this Act takes effect shall commence on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and two, but the board in office under the law in force at the time of the passage of this Act shall constitute a board of medical examiners under this Act until a new board shall be appointed and qualified.

Sec. 1745. *How appointed; when office deemed vacant.* The said board shall consist of men learned in medicine and surgery, and shall be appointed by the governor on or before the first day of April, nineteen hundred and two, and every fourth year thereafter, from a list of names to be recommended by the Medical Society of Virginia. He shall also appoint two homeopathic physicians who may be nominated to him by the Hahnemann Medical Society of the Old Dominion, in the manner hereinafter provided. Vacancies occurring in such boards for unexpired terms shall be filled in the same manner. Such recommendations shall be by the votes of a majority present at some meeting of the said societies, and the same shall be certified to the governor by the president and secretary of such society; provided, however, in case the governor shall consider any of the persons so recommended unsuitable, he may decline to appoint such person or persons, and communicate the fact to the president of the society presenting the nomination, and such society shall, within ninety days thereafter, make other recommendations in the same manner as hereinbefore prescribed, which shall stand on the same footing in all respects as those first made: provided, further, if such society fail to make such recommendations prior to the time of appointment, or within the ninety days, the governor shall appoint such board, either in whole or in part, without regard to such recommendations. If any of such examiners shall cease to reside in the district for which he was appointed his office shall be deemed vacant.

Sec. 1746. *Qualification of members; officers of board; its meetings; quorum.* The members of said board shall qualify by taking the usual oath of office before the county or corporation court of the county or corporation in which they respectively reside, or before the judge of such court in vacation. The officers of said board shall be a president, vice-president, and secretary (who shall also act as treasurer), said officers to be members of and selected by the board. Regular meetings of the board shall be held at such time and places as the board may prescribe, and special meetings may be held upon the call of the president and any five members; but there shall not be less than one regular meeting each year. Five members of the board shall constitute a quorum. The board may prescribe rules, regulations and by-laws for its own proceedings and government, and for the examination by its members of candidates for the practice of medicine and surgery.

Sec. 1747. *Examination of applicants for the practice of medicine and surgery; reexamination; fees of board.* It shall be the duty of the said board at any of its said meetings, to examine all persons making application to them, who shall desire to commence the practice of medicine or surgery in this state: provided, on or after first day of July, nineteen hundred, said applicant shall produce before said board a diploma, or other satisfactory evidences of his graduation in some medical college, chartered by the state or territory in which the same is situated; provided, that any undergraduate taking a graded course in any regularly chartered medical college shall be entitled to an examination on such branch or branches as he or she may present a certificate from the said college of having passed a satisfactory examination, and having once passed a satisfactory examination on each of such branches before the state board of medical examiners, no further examinations shall be required on such branch or branches; but an applicant failing to pass a satisfactory examination on any of such branches, shall not be permitted to be examined on such branch or branches until he or she presents a diploma of graduation as doctor of medicine from some regularly chartered college of medicine. And when an applicant shall have passed an examination satisfactory as to proficiency before the board in session, the president thereof shall grant to such applicant a certificate to that effect. A fee of ten dollars shall be paid to said board, through such officers or members as it may designate, by each applicant before such examination is had, and in case any applicant shall fail to pass a satisfactory examination, he shall not be permitted to stand any further examination within the next six months thereafter, nor shall he have again to pay the fee prescribed as aforesaid: provided, however, no applicant shall be rejected upon his examination on account of his adherence to any particular school of medicine or system of practice, nor on account of his views as to the method of treatment and care of diseases; and provided, further, that when, in the opinion of the president of the board, any applicant has been prevented by good cause from appearing before the board, he shall have authority, in his discretion, to grant a special permit to such applicant to practise medicine or surgery until he shall have an opportunity to appear before the board in session for examination,

which special permit shall be revocable at the discretion of the president, and in no case shall it entitle the holder thereof to practise after the next regular meeting of said board. The said board shall have, in their discretion, authority to accept in lieu of examination of an applicant a diploma or other satisfactory evidence of the graduation of the applicant in some medical college chartered by the state or territory in which the same is situated, and a certificate from the examining board of any other state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, showing that such applicant has passed a satisfactory examination as to his proficiency and obtained a license from said board to practise medicine and surgery in said state, territory or district : provided, that any person who was examined by the state examining board prior to January first, nineteen hundred, and whose fee for such examination was duly paid but who failed to pass said examination, shall have the right and privilege of taking the examination before the state board notwithstanding the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 1749. *Applicant to have certificate of board recorded ; fee of clerk.* Before any person who obtains a certificate as aforesaid may lawfully practise medicine or surgery in this state, he shall cause the said certificate to be recorded in the clerk's office of the county or corporation in which he resides in this state, or if he resides in the city of Richmond, in the clerk's office of the Chancery Court of said city ; but if he does not reside in the state of Virginia, he shall cause the said certificate to be recorded in the clerk's office of the county or corporation in which he offers to practise in this state, or in the clerk's office of the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond, if he offers to practise in said city. The certificate shall be recorded by the clerk in a book to be kept for that purpose, and it shall be indexed in the name of the person to whom the certificate is granted. The clerk's fee for recording shall be the same as for recording a deed.

Sec. 1750. *Who prohibited from practising medicine or surgery without a certificate ; penalty for practising illegally ; what courts have jurisdiction to inflict.* No person who shall have commenced the practice of medicine or surgery in this state since the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty five, or who shall hereafter commence the practice as a physician or surgeon for compensation without having first obtained a certificate from the state board of medical examiners and caused the same to be recorded as aforesaid, or a special permit of said board. Any person shall be regarded as practising medicine or surgery for compensation within the meaning of this Act, who shall profess publicly to be a physician or surgeon, and shall offer for practice as such, or who shall prescribe for the sick or those needing medical aid, and shall receive therefor money or other compensation, directly or indirectly. Any person who shall practise medicine, or surgery in this state in violation of the provisions of this section, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense : and it shall not be lawful for him to recover by action, suit, motion, or warrant in any of the courts of this state, any compensation for services which may be claimed to have been rendered by him as such physician or surgeon. The county and corpora-

tion courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to try offenses for violations of the provisions of this section committed within their respective counties and corporations.

Sec. 1752. *Who exempted from examination.* Nothing in this chapter shall be taken as including or effecting in any way any dentist or midwife, nor any commissioned officer or contract surgeon of the United States army navy, or marine hospital service in the performance of his duties as such, nor to any physician or surgeon residing in any other state or territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, called into consultation in a special case with a physician or surgeon residing in this state, nor shall this chapter be construed as effecting or changing in any way the laws in reference to the license tax required to be paid by physicians, surgeons and dentists.

2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.
3. This Act shall be in force from its passage.

Changes Made by the New Law.

The changes made by the new law are :

1. After July 1, 1900, the educational requirement will include a diploma of graduation from a medical college.
2. Undergraduates of a graded medical school may come up for an examination on such branches as may be completed in the college course upon presentation of a certificate from the college that the college examinations have been passed successfully ; passing this examination will exempt the candidate from these subjects at the final examination.
3. The board has the power to accept the license of another state board in lieu of an examination under certain conditions.
4. The courts having jurisdiction in suits for violation of the provisions of the law are defined.

These changes do not affect the method of procedure.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Dr. M. R. Allen, Norfolk.
 Dr. E. T. Brady, Abingdon.
 Dr. Samuel Lile, Lynchburg.
 Dr. R. S. Martin, Secretary, Stuart.
 Dr. R. W. Martin, President, Lynchburg.
 Dr. H. M. Nash, Norfolk.
 Dr. Robert Randolph, Boyce.
 Dr. W. B. Robinson, Tappahannock.
 Dr. W. L. Robinson, Danville.
 Dr. Charles W. Rodgers, Staunton.

Dr. R. M. Slaughter, Theological Seminary.

Dr. J. E. Warriner, Brook Hill.

Dr. E. C. Williams, Richmond.

Dr. O. C. Wright, Jarratts.

Examinations 1899.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>District of Columbia.</i>			
Med. Dept. Georgetown Univ.....	4	1 ¹	5
Med. Dept. Howard Univ.....	1	2 ¹	3
<i>Kentucky.</i>			
Louisville Med. Coll.....	0	1 ³	1
Med. Dept. Central Univ. of Ky	2	1	3
<i>Maryland.</i>			
Baltimore Med. Coll.....	1	1 ⁴	2
Baltimore Univ. Sch. of Med.....	0	2 ⁵	2
Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	3	2 ⁶	5
School of Med. Univ. Maryland.....	7	2 ⁷	9
<i>Michigan.</i>			
Dept. Med. and Surg. Univ. Mich.....	1	0	1
<i>Missouri.</i>			
Beaumont Hosp. Med. Coll.....	0	1 ⁸	1
Med. Dept. Washington Univ	1	0	1
<i>New York.</i>			
Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll	2	0	2
Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	2	0	2
Med. Dept. Univ. City of N. Y.....	1	0	1
Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll	1	0	1
<i>North Carolina.</i>			
Leonard Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>Ohio.</i>			
Eclectic Medical Institute	0	1	1
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Hahnemann Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
Jefferson Med. Coll	2	1 ⁹	3
Med. Dept. Univ. Penna.....	3	0	3
Woman's Med. Coll. of Penna	1	0	1
<i>Tennessee.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. of the South.....	2	1	3
Med. Dept. Univ. Tennessee.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Vanderbilt Univ.....	3	1	4

¹ Class 1898.

² Classes 1885, 1898 (third examination).

³ A fourth examination.

⁴ Class 1897.

⁵ Second examination.

⁶ One, class 1898.

⁷ One a second examination.

⁸ Class 1898 (second examination).

⁹ Class 1895.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Virginia.</i>			
Med. Coll. of Virginia.....	24	4 ¹	28
Med. Dept. Univ. of Virginia	11	1	12
Univ. Med. Coll.....	43	0	43
Non-graduates	10	14	24
	128	36	164

WASHINGTON [A].

See Vol. 2, p. 774 (Reprint, p. 78).

There have been no changes in the Washington law.

A letter addressed to a member of the board brought no reply. The secretary of the board is Dr. W. G. Tucker, of Port Townsend. Dr. Tucker's name was not received until it was too late to communicate with him.

WEST VIRGINIA [A].

See Vols. 2, p. 775; 3, p. 292 (Reprint, p. 79; 1898 Supplement, p. 24).

There have been no changes in the West Virginia law, but no statistics have been furnished in response to letters of inquiry.

WISCONSIN [B].

See Vol. 3, p. 293 (Reprint, p. 80).

Wisconsin has passed a law requiring the registration of physicians practising in that state on or before the first day of July, 1897, but has not changed the method of procedure for those who desire to enter upon the practice of medicine.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Dr. Samuel Bell, Beloit.

Dr. J. R. Currens, Two Rivers.

Dr. Harvey B. Dale, President, Oshkosh.

Dr. Filip A. Forsbeck, Milwaukee.

Dr. Henry B. Hitz, Milwaukee.

Dr. H. M. Ludwig, Secretary, Richland Center.

Dr. Charles E. Quigg, Tomah.

WYOMING [B].

Wyoming has adopted a medical law since the issue of the last revision of this article.

¹ One a fourth examination.

Text of the Law.

Section 1. That the governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint three persons, who shall be electors of this state, who shall constitute the state board of medical examiners. One of the persons so appointed shall hold his office for four years, and the other two for two years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified: Provided, That the first board shall be appointed upon the passage of this Act, and shall consist of one member for four years and two members for two years, and in each succeeding legislative year there shall be appointed one member for four years and one member for two years. And provided further, That all vacancies occurring in the board of medical examiners, by death, resignation, or removal from the state or otherwise shall be filled by appointment by the governor and the person so appointed to fill any such vacancy shall hold his office until the expiration of the term he was appointed to fill. No person shall be appointed a member of the state board of medical examiners who is not eligible to registry in accordance with this Act.

Sec. 2. The state board of medical examiners shall organize within sixty days after their appointment by taking and subscribing an oath to faithfully discharge the duties of the office, and by the election of a president, secretary and treasurer. It shall provide itself with such blanks and certificates as are necessary to comply with the provisions of this Act, and with an appropriate seal, which shall be attached to all certificates and orders issued by the board. Said oath shall be filed with the secretary of state.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the state board of medical examiners to pass upon the qualifications and determine the fitness of all persons who may desire to practise medicine, surgery, or obstetrics, or who may publicly profess to cure or treat disease, injury or deformity, in any manner whatever in this state.

Sec. 4. Every person practising medicine in any of its departments shall possess the qualifications required by this Act. If a graduate in medicine, he shall present his diploma to the state board of medical examiners for verification as to its genuineness. If the diploma is found to be genuine, and issued by a medical college of recognized merit, said college being a member of the American Association of Medical Colleges, the Homeopathic Institutes, or the National Eclectic Medical Association, or any college of similar standing in foreign countries, and if the person named therein be the person claimed and presenting the diploma, the state board of medical examiners shall issue its certificate to that effect, signed by the majority of all the members thereof, with the seal of the board attached, and such diploma and certificate shall be conclusive as to the right of the lawful holder of the same to practise medicine in this state; Provided, no person holding diplomas, certificates, or other credentials from schools or institutions other than those of recognized merit, as specified in this chapter, shall be permitted to practise in this state until he has passed a satisfactory examination before said board. Said examination may be in whole or in part in writing, and

shall be of an elementary and practical character, and shall be upon the subjects following: Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Pathology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Hygiene, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics, and sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the candidate as a practitioner. For the said examination a fee of twenty-five dollars shall be paid by the candidate to the treasurer of said board.

Sec. 5. The state board of medical examiners shall receive through its secretary applications for certificates and examination. The president, or acting president, shall have the authority to administer oaths, and the board may take testimony in all matters relating to their duties; they shall issue certificates to all who furnish satisfactory proof of having received diplomas as provided in section four of this Act. The board shall prepare certificates for those entitled thereto. Said board shall hold annual meetings, and in selecting places to hold their meetings they shall, so far as it is reasonable, accommodate applicants residing in different sections of the state, and due notice shall be published of all their meetings.

Sec. 6. Said state board of medical examiners shall examine diplomas as to their genuineness and character, and if the diploma shall be found genuine as represented and of a character hereinafter provided, said board shall receive a fee of five dollars from each graduate, and no further charge shall be made to the applicants except the fee for recording the same, as hereinafter provided. In case of application made by any person holding a diploma, as required by section five of this chapter, for a certificate to practise within the state, it shall be sufficient for the applicant to present such diploma and proofs to the secretary of such board, and if such board be not then in session, such secretary shall inform the members of the board of such application, by writing or otherwise as will be most practicable, of the facts upon which such application is based, and thereupon such members shall in writing, advise such secretary as to whether such application be allowed or rejected and, if allowed, the certificate shall be issued as in other cases in this chapter, provided. The verification of the diploma shall consist in the affidavit of the holder and applicant that he is the lawful possessor of the same, and that he is the person therein named. Such affidavit may be taken before any person authorized to administer oaths, and the same shall be attested under the hand and official seal of such officer. Graduates may present their diplomas and affidavits as provided in this Act, by letter or by proxy, and the state board of medical examiners shall issue its certificate the same as if the owner of the diploma was present.

Sec. 7. The board shall be permitted to issue a certificate to any person who has not a diploma from some recognized college as contemplated in this Act, but who has been actually engaged in the practice of medicine for a period of ten years, the last five of which shall have been in this state, upon the payment of five dollars, and making application as set forth in Sections four and six of this Act, and filing proof by affidavit or otherwise, to the satisfaction of such board, setting forth the place of residence, time and places

wherein such applicant has practised, and showing such applicant to be a person of good moral character and sobriety.

Sec. 8. Any person who shall make application to such board for admission to practise upon diploma, and such diploma be found to be fraudulent, or not lawfully owned by such person, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or punished by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 9. Every person holding a certificate from the state board of medical examiners shall have it recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county in which he resides, and the date and place of record shall be endorsed thereon. Any person moving to another county to practise shall procure an endorsement to that effect on the certificate from the county clerk, and shall record the certificate in like manner in the county to which he removes; and the holder of the certificate shall pay to the county clerk the usual fees for making the record.

Sec. 10. The county clerk shall keep in a book provided for that purpose, a complete list of all the certificates recorded by him, with the date of the issue. If the certificate be based on a diploma, he shall record the name of the medical institution conferring it, and the date when conferred.

Sec. 11. The fees received by the state board of medical examiners shall be kept in a fund to be known as the medical fund, and subject at all times to the warrant of the state auditor, drawn upon written request of the president, and attested by the secretary of the board, with the seal attached, for the payment of any and all expense made by said board.

Sec. 12. The state board of medical examiners may refuse certificates to individuals guilty of unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, and they may revoke certificates for like causes. In all cases of revocation, the applicant or practitioner may appeal to the district court of the county in which such revocation is made which shall have power, after examination into the matter, to revoke the action of the board.

Sec. 13. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit students from prescribing under the immediate supervision of preceptors, or to prohibit gratuitous service in case of emergency, and this Act shall not apply to commissioned surgeons of the United States Army and Navy, or medical examiners of relief departments of railroad companies, while so employed, or any lawfully qualified physicians residing in other states or countries meeting registered physicians of this state in consultation, or any physician or surgeon residing upon the border of a neighboring state, and duly authorized under the laws thereof to practise medicine and surgery therein, whose practice extends into the limits of this state.

Sec. 14. Any person practising medicine or surgery in this state without complying with the provisions of this Act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year, or by both such fine

and imprisonment for each and every offense, and each person filing or attempting to file as his own the diploma of another, or a forged affidavit of identification, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not to exceed (3) three years.

Sec. 15. The state board of medical examiners shall examine all persons upon the theory and practice of obstetrics who openly profess to practise obstetrics and midwifery, who do not have authority to practise medicine or surgery; and they may issue to such candidates and person or persons who shall pass a satisfactory examination, certificates which shall authorize and empower them to practise obstetrics or midwifery. No person shall practise obstetrics or midwifery unless either a practising physician authorized to practise under the provisions of this Act, or holding such certificates as are prescribed by this section; Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit persons from rendering services in cases of obstetrics or midwifery in cases of emergency.

Sec. 16. Any itinerant who has not qualified as hereinbefore provided, who shall sell or offer for sale any drug, nostrum, ointment, or appliance of any kind intended for the treatment of any disease or injury, or shall by writing, printing, or other method, except by ordinary professional card or sign, publicly profess to cure or treat disease, injury, or deformity by any drug, nostrum, or in any manner whatever, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and costs of prosecution, for each offense, and shall be committed until such fine and costs are paid.

Sec. 17. The secretary of said board shall be paid a salary which shall be compensation for the actual work done in the performance of the duties of his office, the amount thereof to be fixed by the board, not to exceed the sum of fifty dollars per annum, the same to be paid out of the medical fund by warrants drawn by the state auditor, upon there being filed with the auditor a certificate to be signed by the president and secretary of the board, with the seal of the board attached, showing that the secretary has acted in that capacity for the time for which his bill is presented. The salary shall be paid annually. The members of the board shall receive the sum of five dollars per day while actually employed in attending meetings of the board, or in carrying out the provisions of this Act, and shall also receive their actual travelling and necessary expenses while engaged in the performance of their said duties to be paid out of the medical fund upon warrants to be issued by the state auditor, and all bills therefor shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the president and secretary of the board, with the seal of the board attached, attesting the correctness of the bill.

Sec. 18. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 19. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 14th, A.D. 1899.

Legal Requirement.—Recording a certificate from the state board of medical examiners, in the office of the county clerk of the county of residence.

Educational Requirement.—Graduates from a medical college of recognized merit will receive the certificate from the board upon the verification of their diplomas. All others must pass an examination before the board.

Directory of Officers in Charge.

Dr. Geo. P. Johnson, Secretary, Cheyenne.

Dr. Samuel B. Miller, President, Laramie.

Method of Procedure.—1. *For the holder of a diploma from a college of recognized merit.* Procure the necessary blanks from the secretary of the board, fill them out, make the necessary affidavit, and present these along with the diploma and the fee to the secretary. They may be presented in person or sent by letter or messenger and at any time. When the certificate is issued, record it in the office of the county clerk.

2. *For those whose credentials are not recognized by the board.*—Procure the necessary blanks as before, and return them, with the fee; when an appointment is made for the examination, appear before the board. The certificate is to be recorded in the county clerk's office.

Fees.—For the verification of a diploma, \$5; for the examination, \$25; for recording, the usual fee.

Penalty.—Practising medicine without a recorded certificate is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, with costs, for each offense.

RECAPITULATION.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Alabama	79	28	107
Arizona			
Connecticut	44	16	65 ¹
Delaware	12	1	13 ²
District of Columbia	44	12	56
Florida	7	0	7
Georgia	16	0	16
Idaho	14	2	16

¹ Five "conditioned."

² No report from the Homeopathic Board of Examiners.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Illinois.....	30	1	31
Iowa.....	53	4	57
Louisiana.....	78	19	97
Maine.....	81	5	86
Maryland.....	72	14	86
Massachusetts.....	333	96	429
Minnesota.....	89	42	131
Mississippi.....			
Montana.....	29	16	45
New Hampshire.....	23	5	28
New Jersey.....	97	23	120
New York.....	670	76	746
North Carolina.....	88	21	109
North Dakota.....	33	11	44
Oregon.....			
Pennsylvania.....	487	92	579
South Carolina.....	48	16	64
Tennessee.....	11	7	18
Utah.....	23	3	26
Vermont.....	56	14	70
Virginia.....	128	36	164
Washington.....			
West Virginia.....			
	2645	560	3210 ¹

¹ Including the five "conditioned" in Connecticut.

**THE RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS BEFORE THE
STATE MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARDS,
TABULATED BY COLLEGES.**

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM MEDICAL COLLEGE.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Alabama	3	3	6

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF ALABAMA.

Alabama	13	1	14
North Carolina	2	0	2
	15	1	16

CALIFORNIA.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Connecticut	0	1	1

COOPER MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Idaho	1	0	1
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HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

New York.....	1	0	1
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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

New York.....	1	0	1
Pennsylvania	1	0	1
	2	0	2

COLORADO.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Idaho	1	0	1

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ROCKY MOUNTAIN UNIVERSITY.

Pennsylvania	0	1	1
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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF DENVER.

Louisiana	0	1	1
Montana	1	0	1
	1	1	2

CONNECTICUT.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, YALE UNIVERSITY.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Connecticut	8	0	8
Massachusetts	1	0	1
New Jersey.....	3	0	3
New York.....	11	0	11
	23	0	23

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
District of Columbia	15	4 ¹	19
Maryland	1	0	1
Massachusetts	1	0	1
Montana	1	1	2
New York.....	2	0	2
North Carolina	1	0	1
Pennsylvania	1	0	1
	22	5	27

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

District of Columbia	10	1	11
Massachusetts	2	1	3
North Carolina	2	0	2
Virginia.....	4	1 ²	5
	18	3	21

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

District of Columbia	5	2	7 ³
Massachusetts	0	1	1
New Jersey.....	2	1	3
New York.....	1	0	1
Pennsylvania.....	2 ⁴	2	4
South Carolina	1	0	1
Virginia.....	1	2 ⁵	3
	12	8	20

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

District of Columbia	1	0	1
Maryland	1	0	1
North Carolina	1	0	1
	3	0	3

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA COLLEGE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Alabama	3	0	3
Louisiana	0	1	1
North Carolina	2	0	2
	5	1	6

¹ One not a member of the last class.² Class 1898.³ Two applicants examined twice and one of those failing, not of the last class.⁴ One a reexamination.⁵ Classes 1885, 1898 (third examination).

GEORGIA COLLEGE OF ECLECTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Alabama.....	1	0	1
Georgia	15	0	15
New York.....	0	1 ¹	1
Pennsylvania.....	2	0	2
	18	1	19

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

Florida.....	2	0	2
New York....	2	0	2
North Carolina	0	1	1
South Carolina.....	5	5 ²	10
	9	6	15

ILLINOIS.**BENNETT MEDICAL COLLEGE.**

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Illinois.....	1	0	1
Minnesota.....	0	1 ³	1
	1	1	2

CHICAGO HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Iowa	4	0	4
New York.....	1	3 ⁴	4
North Carolina	1	0	1
Pennsylvania.....	1	0	1
Utah.....	0	1 ⁵	1
	7	4	11

CHICAGO PHYSIO-MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Iowa	1	0	1
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COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Minnesota.....	1	0	1
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DUNHAM MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Connecticut	1	0	1
New York:...	2	0	2
	3	0	3

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

Illinois.....	2	0	2
Iowa	1	0	1
Massachusetts	1	2	3
Utah.....	2	0	2
	6	2	8

¹ Class 1888.² Classes 1890, 1894, 1898, 1899 (two).³ Class 1898.⁴ Classes 1894 (second examination), 1895, 1899.⁵ Class 1894.

HARVEY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Illinois.....	1	0	1
Tennessee.....	0	1 ¹	1
	1	1	2

HERING MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Massachusetts	1	0	1
New Hampshire	0	1 ²	1
New Jersey.....	1	1	2
New York.....	1	1 ²	2
North Dakota.....	1	0	1
Pennsylvania.....	1	0	1
	5	3	8

ILLINOIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Alabama	0	1	1
Illinois	1	0	1
Louisiana.....	0	1	1
New York.....	1	0	1
	2	2	4

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS (COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS).

Illinois	4	0	4
Iowa	12	0	12
Louisiana	2	0	2
Minnesota.....	3	1 ⁴	4
New York.....	2	1 ⁵	3
Pennsylvania	4	0	4
Utah.....	2	0	2
	29	2	31

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Montana	0	1	1
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NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Illinois.....	1	0	1
Iowa	4	0	4
New York.....	3	0	3
Pennsylvania	1	0	1
Utah.....	1	0	1
	10	0	10

¹ Class 1898.² Class 1884 (second examination).³ Class 1898.⁴ Class 1899.⁵ Class 1898 (second examination).

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY WOMAN'S MEDICAL SCHOOL.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total
Idaho	1	0	1
Illinois	1	0	1
Iowa	1	0	1
	3	0	3

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

District of Columbia	1	0	1
Idaho	1	0	1
Illinois	2	0	2
Iowa	8	0	8
Maine	1	0	1
Minnesota	11	2 ¹	13
Montana	1	2 ²	3
New Jersey	1	0	1
North Dakota	3	2 ³	5
Pennsylvania	1	0	1
Utah	6	0	6
	36	6	42

INDIANA.

CENTRAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Iowa	1	0	1

FORT WAYNE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

North Dakota	1	0	1
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MEDICAL COLLEGE OF INDIANA.

Massachusetts	0	2	2
New Jersey	0	2 ⁴	2
Pennsylvania	0	15	1
	0	5	5

PHYSIO-MEDICAL COLLEGE OF INDIANA.

Minnesota	0	1 ⁵	1
Pennsylvania	1	0	1
	1	1	2

¹ Class 1897, same person two examinations.² Class 1883, examined twice in the year.³ Classes 1898, 1899.⁴ One a second examination.⁵ Not of last class (third examination).⁶ Class 1897.

IOWA.**KEOKUK MEDICAL COLLEGE.**

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Iowa	2	0	2
Minnesota	1	3 ¹	4
Montana	1	0	1
Tennessee	1	0	1
	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

Iowa	4.	1	5
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MEDICAL DEPT., DRAKE UNIVERSITY.

Alabama	1	0	1
Utah	1	0	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

Iowa	1	0	1
Montana	1	2 ²	3
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

KANSAS.**KANSAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.**

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Massachusetts	1	0	1

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, KANSAS CITY UNIVERSITY.

New York	1	0	1
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KENTUCKY.**KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.**

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Louisiana	1	3	4
Minnesota	1	0	1
Montana	0	1 ³	1
New York	0	1 ⁴	1
North Carolina	1	1	2
	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>

¹ Classes 1895, 1898, but two candidates; both failed in first examination, and one in the second.

² Classes 1883, 1888.

³ Class 1894.

⁴ Class 1892.

LOUISVILLE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Louisiana	1	1	2
Massachusetts	1	0	1
Minnesota	1	0	1
North Dakota	1	0	1
Virginia	0	1 ¹	1
	—	—	—
	4	2	6

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY.

Louisiana	0	1	1
Minnesota	0	3 ²	3
South Carolina	1	1 ³	2
Virginia	2	1	3
	—	—	—
	3	6	9

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

Iowa	0	1 ⁴	1
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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, LOUISVILLE UNIVERSITY.

Florida	1	0	1
Illinois	0	1 ⁵	1
New York	1	0	1
Pennsylvania	0	1 ⁶	1
Tennessee	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	3	2	5

LOUISIANA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS UNIVERSITY.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Louisiana	3	1	4 ⁷

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, TULANE UNIVERSITY.

Alabama	6	0	6
Louisiana	48	4	52 ⁸
North Carolina	2	0	2
	—	—	—
	56	4	60

¹ A fourth examination.² Class 1898, one applicant, three failures.³ Class 1898.⁴ Class 1884.⁵ Class 1899.⁶ Not of last class (fourth examination).⁷ One counted twice, failed in May, passed in December.⁸ Two counted twice, failed both in May and December.

MAINE.**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BOWDOIN COLLEGE.**

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Connecticut	1	0	1
Maine.....	35	1 ¹	36
Massachusetts	3	0	3
New Hampshire	3	0	3
New York.....	2	1 ²	3
North Carolina.....	1	0	1
	45	2	47

MARYLAND.**BALTIMORE MEDICAL COLLEGE.**

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
District of Columbia	1	0	1
Florida.....	1	0	1
Illinois	1	0	1
Maine	1	0	1
Maryland	8	3	11
Massachusetts	16	2	18
New Jersey	2	0	2
New York	7	2 ³	9
North Carolina.....	1	1	2
North Dakota.....	0	1 ⁴	1
Pennsylvania	7	7 ⁵	14
Vermont	1	0	1
Virginia.....	1	1 ⁶	2
	47	17	64

BALTIMORE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Connecticut	1	5 ⁷	6
Delaware.....	2	1 ⁸	3
Maine.....	1	0	1
Maryland	4	5	9
Massachusetts	1	4	5
New Jersey.....	4	11 ⁹	15

¹ Class 1892.² Class 1898.³ Classes 1896 (second examination), 1897.⁴ Class 1899.⁵ Five are reexaminations.⁶ Class 1897.⁷ Two of these were rejected after a third examination, no information regarding the others.⁸ Class 1898 (second examination).⁹ Four a second examination, one a third examination.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total
New York.....	12	1 ¹	13
North Carolina.....	2	0	2
Pennsylvania.....	9 ²	14 ³	23
Virginia.....	0	2 ⁴	2
	36	43	79

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Connecticut.....	1	0	1
Idaho.....	1	0	1
Maryland.....	9	2	11
Massachusetts.....	7	1	8
Montana.....	1	0	1
New Jersey.....	2	0	2
New York.....	2	2 ⁵	4
North Carolina.....	1	0	1
Pennsylvania.....	6 ⁶	1 ⁷	7
Utah.....	2	0	2
Virginia.....	3	2 ⁸	5
	35	8	43

MARYLAND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Maine.....	0	1	1
Maryland.....	2	0	2
	2	1	3

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

Connecticut.....	2	0	2
Maryland.....	8	0	8
Massachusetts.....	1	0	1
Minnesota.....	1	0	1
New Jersey.....	1	0	1
New York.....	4	0	4
	17	0	17

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

District of Columbia.....	0	1	1
Maryland.....	29	3	32
Massachusetts.....	1	0	1

¹ Class 1897.² Three are reexaminations.³ Six are reexaminations.⁴ Second examination.⁵ Classes 1884, 1887.⁶ One a reexamination⁷ Not of the last class (third examination).⁸ One class 1898.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
New Jersey.....	3	0	3
New York.....	1	0	1
North Carolina.....	11	0	11
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	2
South Carolina.....	1	0	1
Virginia.....	7	2 ¹	9
	54	7	61

SOUTHERN HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

District of Columbia.....	1	0	1 ²
Massachusetts.....	1	0	1
New Jersey.....	1	0	1
Pennsylvania.....	0	2 ³	2
	3	2	5

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE.

Maryland.....	3	0	3
Massachusetts.....	1	0	1
New York.....	1	0	1
	5	0	5

MASSACHUSETTS.

COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOSTON.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Connecticut.....	0	0	1 ⁴
Massachusetts.....	1	3	4
New York.....	1	0	1
Pennsylvania.....	1	0	1
	3	3	7 ⁵

MEDICAL SCHOOL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Connecticut.....	0	0	1 ⁴
Iowa.....	1	0	1
Maine.....	5	0	5
Maryland.....	1	0	1
Massachusetts.....	93	1	94
Minnesota.....	1	0	1
New Hampshire.....	3	0	3
New Jersey.....	1	0	1

¹ One a second examination.² Not a member of the last class.³ One a reexamination.⁴ "Conditioned."⁵ One "conditioned."

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
New York	5	0	5
North Dakota.....	0	1 ¹	1
	110	2	113 ²

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

Maine	5	0	5
Massachusetts	27	3	30
Minnesota	2	0	2
New Hampshire.....	1	0	1
New York	5	0	5
	40	3	43

TUFTS COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Connecticut	0	1	1
Maine	2	0	2
Massachusetts	29	11	40
New York	2	1 ³	3
	33	13	46

MICHIGAN.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Connecticut	1	0	1
Florida	1	0	1
Illinois	2	0	2
Iowa	3	1	4 ³
Massachusetts	3	0	3
Minnesota	7	1 ⁴	8
Montana	2	0	2
New York	9	1 ⁵	10
North Dakota.....	3	0	3
Pennsylvania	9	0	9
Virginia	1	0	1
	41	3	44

DETROIT COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Alabama.....	1	0	1
Idaho	0	1 ⁶	1

¹ Class 1888.² One "conditioned."³ Class 1898.⁴ Class 1883.⁵ Class 1884.⁶ Class 1888.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Illinois	1	0	1
Iowa	1	0	1
Louisiana	2	0	2
Montana	1	1 ¹	2
New Jersey	1	0	1
North Dakota	1	2 ²	3
	8	4	12

MINNESOTA.**COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, MINNESOTA UNIVERSITY.**

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Minnesota	4	0	4

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, MINNESOTA UNIVERSITY.

Iowa	1	0	1
Minnesota	26	0	26
Montana	2	0	2
New York	1	0	1
North Dakota	7	1 ²	8
	37	1	38

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, HAMLINE UNIVERSITY.

Minnesota	12	8 ⁴	20
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MISSOURI.**BARNES MEDICAL COLLEGE.**

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Alabama	0	1	1
Illinois	1	0	1
Louisiana	1	0	1
North Dakota	2	0	2
Pennsylvania	0	1	1
	4	2	6

BEAUMONT HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Illinois	1	0	1
Montana	1	1	2
New York	1	0	1
Virginia	0	1 ⁵	1
	3	2	5

¹ Class 1894.² Class 1898.³ Class 1898.⁴ Classes 1897, three; 1899, two. But five persons in all, two of whom failed in second examination and one in the third.⁵ Class 1898 (second examination).

ENSWORTH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Idaho	2	0	2
Montana	0	1 ¹	1
	—	—	—
	2	1	3

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MISSOURI.

Minnesota	1	0	1
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KANSAS CITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Iowa	1	0	1
North Dakota	0	1 ²	1
Utah	3	0	3
	—	—	—
	4	1	5

MARION SIMS COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Alabama	1	0	1
Idaho	1	0	1
Pennsylvania	0	1	1
Utah	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	3	1	4

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Idaho	1	0	1
Iowa	1	0	1
North Carolina	1	0	1
Pennsylvania	1	0	1
Virginia	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	5	0	5

MISSOURI MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Connecticut	1	0	1
District of Columbia	0	1 ³	1
Iowa	1	1 ⁴	2
Louisiana	2	1	3
New York	1	0	1
North Carolina	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	6	3	9

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Illinois	1	0	1
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UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE, KANSAS CITY.

Montana	2	2	4
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WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF KANSAS CITY.

Connecticut	0	1	1
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¹ Class 1893 (second examination).² Class 1899.³ Not a member of the last class.⁴ Class 1893.

NEBRASKA.**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY.**

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Iowa	2	0	2

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, OMAHA UNIVERSITY.

Montana	2	0	2
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.**DARTMOUTH MEDICAL COLLEGE.**

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Connecticut	1	0	1
Maine.....	5	1 ¹	6
Massachusetts	10	3	13
New Hampshire	0	1 ²	1
New Jersey	1	0	1
New York.....	2	0	2
Vermont	1	0	1
	<u>20</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>25</u>

NEW YORK.**ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.**

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Connecticut	1	1	3 ³
Massachusetts	3	1	4
New Hampshire	1	1 ⁴	2
New York	60	11 ⁵	71
Utah.....	1	0	1
Vermont	2	0	2
	<u>68</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>83⁶</u>

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Alabama	3	0	3
District of Columbia	0	1	1 ⁷
Idaho	2	0	2
Illinois	1	0	1
Massachusetts	12	0	12
Montana	1	2	3

¹ Class 1897.² Class 1884.³ One "conditioned."⁴ Class 1898. The same applicant failed in first, passed in second examination.⁵ Classes 1895, 1 (seventh examination) 1897, two (both second examinations) 1898, three (one a fourth, one a second examination) 1899, five.⁶ One "conditioned."⁷ Not a member of the last class.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total
New Hampshire	1	0	1
New York	39	1 ¹	40
Virginia	2	0	2
	61	4	65

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS (COLUMBIA).

Connecticut	4	0	4
Delaware	2	0	2
District of Columbia	1	0	1
Louisiana	1	0	1
Massachusetts	13	0	13
Minnesota	1	0	1
New Hampshire	1	0	1
New Jersey	10	0	10
New York	115	3 ²	118
North Carolina	1	0	1
North Dakota	0	1	1
Pennsylvania	2	0	2
Virginia	2	0	2
	153	4	157

ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, CITY OF NEW YORK.

Connecticut	1	0	1
Massachusetts	0	1	1
New York	16	2 ²	18
	17	3	20

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

Connecticut	0	2	2
Maine	3	0	3
Massachusetts	1	1	2
New Hampshire	1	0	1
New Jersey	4	0	4
New York	69	8 ⁴	77
North Carolina	3	0	3
Pennsylvania	1	0	1
	82	11	93

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.

Massachusetts	2	0	2
New York	38	5 ⁵	43
	40	5	45

¹ Class 1897 (third examination).² Classes 1898 (second examination) 1899, two.³ Classes 1881, 1899.⁴ Classes 1896, two (one a fourth examination) 1897, two (a second and a fourth examination) 1898, two (both second examinations) 1899, two.⁵ Classes 1895 (sixth examination) 1898, 1899, three.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
New Jersey	2	0	2
New York	24	1 ¹	25
Utah	1	0	1
	27	1	28

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

New York	9	1 ¹	10
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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Alabama	1	0	1
Connecticut	2	0	2
District of Columbia	2	0	2
Illinois	1	0	1
Louisiana	1	0	1
Massachusetts	6	1	7
New Hampshire	1	0	1
New Jersey	1	0	1
New York	36	5 ²	41
North Carolina	2	0	2
Pennsylvania	1	0	1
Virginia	1	0	1
	55	6	61

NEW YORK HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Connecticut	1	0	1
Maine	0	1 ²	1
Massachusetts	3	0	3
New Jersey	2	0	2
New York	31	0	31
Pennsylvania	1	0	1
	38	1	39

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

New York	3	2 ¹	5
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UNIVERSITY AND BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Maine	3	0	3
New Jersey	3	0	3
New York	58	3 ¹	61
Pennsylvania	9	0	9
Virginia	1	0	1
	74	3	77

¹ Class 1899.² Classes 1895, 1897, two (one a second examination) 1899, two.³ Class 1873.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, NEW YORK INFIRMARY.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Connecticut	2	0	2
Massachusetts	4	0	4
New Jersey.....	2	0	2
New York.....	12	2 ¹	14
Pennsylvania	1	0	1
	21	2	23

NORTH CAROLINA.

LEONARD MEDICAL SCHOOL.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
New Jersey	0	2 ²	2
North Carolina	1	1	2
South Carolina.....	3	0	3
Virginia.....	1	0	1
	5	3	8

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Montana	1	13	2
North Carolina	1	3	4
	2	4	6

OHIO.

CLEVELAND HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Minnesota.....	1	0	1
New York.....	1	1 ⁴	2
Pennsylvania	5	5 ⁵	10
	7	6	13

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Connecticut	0	1	1
Georgia	1	0	1
Iowa	1	0	1
Minnesota.....	1	0	1
Montana	0	1 ⁶	1
New York.....	1	0	1
Pennsylvania	8	0	8
Virginia.....	0	1	1
	12	3	15

¹ Class 1899.² One a third examination.³ Class 1895.⁴ Class 1898 (second examination).⁵ One reexamination.⁶ Class 1894 (second examination).

LAURA MEMORIAL WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
New York.....	1	0	1
North Carolina	1	0	1
	2	0	2

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI.

Alabama	1	0	1
Florida.....	1	0	1
Illinois.....	1	0	1
Massachusetts	1	0	1
North Carolina	2	1	3
Pennsylvania	1	1	2 ¹
Tennessee	1	0	1
	8	2	10

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.

Massachusetts.....	0	1	1
Pennsylvania	0	1	1
	0	2	2

MIAMI MEDICAL COLLEGE.

District of Columbia	1	0	1 ²
Iowa	1	0	1
	2	0	2

OHIO MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

District of Columbia.....	1	0	1 ²
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PULTE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Alabama	1	0	1
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STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE.

New York	0	1 ²	1
Pennsylvania	0	1	1
	0	2	2

TOLEDO MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Massachusetts	0	1	1
Montana.....	1	0	1
	1	1	2

¹ The same person, failed in June, passed in December.² Not a member of the last class.³ Class 1896 (second examination).

OREGON.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Montana	1	0	1

PENNSYLVANIA.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Connecticut	4	0	4
District of Columbia.....	2	0	2
Maine.....	2	0	2
Massachusetts	3	0	3
New Hampshire.....	1	0	1
New Jersey.....	10	1	11
New York.....	7	2 ¹	9
Pennsylvania.....	43	4 ²	47
Virginia	1	0	1
	73	7	80

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Connecticut	3	0	4 ³
Delaware	3	0	3
District of Columbia.....	1	0	1 ⁴
Idaho	1	0	1
Louisiana	0	1	1
Maine.....	4	1 ⁵	5
Massachusetts	4	0	4
Montana	2	0	2
New Jersey	12	1	13
New York.....	0	2 ⁶	2
North Carolina	4	0	4
North Dakota.....	3	0	3
Pennsylvania.....	38	5 ⁷	43
Utah	1	0	1
Virginia.....	2	1 ⁸	3
	78	11	90 ⁸

¹ Classes 1880, 1896 (third examination).² One reexamination.³ One "conditioned."⁴ Not a member of the last class.⁵ Class 1883.⁶ Classes 1876, 1897 (second examination).⁷ All reexaminations.⁸ Class 1895.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Connecticut	3	0	3
Illinois	2	0	2
Maine	1	0	1
Massachusetts	8	0	8
Minnesota	2	0	2
New Hampshire	1	0	1
New Jersey	8	0	8
New York	12	0	12
North Carolina	1	0	1
Pennsylvania	157	3 ¹	160
South Carolina	2	0	2
Utah	2	0	2
Vermont	1	0	1
Virginia	3	0	3
	203	3	206

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE.

Delaware	4	0	4
Idaho	1	0	1
Maryland	2	0	2
Massachusetts	4	0	4
Minnesota	1	0	1
New Jersey	13	1	14
New York	0	2 ²	2
North Carolina	2	0	2
Pennsylvania	91	21 ³	112
Utah	0	1 ⁴	1
Vermont	1	0	1
	119	25	144

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Pennsylvania	44	11 ⁵	55
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WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Connecticut	0	1	1
Maine	1	0	1
Maryland	1	0	1
Massachusetts	4	0	4
Pennsylvania	25	0	25
Virginia	1	0	1
	32	1	33

¹ One reexamination.² Classes 1896, 1899.³ Six reexaminations.⁴ Class 1899.⁵ Nine reexaminations.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
New York.....	1	0	1
North Carolina	2	0	2
South Carolina	21	1 ¹	22
	24	1	25

TENNESSEE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GRANT UNIVERSITY.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Alabama	2	3	5
North Carolina	0	2	2
	2	5	7

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE UNIVERSITY.

Alabama	2	0	2
Louisiana	2	2	4 ²
Minnesota	0	1 ³	1
Montana	1	0	1
North Carolina	2	1	3
North Dakota	1	1 ³	2
South Carolina	3	0	3
	11	5	16

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.

Alabama	3	0	3
Idaho	0	1	1
New Jersey	1	1	2
Pennsylvania	2	5 ⁴	7
South Carolina	3	0	3
Virginia	2	1	3
	11	8	19

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY.

Alabama	3	0	3
Illinois	1	0	1
Louisiana	1	0	1
North Carolina	1	0	1
South Carolina	3	0	3
Tennessee	2	0	2
Virginia	1	0	1
	12	0	12

¹ Class 1895.² One counted twice, failed in May, passed in December.³ Class 1896.⁴ Two reexaminations.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Alabama	9	1	10
Louisiana	2	1	3 ¹
Massachusetts	0	1	1
New Jersey	1	2 ²	3
New York	1	0	1
North Carolina	4	1	5
Pennsylvania	1	1	2
South Carolina	4	0	4
Virginia	3	1	4
	25	8	33

MEHARRY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, CENTRAL TENNESSEE COLLEGE.

Alabama	6	3	9
Louisiana	1	0	1
Minnesota	0	3 ³	3
South Carolina	0	4 ⁴	4
Tennessee	1	0	1
	8	10	18

MEMPHIS HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Alabama	11	3 ⁵	14
Louisiana	8	1	9 ⁶
New York	0	1 ⁷	1
Tennessee	2	1 ⁸	3
	21	6	27

TEXAS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WORTH UNIVERSITY.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
District of Columbia	0	2	2 ⁹

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, TEXAS UNIVERSITY.

New York	1	0	1
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¹ One counted twice, failed in May, passed in December.² One a second examination.³ Class 1893, one person failed in three examinations.⁴ Classes 1897, 1898 (two), 1899.⁵ One of these graduated in 1898.⁶ One counted twice, failed in May, passed in December.⁷ Class 1897.⁸ Class 1898.⁹ One applicant examined twice, not a member of the last class.

VERMONT.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, VERMONT UNIVERSITY.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Connecticut	2	1	3
Illinois.....	1	0	1
Maine.....	8	0	8
Massachusetts	24	5	29
New Hampshire	7	0	7
New Jersey.....	1	0	1
New York.....	8	1 ¹	9
Pennsylvania	1	0	1
Vermont	50	14 ²	64
	102	21	123

VIRGINIA.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Louisiana	1	0	1
North Carolina	4	0	4
Virginia.....	24	4 ³	28
	29	4	33

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Alabama	2	0	2
Louisiana	1	0	1
Maryland	1	0	1
New Jersey.....	1	0	1
New York.....	3	0	3
North Carolina.....	1	0	1
South Carolina	1	0	1
Virginia.....	11	1	12
	21	1	22

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Maryland	1	1	2
New Jersey.....	1	0	1
North Carolina	18	0	18
Pennsylvania.....	1	0	1
Virginia.....	43	0	43
	64	1	65

¹ Class 1898.² One second, and one third examination.³ One a fourth examination.

WISCONSIN.**MILWAUKEE MEDICAL COLLEGE.**

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Minnesota.....	1	0	1

CANADA.**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BISHOP'S COLLEGE.**

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
District of Columbia.....	1	0	1 ¹
Montana	1	0	1
	2	0	2

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, MEDICAL FACULTY.

Montana	1	0	1
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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

Connecticut	1	0	1
Illinois	1	0	1
Maine.....	1	0	1
Massachusetts	5	9	14
Minnesota	3	3 ²	6
New Hampshire	1	2 ³	3
	12	14	26

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

Connecticut.....	0	0	1 ⁴
Idaho	1	0	1
Illinois	1	0	1
Maine	2	0	2
Massachusetts	5	0	5
Montana	2	0	2
New Hampshire.....	1	0	1
New York.....	4	0	4
North Dakota.....	3	0	3
Pennsylvania	1	0	1
	20	0	21 ⁵

MANITOBA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

North Dakota.....	2	0	2
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FACULTY OF MEDICINE, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Iowa	1	0	1
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¹ Not a member of the last class.² Classes 1896, 1898, but three persons in all, two failing in first examination, and one in second.³ Classes 1883, 1899.⁴ "Conditioned."⁵ One "conditioned."

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
New York	7	0	7
North Dakota	1	1 ¹	2
Pennsylvania	1	0	1
	10	1	11

MEDICAL FACULTY, TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

Connecticut	1	0	1
Delaware	1	0	1
Minnesota	1	0	1
New York	3	0	3
Pennsylvania	1	0	1
	7	0	7

TRINITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Minnesota	0	2 ²	2
New Jersey	1	0	1
New York	2	0	2
North Dakota	1	0	1
	4	2	6

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

New York	1	0	1
North Dakota	1	0	1
	2	0	2

CANADIAN MEDICAL SCHOOLS NOT SPECIFIED.

Massachusetts	4	2	6
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FOREIGN.

UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Minnesota	1	0	1
New Jersey	1	0	1
New York	2	0	2
	4	0	4

UNIVERSITY OF BOLOGNA.

New York	0	1	1
Pennsylvania	0	1	1
	0	2	2

UNIVERSITY OF BUCHAREST.

New York	1	0	1
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¹ Class 1899.

² Class 1891, one person failed twice.

UNIVERSITY OF CHRISTIANA.			
	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
North Dakota.....	1	0	1
UNIVERSITY OF DORPAT.			
New York.....	1	0	1
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, DUBLIN.			
Montana	1	0	1
UNIVERSITY OF ERLANGEN.			
Illinois.....	1	0	1
ROYAL SUPERIOR INSTITUTE OF FLORENCE.			
Pennsylvania	1	0	1
LICENSED TO PRACTISE IN GERMANY.			
New York.....	2	0	2
UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA.			
New York	1	0	1
UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG.			
Maryland	1	0	1
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON.			
New York.....	2	0	2
LONDON MEDICAL COLLEGE.			
Montana	1	0	1
UNIVERSITY OF NAPLES, ITALY.			
Alabama	3	0	3
New York.....	4	4 ¹	8
Pennsylvania	0	1	1
	7	5	12
UNIVERSITY OF PALERMO.			
New York.....	0	1 ²	1
DIPLOMA, MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF PARIS.			
New York.....	1	0	1
UNIVERSITY OF ROME.			
New York.....	2	0	2
UNIVERSITY OF STOCKHOLM.			
Connecticut.	0	1	1
UNIVERSITY OF UTRECHT.			
New York	1	0	1
UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA.			
New York.....	1	0	1
North Dakota	1	0	1
	2	0	2

¹ Class 1891, two (third examination).² Class 1897 (third examination).

UNIVERSITY OF WÜRZBURG.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Minnesota.....	1	0	1

FOREIGN MEDICAL SCHOOLS NOT SPECIFIED.

Massachusetts	2	1	3
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NON-GRADUATES.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Alabama	0	6	6
Connecticut	2	1	3
Maine.....	1	0	1
Massachusetts ...	22	37	59
Minnesota.....	4	11	15
North Carolina	8	9	17
Tennessee	2	4	6
Virginia.....	10	14	24
	49	82	131

COLLEGES NOW EXTINCT.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Alabama	3	4	7
District of Columbia.....	1	0	1
Florida.....	1	0	1
Massachusetts	1	1	2
Minnesota	0	2	2
New York.....	3	1	4
Pennsylvania	2	0	2
South Carolina	0	5	5
Tennessee	1	1	2
Utah	0	1	1
	12	15	27

RECAPITULATION.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Alabama.</i>			
Birmingham Med. Coll.....	3	3	6
Med. Coll. of Alabama	15	1	16
<i>California.</i>			
Coll. of Med. Univ. Southern Cal	0	1	1
Cooper Med. Coll	1	0	1
Hahnemann Hosp. Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Univ. Cal	2	0	2
<i>Colorado.</i>			
Denver Homeopathic Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Rocky Mt. Univ. (Gross Med. Coll)	0	1	1
Med. Dept. Univ. of Denver	1	1	2

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Connecticut.</i>			
Med. Dept. Yale Univ.....	23	0	23
<i>District of Columbia.</i>			
Med. Dept. Columbian Univ.....	22	5	27
Med. Dept. Georgetown Univ.....	18	3	21
Med. Dept. Howard Univ.....	12	8	20
Med. Dept. National Univ.....	3	0	3
<i>Georgia.</i>			
Atlanta Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	5	1	6
Georgia Coll. Ecl. Med. and Surg.....	18	1	19
Med. Dept. Univ. of Georgia.....	9	6	15
<i>Illinois.</i>			
Bennett Coll. of Eclectic Med. and Surg.....	1	1	2
Chicago Homeo. Med. Coll.....	7	4	11
Chicago Physio-Medical Coll.....	1	0	1
College of Med. and Surg.....	1	0	1
Dunham Med. Coll.....	3	0	3
Hahnemann Med. Coll. and Hosp.....	6	2	8
Harvey Med. Coll.....	1	1	2
Hering Med. Coll.....	5	3	8
Illinois Med. Coll.....	2	2	4
Med. Dept. Ill. Univ. (Coll. Phys. and Surg.)..	29	2	31
National Med. Coll.....	0	1	1
Northwestern Univ. Med. School.....	10	0	10
Northwestern Univ. Woman's Med. School....	3	0	3
Rush Med. Coll.....	36	6	42
<i>Indiana.</i>			
Central Coll. Phys. and Surg.....	1	0	1
Fort Wayne Coll. of Med.....	1	0	1
Med. Coll. of Indiana.....	0	5	5
Physio-Med. Coll. of Indiana.....	1	1	2
<i>Iowa.</i>			
Keokuk Med. Coll.....	5	3	8
Homeo. Med. Dept. State Univ. of Iowa.....	4	1	5
Med. Dept. Drake University.....	2	0	2
Med. Dept. State Univ. of Iowa.....	2	2	4
<i>Kansas.</i>			
Kansas Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Kansas City Univ.....	1	0	1
<i>Kentucky.</i>			
Kentucky School of Med.....	3	6	9
Louisville Med. Coll.....	4	2	6
Med. Dept. Central Univ. of Ky.....	3	6	9
Med. Dept. Kentucky Univ.....	0	1	1
Med. Dept. Louisville Univ.....	3	2	5

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Louisiana.</i>			
Med. Dept. New Orleans Univ.....	3	1	4
Med. Dept. Tulane Univ.....	56	4	60
<i>Maine.</i>			
Med. Dept. Bowdoin Coll.....	45	2	47
<i>Maryland.</i>			
Baltimore Med. Coll.....	47	17	64
Baltimore Univ. School of Med.....	36	43	79
Coll. of Phys. and Surg.....	35	8	43
Maryland Med. Coll.....	2	1	3
Med. Dept. Johns Hopkins Univ.....	17	0	17
School of Med. Univ. of Maryland	54	7	61
Southern Homeo. Med. Coll.....	3	2	5
Woman's Med. Coll. of Baltimore.....	5	0	5
<i>Massachusetts.</i>			
Coll. Phys. and Surg. Boston.....	3	3	7 ¹
Med. School Harvard Univ	110	2	113 ¹
School of Med. Boston Univ.....	40	3	43
Tufts Coll. Med. School	33	13	46
<i>Michigan.</i>			
Dept. Med. and Surg. Michigan Univ.....	41	3	44
Detroit Coll. of Med.....	8	4	12
<i>Minnesota.</i>			
Coll. Homeo. Med. and Surg. Minnesota Univ	4	0	4
Coll. Med. and Surg. Minnesota Univ.....	37	1	38
Med. Dept. Hamline Univ.....	12	8	20
<i>Missouri.</i>			
Barnes Med. Coll.....	4	2	6
Beaumont Hosp. Med. Coll.....	3	2	5
Ensworth Med. Coll.....	2	1	3
Homeo. Med. Coll. of Missouri.....	1	0	1
Kansas City Med. Coll	4	1	5
Marion Sims Med. Coll.....	3	1	4
Med. Dept. Washington Univ.....	5	0	5
Missouri Med. Coll.....	6	3	9
St. Louis Coll. of Phys. and Surg	1	0	1
Univ. Med. Coll. Kansas City.....	2	2	4
Woman's Med. Coll. Kansas City.....	0	1	1
<i>Nebraska.</i>			
Med. Dept. Creighton Univ.....	2	0	2
Med. Dept. Omaha Univ.....	2	0	2
<i>New Hampshire.</i>			
Dartmouth Med. Coll	20	5	25
<i>New York.</i>			
Albany Med. Coll.....	68	14	83 ¹

¹ One "conditioned."

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll.....	61	4	65
Coll. Phys. and Surg. (Columbia).....	153	4	157
Eclectic Med. Coll. City of N. Y.....	17	3	20
Long Island Coll. Hosp	82	11	93
Med. Dept. Buffalo Univ.....	40	5	45
Med. Dept. Cornell Univ	27	1	28
Med. Dept. Syracuse Univ.....	9	1	10
Med. Dept. Univ. City of N. Y.....	55	6	61
New York Homeo. Med. Coll.....	38	1	39
New York Med. Coll. and Hosp. for Women ..	3	2	5
Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll	74	3	77
Woman's Med. Coll. N. Y. Infirmary	21	2	23
<i>North Carolina.</i>			
Leonard Med. School	5	3	8
North Carolina Med. Coll	2	4	6
<i>Ohio.</i>			
Cleveland Homeo. Med. Coll.....	7	6	13
Eclectic Med. Institute.....	12	3	15
Laura Memorial Woman's Med. Coll.....	2	0	2
Med. Dept. Univ. Cincinnati.....	8	2	10
Med. Dept. Western Reserve Univ	0	2	2
Miami Med. Coll	2	0	2
Ohio Med. Univ.....	1	0	1
Pulte Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
Starling Med. Coll	0	2	2
Toledo Med. Coll.....	1	1	2
<i>Oregon.</i>			
Med. Dept. Willamette Univ	1	0	1
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Hahnemann Med. Coll	73	7	80
Jefferson Med. Coll	78	11	90 ¹
Med. Dept. Univ. Penna.....	203	3	206
Medico-Chirurgical Coll.....	119	25	144
Western Pa. Med. Coll.....	44	11	55
Woman's Med. Coll. of Penna	32	1	33
<i>South Carolina.</i>			
Med. Coll. of South Carolina.....	24	1	25
<i>Tennessee.</i>			
Med. Dept. Grant Univ.....	2	5	7
Med. Dept. Nashville Univ.....	11	5	16
Med. Dept. Univ. of the South.....	11	8	19
Med. Dept. Tennessee Univ	12	0	12
Med. Dept. Vanderbilt Univ.....	25	8	33
Meharry Med. Coll.....	8	10	18
Memphis Hosp. Med. Coll.....	21	6	27

¹ One "conditioned."

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Texas.</i>			
Med. Dept. Fort Worth Univ	0	2	2
Med. Dept. Texas Univ.....	1	0	1
<i>Vermont.</i>			
Med. Dept. Vermont Univ.....	102	21	123
<i>Virginia.</i>			
Med. Coll. of Virginia.....	29	4	33
Med. Dept. Univ. of Va.....	21	1	22
University Med. Coll.....	64	1	65
<i>Wisconsin.</i>			
Milwaukee Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>Canada.</i>			
Medical Dept. Bishop's Coll	2	0	2
Dalhousie Univ. Med. Faculty	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Laval Univ.....	12	14	26
Medical Dept. McGill Univ.....	20	0	21 ¹
Manitoba Med. Coll.....	2	0	2
Faculty of Med. Queen's Univ	10	1	11
Med. Faculty Toronto Univ.....	7	0	7
Trinity Med. Coll.....	4	2	6
Med. Dept. Western Univ	2	0	2
Canadian Med. Schools not Specified.....	4	2	6
<i>Foreign.</i>			
University of Berlin.....	4	0	4
Univ. of Bologna	0	2	2
Univ. of Bucharest	1	0	1
Univ. of Christiana.	1	0	1
Univ. of Dorpat.....	1	0	1
Queen's College, Dublin.....	1	0	1
Univ. of Erlangen	1	0	1
Royal Superior Inst. of Florence.....	1	0	1
Licensed to Practise in Germany.....	2	0	2
Univ. of Havana.....	1	0	1
Univ. of Heidelberg.....	1	0	1
Royal College of Surgeons, London.....	2	0	2
London Med. Coll	1	0	1
Univ. of Naples, Italy.....	7	5	12
Univ. of Palermo.....	0	1	1
Diploma, Minister of Public Instruction of Paris	1	0	1
Univ. of Rome.....	2	0	2
Univ. of Stockholm.....	0	1	1
Univ. of Utrecht	1	0	1
Univ. of Vienna	2	0	2
Univ. of Würzburg	1	0	1
Foreign Medical Schools not Specified	2	1	3
Non-graduates.....	49	82	131
Colleges now Extinct.....	12	15	27
	2645	560	3210

¹ One "conditioned."

SECRETARY'S TABLE.

A review of the history of medical licensure since the last report in the Bulletin is, on the whole, reassuring. Not that everything has been progress, nor are all difficulties removed, but much that is helpful has been accomplished, with but little that hinders. The question is a complex one, and no critical study can be made of the happenings of the year without a statement of the principles upon which the criticisms are based. It is assumed (1) that the sole purpose of laws to legally license to practise medicine is to give assurance to the public of the possession of a certain amount of medical training by all who are licensed as physicians. The law is not to protect physicians in any real or assumed rights, nor to prescribe methods of practice, ethical or therapeutic. (2) While this is so, these laws should not be formed to cause undue inconvenience or restriction upon medical men. A person fitted to prescribe in the Back Bay ought to be skilled enough for Murray Hill, and there should be some simple process of interstate comity to recognize the fact. (3) The privileges of educational institutions should be preserved. Neither the legislatures by their enactments, nor the boards by their rulings are justified in arbitrarily disarranging school and college methods, nor to legislate for one grade of schools at the expense of another. Let us review the year under these three divisions.

1. The protection of the people. Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Wyoming have enacted new laws, each an improvement upon the old. It is to be regretted that the medical colleges of Tennessee, tacitly at least, confess the weakness of their courses by not actively opposing the action of the legislature which changed the law so as to permit the graduates of Tennessee Medical Schools to practise in that state without the state examination. The standing of the Tennessee students before the boards of other states can be seen in this number.

It can be noticed in passing that some journals and a greater number of communications to the journals still take exception to the state examination. The medical college, it is averred, is better able to know of the qualifications of its students than any

outside board, and a medical faculty is more proficient in the art of examining, ergo, the diploma is all that is necessary. The theory is admirable, but the practice, as shown in the years when the medical colleges had it all their own way, is a dismal failure. They failed to protect the public in the bestowal of their diplomas. With comparatively few exceptions, the objectors to the plan of state examination have some personal reason for their objection.

But the profession is not nearly so unanimous in the idea that state medical examining boards are not intended to be a protection to the doctors themselves; and the agitation for this is one of the drawbacks for proper medical legislation. The people are easily led to believe that the whole plan is a scheme to restrict either the number of physicians or individuality in practice for the benefit of those who have already acquired a legal status; and instead of cooperation on their part, there is opposition to the working of the law. Quacks indeed should be suppressed, and sharpers prevented in their little games; but this ought not to be accomplished through medical practice acts except so far as there is a deficiency in medical education or decent behavior.

2. Not so much has been done to preserve the rights of the profession. Indeed this is the most discouraging part of the review.

The National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards held a very successful meeting at Columbus last June. This Association has in it greater possibilities to secure the recognition of the physician's right than any other agency now in existence. That it does not accomplish more is due to the lethargy of the members of the various state boards themselves. It may be a more vigorous effort on the part of the managers of the Confederation will do much towards arousing the lethargic. The most important action of the Confederation last June was the adoption of a minimum standard of requirements, placing clearly before the law-making powers the least qualifications acceptable for reciprocity in licensure.

The Wayne County Medical Society, of Michigan, began an investigation of great helpfulness during the year. The writer of this review thinks it would have been better had the members of that society secured the Confederation to make the investiga-

tion, since the multiplication of agencies is divisive. The Wayne County Society seems to be the first set of physicians not connected with boards of examiners, who recognized the fact that no law of the general government could be framed to regulate the practice of medicine, and that the only way to secure interstate comity was by the mutual action of the various states; and the Committee entered into extended correspondence to see what could be done. The replies received were, upon the whole, favorable. But no definite action can be reached except through an association of the members of the various boards.

The licensing boards of New England held a meeting at Boston, on February 1, 1900, for the purpose of discussing matters of mutual interest, including interstate reciprocity, uniformity of methods of conducting examinations and similar questions, helpful to an understanding of the position of each state, being really a preliminary study looking towards this interstate comity. The meeting was successful, and it adjourned to meet in Boston on the sixth of September next. If this action on the part of the New England boards does not mean a practical withdrawal from the National Confederation, the meeting is to be commended, and could be imitated by the state boards in other sections of the country.

The great obstacles to interstate comity at the present time are two-fold: (1) The laws in most of the states do not give the board the power to recognize the licenses of other states; (2) a false pride upon the part of the boards of several of the states which have the power. This is brought about as a logical sequence to another condition manifest in our country, and cannot be explained apart from that condition. Hence a paragraph must be devoted to the statement of this condition.

After the war for the Union, educational institutions of all grades received a wonderful impetus. The medical school felt this last of all, but its present position is, in part, the result of the same forward movement. It began by the institution of scientific and technical schools or departments, and increased entrance requirements. This, in turn, demanded better fitting schools, and the colleges again advanced their requirements, until the effort of the educational world seems to be that each

grade of school shall advance its course, without regard to the courses of instruction of other grades, or the future life of the student as a bread-winner. It has become a mad chase to scale the scholastic peaks. The movement, which was highly commendatory at first, is fast going beyond reason, and, as in times of speculation in the commercial world, the crash will come if not checked. In this race the medical schools have at last joined, and the examining boards are trying to keep them company. The inevitable result of all this is, if a man attempt to properly prepare himself by a course of general culture before his professional course, he is compelled to defer his entrance upon practical life to such a degree that he perceptibly diminishes the number of years to be spent in helping humanity. As a consequence, the temptation is strong to reduce his culture studies to a minimum,—to the detriment of society, if not of himself. Dean Russell, of Columbia University, in an address given in New York last winter, expressed this truth in these words :

“Two aspects of education are presented, the individual aspect, which tends to emphasize the development of personal capability, and the social aspect, which emphasizes the development of social adaptation and efficiency. When the individual unit reigns, society disintegrates : when the social unit prevails, society grows soundly and sanely. Progress may demand individualism, but safety demands social unity.”

And the development of the technical at the expense of the general is the hypertrophy of individualism.

The rapid development in the length and complexity of our medical courses, would in time adjust itself to the needs of the country, were it not, that in some states the educational requirements are expressed in terms of courses and years and not in work to be accomplished ; and the law still further limits the action of the examiners by forbidding them to accept the license of any other board unless the requirements are essentially the same, not in results, but in the course supposed to lead to that result. This is notably true of New York, which boasts of the highest standard of any state. And other states are striving to so arrange their requirements as to secure recognition from New York. Until this is done, they fear to reciprocate with any other state not recognized by New York because that fact di-

minishes their chances to obtain the recognition desired. Waving for the present the truthfulness of the claim of New York, it would be far better for the rights of the profession if those states, whose requirements are not so rigidly stated, would enter into alliance with each other, when they were convinced that each other's requirements are essentially the same and begin an exchange of licenses, leaving New York in a class by herself, where she has placed herself by her law framed for the protection of her own medical schools. The contention of New York is for a prescribed course. It can be safely answered that some other course may give as good results ; and as few states, if any, have precisely the same system of oversight as has New York, it is not fair to insist that every state must copy the pattern of the Empire state, great as she is, and excellent as her medical law might be. If the other states were to follow this suggestion, a great advance would be made towards interstate comity.

3. The rights of institutions have not received very much regard in the consideration of this subject, but they have been brought to the front by an action of the medical council of Pennsylvania during the year. This action was :

At a meeting of the Medical Council of Pennsylvania held December 12, 1899, Dr. Henry Beates, Jr., chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the matter of the admission of applicants to the state board examinations who had been admitted to the second-year course in a medical college by reason of having taken a previous course in biology, pharmacy, or dentistry, reported as follows :

The committee appointed to determine the legal interpretation of the Act of Assembly governing the practice of medicine in Pennsylvania, begs leave respectfully to report, that after due consideration it unanimously concludes that the meaning and intention of the act is, that in order to make application in due process for the rights therein contained and set forth, candidates must have studied medicine, and by this is understood the regularly accepted graded and systematic work constituting the study of medicine, for four full and complete years, and that while three of these years must have been spent in a regularly incorporated medical college or colleges, courses of study in kindred sciences are not to be substituted for any one of the exacted four years of actual medical study. It is therefore,

Resolved, That in the certificates presented by candidates to the Medical Council, when applying for the rights of examination, which set forth the actual work done, it must be demonstrated that each of the several four full and complete years of legally required medical study has been devoted to the exclusive study of medicine, and does not embody or permit, as an equivalent for the work of any one year of actual medical study, such studies as are merely preparatory to the course of medicine, or phases of science which are not properly included in the regular medical curriculum.

Heretofore under the ruling of the council, students from a literary or scientific college, who had pursued certain studies during their junior and senior years and then received their first degree would be admitted to the second year in the medical school. This action would prevent this, and as a result, many of the students would leave college at the end of the junior, more likely sophomore year, and enter the medical school, to the hurt of the college and eventually of society. The plan has met with opposition not only from those colleges who do not have medical departments, but as well from medical teachers, who recognize the value of the completed college course as preparatory for medical studies. Where there is an undergraduate course as well as a medical school, it is perfectly easy to permit the students of the senior year elect the first-year medical studies, as is done in Columbia.

The Philadelphia County Medical Society gave an evening to the discussion of this subject, and the testimony of the medical teachers was that even in a study like human anatomy, the college-bred second-year man was fully the peer of his classmates, who had made use of the opportunities afforded by the medical school during the first year. It seems but fair that medical examining boards be permitted to give some latitude to the medical schools. A medical school, *e. g.*, Columbia, since it has already been mentioned, provides a four years' course complying with all the requirements of any of the examining boards. If Columbia is willing to receive a man in the second or third year, and graduate him, the Columbia degree ought to be accepted as the evidence of the medical education, without an inquisitorial search into the scholastic method pursued by the individual student to acquire the knowledge enabling him to enter

in advanced standing. Should Columbia grow careless and permit men, improperly prepared, to enter advanced standing, the increased number of rejections before the medical examining boards will furnish an indicator, that no college can afford to disregard.

All legislation insisting upon a certain number of years in a medical school and, at the same time, prescribing the present preliminary requirements compels medical schools either to require a preliminary training far beyond that of the act—as does Johns Hopkins and Harvard—or to devote its first year quite largely to general science studies. All the general chemistry (organic as well as inorganic), physics, much of the biology (taught as histology); the elementary anatomy and physiology can be taught just as well—often better—in a course leading to an A.B. or B.S. degree than in that leading to the M.D., and the inflexible rule is not helpful to the true elevation of the medical profession. And those regulations preventing the pursuit of these studies by an intending physician in any but a medical school are legislating for the direct benefit of medical schools or of institutions having both a literary and medical course at the expense of the small college.

Another weak point in state examinations is the necessary form of examination. The results must be made a matter of record or no end of trouble will result; to secure this, the examination must be a written one, with the same questions for all. This method of examination offers opportunities for cheating, and these have been embraced by applicants in various states. In Pennsylvania, some shrewd trickster secured a copy of the questions, presumably from the office printing them, and sold copies to those coming up for examination. As a consequence, the questions will no longer be printed in Pennsylvania, but dictated to the applicants at the beginning of the examination.

A weakness in many of our laws is their enforcing. A person fails to comply with the law, but opens an office; while the law is plain, the bringing the law into effect is not so easy. District attorneys do not seem to care to act, and, apart from the wisdom of their doing so, it is expensive to a medical society to employ an attorney to collect evidence, etc., especially when the benefit

is not theirs so much as it is for their patients. The laws should include the obligation of publishing the names of those licensed, and placing the duty upon an official, compelling him to bring to trial all who are not registered. If unregistered physicians are permitted to practise, it nullifies much of the good of the practice act.

While far from perfect, our system of medical licensing has been improved and strengthened during the year, and if those who are interested, more especially the members of the boards, will only get together, take counsel with each other and be active in spreading the propaganda of proper advance, the progress of the coming year will be far greater than the year here chronicled.

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It is to be regretted that complete returns have not been secured from the examining boards of all the states. As the compilation must needs be more useful to the profession, if complete, the management of the Bulletin can only say for itself that every effort was made to secure these returns. In some instances, three or four separate individuals were written to, hoping that when one failed to reply the next one would favor us with an answer. While not complete, the returns are of value, as they are from the states examining most of the applicants. Care must be exercised in the interpretation of the figures given, or false conclusions will be drawn. This is especially true regarding the rejected applicants. There are no present means of ascertaining whether the graduate of any college, failing in one state, does not go to another and try for the license there. Should he fail in the second effort, there are two failures recorded against that college, representing the same person. Whereas, it is not so probable that a person licensed in one state will soon go to another, and seek licensure there as well. The effort has been made to reduce this error to a minimum, and wherever this information has been furnished, additional facts have been noted concerning those who fail; particularly if the applicant who has been refused a license is not a member of the last graduating class or has been examined previously. As one would expect, these returns are prepared in various ways, and it requires some

study at times to harmonize them, and the form of a report adopted by Dr. W. C. Woodward, the efficient secretary of the board at Washington, D. C., seems to give all the facts required so concisely, that the form is reproduced here as a proposed standard form for tabulating returns so that they can be compared with the results of other states, whether published separately or united in one article, as is done in the Bulletin.

Name of College.	Location.	No. of applicants	Passed.	Failed.	Reexamined.	Last Gr'd't'g Class.	
						Passed.	Failed.

When the results are reported by individuals, the form of the Regents of the University of New York is very convenient. The names are classified by colleges, and the word "failed" substituted for the name if the candidate did not pass. The arrangement is:

Name of Candidate.	Date of Graduation.	Date of Examination.	Board.	General Average.	No. of Trials.
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This gives several items not needed for the Bulletin compilation, but furnishes all that is needed in a convenient form.

Care must be exercised in another direction in interpreting the results of the state examinations. The tabulation for one college may show every applicant passed, when the number seeking an examination is but a small proportion of the graduating class. In the College Directory—to be found in the February and April numbers—the number who received diplomas at the last commencement is given. Before making comparisons, these figures should be consulted.

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The late appearing of the Bulletin permits the publishing of the statistics of the State Examining Committee of the Connecticut Medical Society up to May 1900, the manuscript being kindly furnished by Dr. Max Mailhouse.

Name of college.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Connecticut.</i>			
Med. Dept. Yale Univ.....	8	0	8
<i>Georgia.</i>			
Med. Dept. Univ. of Georgia.....	0	1 ¹	1
<i>Maryland.</i>			
Baltimore Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Johns Hopkins Univ.....	1	0	1

¹ Class 1899.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
<i>Massachusetts.</i>			
Coll. Phys. and Surg. Boston	1	0	1
Med. School Harvard Univ	1	0	1
Tufts Coll. Med. School	1	0	1
<i>Missouri.</i>			
Med. Dept. Washington Univ.....	1	0	1
<i>New Hampshire.</i>			
Dartmouth Med. Coll.....	1	0	1
<i>New York.</i>			
Albany Med. Coll.....	2	0	3 ¹
Coll. Phys. and Surg	4	0	4
Long Island Coll. Hospital.....	2	0	3 ¹
Med. Dept. Buffalo Univ.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Cornell Univ.....	1	0	1
Med. Dept. Univ. City of N. Y.....	1	0	1
Univ. and Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll.....	2	0	2
Woman's Med. Coll. N. Y. Infirm.....	2	0	2
<i>Pennsylvania.</i>			
Jefferson Med. Coll	0	1	1 ²
Med. Dept. Univ. of Penna.....	1	0	1
Medico-Chirurgical Coll.....	3	0	3
Woman's Med. Coll. of Penna	2	0	2
<i>Tennessee.</i>			
Med. Dept. Vanderbilt Univ.....	1	0	1
<i>Vermont.</i>			
Med. Dept. Vermont Univ.....	9	1 ³	10
<i>Canada.</i>			
Med. Dept. Laval Univ.....	0	0	1 ³
Med. Dept. McGill Univ.....	1	0	1
<i>Foreign.</i>			
Univ. of Lund, Sweden.....	1	0	1
Non-graduate	1	0	1
	49	3	55 ⁴

ERRATA.

On page 647 of this volume, line 11, change "Final Examination, \$40.00" to "Diploma, \$30.00."

On page 737, under Montana, change the figures assigned to Toledo Med. Coll., to "1-0-1," and make the totals "26-19-45."

¹ One "conditioned."

² Class 1899.

³ "Conditioned."

⁴ Three "conditioned."

BOOK NOTICES.

A CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY. A concise reference book, alphabetically arranged, of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and the various specialties, with particular reference to Diagnosis and Treatment. Compiled under the editorial supervision of GEORGE M. GOULD, A.M., M.D., Editor of *The Philadelphia Medical Journal*, etc., and WALTER L. PYLE, A.M., M.D., Assistant Surgeon to Wills Eye Hospital. 73 Contributors. Quarto. Illustrated. Sheep or half dark green leather, \$10.00; thumb index, \$11.00. Half russia, thumb index, \$12.00. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1900.

The careful student in any department of knowledge needs his dictionary ever at hand and the literature of his branch of study. Many, in addition, find great use in briefer treatises where the mental refreshment upon a single detail, or a concise general review, can be quickly secured without wading through a lengthy article filled with facts not pertinent to the immediate search. When such treatises are carefully prepared, they are of constant benefit. The Gould and Pyle cyclopedia professes to be a work of this sort, where a few minutes' reading will give the desired information and brighten the rusty memory. We have put the work to the test not only for the purposes indicated, but referring to its pages for the sake of testing its completeness and accuracy. Several weeks' using convinces us that it is worthy of confidence and that it deserves the position it claims by the side of Gould's "Dictionary of Medicine."

A critic would be one only in name if he did not discover some flaw in the work under review. The article on medical practice laws is not compiled with the care shown in the other articles examined.

* * *

Prof. John Uri Lloyd's "Stringtown on the Pike," appearing serially in *The Bookman* is improving with acquaintance. The introduction of the characters was rather formal and mechanical, but this passed, the story is moving more smoothly and naturally. Cupe is famous for his interpretation of signs and omens, and almost every happening is one or the other to him. We will watch the progress of the tale with interest.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, ITS MODERN PROPHYLAXIS AND THE TREATMENT IN SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS AND AT HOME. The Alvarenga prize Essay of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia for the year 1898, revised and enlarged by S. A. KNOPF, M.D. (Paris and Bellevue, N. Y.). Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1899. pp. 343.

Dr. Knopf's enthusiasm on his chosen theme is well known, which, combined with his knowledge of the subject and his experience, assures us an interesting and valuable contribution to medical literature. In the 26 chapters he treats every phase of his subject; as to its history, its mortality, its pathology and prophylaxis, sanitary regulations, sanatoria, treatment of all kinds. It is fitting that so much attention is now paid to this most destructive of diseases. It is a subject of the highest importance to every lover of his kind, and the physician, who ought to be the director of popular medical ideas, as well as the prescriber for individual complaints, can be greatly aided in the exercise of either of these functions by the perusal of this book.

ANNUAL AND ANALYTICAL CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE. BY CHARLES E. DE M SAJOURS, M.D., AND ONE HUNDRED ASSOCIATE EDITORS. Illustrated with chromo-lithographs, engravings, and maps. Vol V. Methyl-blue to Rabies. Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago: The F. A. Davis Company, Publishers. 1900. pp. 662.

The previous volumes of this series have been favorably noticed in these pages, and we see no reason to change the opinion already expressed from the examination of the present volume.

The cycle of medical knowledge is treated in a series of articles arranged alphabetically. The book assays to accomplish two ends: (1) to furnish a succinct account of the subject under discussion, whereby the reader can be informed upon a subject of which he knows little or nothing, and (2) to furnish a brief synopsis of the recent literature on the subject, whereby the partially informed reader may have his knowledge brought up to date. This is accomplished, and by the use of different sized type the reader can quickly secure the information for which he is seeking. Among the more prominent articles of this volume, the following may be mentioned: Middle Ear, Diseases of, by Charles H. Burnett, of Philadelphia; Morphinomania and the Opium Habit, by the late Norman Kerr, of London—the last article from his pen; Nasal Cavities, Diseases of, by Clarence C. Rice of New York; Nursing and Artificial Feeding, by L. Emmet Holt and L. E. LaFetra, of New York; Parturition, Abnormal, by E. H. Grandin and Simon Marx, of New York.

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